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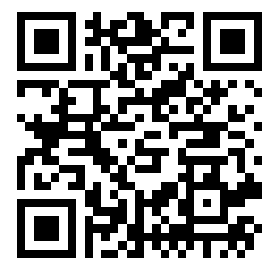

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AN ECONOMIC SURVEY

OF THE

COLONIAL EMPIRE

(1932)

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PREFACE.

The present publication is an attempt to assemble within a single volume all the essential facts relating to the economic situation of the Colonial Empire, that is of the non-self-governing Colonies, the Dependencies of certain of those Colonies, the Protectorates (other than the Protectorates of the South African High Commission), the Protected States in Malaya and Borneo and the Mandated Territories administered under the authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The word "Dependency" is used throughout the volume not in the restricted sense of "a Dependency of a Colony" but in the widest sense as meaning any one of the units set out above.

The information contained herein has been collected from a number of sources, Colonial Blue Books, Colonial Annual Reports, other official reports of Colonial Governments, publications of the Imperial Institute, the Imperial Economic Committee, and the Empire Marketing Board, and other sources, official and unofficial, both published and unpublished.

The work is divided into two Parts.

The first Part contains a series of memoranda on the economic situation of the individual Dependencies.

An endeavour has been made to prepare these memoranda on exactly uniform lines, so that the same essential facts may be given for each Dependency. Each memorandum is divided into ten Sections.

The first Section gives the geographical position and area of the Dependency, the salient facts regarding its climate and a brief account of the ownership of the land of the Dependency and the uses to which it is put.

The Second Section gives the total population of the Dependency, the racial distribution and principal occupations of the inhabitants, so far as they are known, and the salient facts regarding immigration and emigration, if they are of importance in the economic life of the Dependency.

The third Section relates to finance and is divided into two sub-sections. The first gives a brief account of the currency system of the Dependency, a list of the banks doing business therein, and an account of work of a banking nature performed by the Government, if any. The second sub-section relates to public finance. It gives (*a*) a brief statement of the Public Debt of the Dependency, (*b*) an analysis of the Revenue of the Dependency for the latest year for which figures are available, showing the proportion of the Revenue derived from various sources, (*c*) an analysis of the Revenue derived from Customs showing, where the information is available, the proportion of the Revenue derived from imports from various countries, (*d*) an analysis of the Expenditure of the Dependency for the latest year for which figures are available classified under the following general heads:—

1. Deficit on the operations of self-balancing Departments, such as the Post Office, Government Railways, etc., if any.
2. Public Debt Service.
3. Administration.
4. Economic Development.
5. Social Services.
6. Defence.
7. Non-effective (Pensions and Gratuities).

(This basis of classification has been adopted to give a comparative view of the objects of Government expenditure in the various Dependencies, but the exact division between "Administration," "Economic Development" and "Social Services" is inevitably somewhat arbitrary.)

(*e*) A statement of the Reserve Funds of the Dependency, if any, (*f*) a statement of the financial assistance granted to the Dependency by His Majesty's Government in recent years either by direct grant or loan-in-aid or by grant or loan from the Colonial Development and Empire Marketing Funds.

The fourth Section is devoted to trade statistics and gives (*a*) the total value of the exports from and imports into the Dependency in the years 1913, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932, (*b*) an analysis of the exports and imports for 1932 according to countries of destination and origin, and (*c*) a list of the principal exports and imports with quantities and values and the values for the principal countries of destination and origin.

The fifth Section gives an account of the natural resources of the Dependency divided into six heads:—1. Agriculture, 2. Forestry, 3. Animal Husbandry, 4. Minerals, 5. Fisheries, 6. Miscellaneous, and an estimate of the extent to which the Dependency is self-supporting in foodstuffs.

The sixth Section gives an account of the industrial activities of the Dependency, if any.

The seventh Section gives an estimate of the importance of other economic activities, such as entrepôt trade and tourist traffic, in the economic life of the Dependency.

The eighth Section gives an account of the internal road, rail, and water communications of the Dependency, its overseas steamship communications, the amount of shipping entered at the ports of the Dependency and the port facilities.

The ninth Section gives a brief account of the Tariff of the Dependency stating whether a system of Imperial Preference is in force. (Details of the tariffs in force as notified up to April, 1933, are contained in the Non-Parliamentary Publication, "The Customs Tariffs of the non-self-governing Colonies, etc." (Colonial No. 83), published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.)

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The tenth Section states whether the Dependency maintains Trade Representatives in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

The second Part contains a series of memoranda on the products of the Colonial Empire, both those which are produced for export and those which are produced only for internal consumption.

It has proved impossible to devise any common form for these memoranda; there is a great difference between the importance of the various products and there are special features in certain cases to which attention must be drawn. In the case of the more important export products, however, the memoranda endeavour to give an account of the product, the manner in which it is produced and prepared for the market, the recognized grades into which it is divided for marketing purposes, the total annual production and the countries where it is produced, the principal consuming countries, and the salient facts about its production in the Colonial Empire. In the case of the principal export products the memoranda are accompanied by tables showing total exports from the Colonial Empire during the years 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

The memoranda in Part I of the volume were for the most part compiled in the Colonial Office and revised by the Governments of the Dependencies concerned; some, however, were compiled by those Governments. All have been finally revised in the Colonial Office. Considerable assistance in the compilation of some of the memoranda both in Part I and Part II has been received from a number of gentlemen and thanks are due to Major C. H. Dale, O.B.E., Commissioner in charge of His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, for the original preparation of the majority of the memoranda on the East African Dependencies; to Major W. H. Flinn, O.B.E., Trade Commissioner in London for Cyprus, for the original preparation of the memorandum on Cyprus; to Dr. W. H. McLean, M.P., for the original preparation of the memoranda on certain of the West Indian Colonies; to Mr. A. E. Adnams of the staff of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. W. Bovill of Messrs. R. C. Treatt and Company, Mr. R. Graham of Messrs. P. R. Buchanan and Company, Mr. J. G. Hay of Messrs. Guthrie and Company, Mr. J. A. Palethorpe of the British American Tobacco Company, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth of Messrs. Wigglesworth and Company and to the staff of the Imperial Institute and the Forest Products Research Laboratory for the great assistance which they have given in the work of compilation.

Owing to the delays necessarily involved in the original compilation of the first edition of a publication such as this, most of the figures relate to the year 1932. It is intended, however, that future issues should contain statistics relating mainly to the year immediately prior to publication and should appear as soon as those statistics can be assembled, and even before they have been published elsewhere.

In a publication of this kind, which endeavours to assemble such a variety of information from so many sources and to form it for the first time into a coherent whole, it is inevitable that some errors of fact and, more particularly, of emphasis should occur and that there should be some omissions, though every endeavour has been made to avoid them. It is hoped that any persons who notice such errors or omissions will call the attention of the Colonial Office to them in order that they may be rectified in future editions.

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PART I.—THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL DEPENDENCIES

EAST AFRICA

KENYA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is a large tract of territory in East Africa centred on the intersection of the Equator and longitude 37° E. It is bounded on the north by Abyssinia and the Sudan, on the west by Uganda, and the south by Tanganyika Territory and on the east by the Indian Ocean and Italian Somaliland. It extends roughly speaking from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to longitude 41° E. It includes parts of the great African lakes; the land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area 5,230 square miles, making a total of 224,960 square miles. The greater part of the territory is within the Colony, the Protectorate being only a strip of land 10 miles deep along the coast.

In this memorandum the word "Colony" is used to describe the whole territory and not only the Colony proper.

The northern part of the Colony, comprising three-fifths of the whole, is arid and comparatively waterless. The southern strip, in which almost all economic production is centred, comprises a low-lying coastal area and a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 feet to 10,000 feet. This latter productive area includes Mount Kenya (17,040 feet), Mount Elgon (about 14,000 feet), the Aberdare Range (about 12,000 feet to 13,000 feet) and part of the Great Rift Valley which is some 30 to 40 miles wide and often 2,000 feet to 3,000 feet lower than the country bounding it on either side. The land in this southern strip is traversed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway and is divided principally between Native Reserves and alienated land, i.e., European estates; most of the latter lie some considerable distance from the coast.

Of the total area of 140,627,200 acres of land surface only 6,550,400 acres are alienated. There are, in addition, 979,200 acres which have been surveyed into farms and are available for alienation. The remaining 133,097,600 acres may be described as follows:—

	Acres.
Native Reserves	30,940,800
Forest Reserves	2,741,760
Government Reserves (outspans, quarantine areas, etc.)	138,240
Township and Township Reserves	218,880
Northern Frontier Province, Turkana, and extension from Uganda ...	76,899,840
Areas still unclassified	22,158,080
	133,097,600

Climatic conditions vary very greatly between different parts of the Colony. The mean shade temperature varies from 58° to 65° F. in the highland areas to 80° F. in the coastal districts.

The rainfall varies from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern districts to an average of 36 inches in the vicinity of Victoria Nyanza. In the main agricultural areas, the average rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches. Generally speaking, in the productive areas east of the Rift Valley the rainfall is distributed in two short rainy seasons between the end of March and end of May, and again between the end of October and middle of December, so that annual crops are dependent on one or other of these rains (20 inches or 15 inches each) and cannot make use of both, whereas in and west of the Rift Valley there is also a considerable rainfall in July and August.

The following are the most significant figures for 1932 recorded at the stations shown:—

Station.	*Height above sea level.* *Feet.*	*Monthly Maximum.* *Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Monthly Minimum.* *Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Rainfall 1932, Inches*	*Average over a period of years.*	*No. of years.*
*Mombasa ...	75	93·6° Mch.	83·1° July	74·1° April, Nov	68·4° July	53	47	41
*Kabete ...	6,000	81° Feb.	74·3° July	54° Mch.	47·3° Aug.	39	41	16
*Machakos ...	5,400	No figures.		No figures.		43	37	37
*Limuru ...	7,400	90° Feb.	70° May	46° April	40° July	59	54	25
Nakuru ...	6,000	89° Feb.	80° July, Aug.	48° May	41° Jan.	41½	36	23
Eldoret ...	6,800	85° Feb.	75° May, June	46° Mch.	41° Jan., June	41	41	22
Kitale ...	6,220	86° Feb.	70° Mch.	59° Feb., Aug.	55° Dec.	45	45	11
Kericho ...	6,700	92° Feb.	78° May	45° April, Sept., Oct.	41° July	72½	72	19
Molo ...	8,700	No figures.		No figures.		51	53	21
Kisumu ...	3,731	92° Jan.	80·6° July	62° Mch.	58·4° Aug.	51	45	28

* East of Rift Valley (with two rainy seasons).

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II.—Population, etc.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made, and the basis on which estimates are framed admits a fairly wide margin of error. On this basis the native population was estimated in 1932 at 3,007,645.

The following table shows the number of non-natives in the Colony at the census of March, 1931, and the estimated number at the end of 1932:—

	March, 1931.	*December*, 1932.
Europeans	16,812	17,249
British Indians	39,644	34,966
Goans	3,979	3,369
Arabs	12,166	11,752
Others	1,346	1,362
	73,947	68,698

If fluctuations due to immigration and emigration be disregarded, the tendency of all sections of the population is to increase.

The occupations of Europeans and other non-natives were classified as follows in the 1931 census:—

	Europeans.	*Other non-natives.*
Agriculture	2,522	640
Industry	991	6,446
Commerce	2,168	14,338
Government and Municipal	1,735	2,972
Professional	1,124	264
Personal or domestic	343	1,452
Retired, married women, and children ...	2,215	11,383
Others	5,714	19,640
	16,812	57,135

Only very imperfect statistics relating to the occupations of the native population are kept. The following table shows the approximate number of natives in *paid employment* in 1932:—

	1932.
Government employment:—	
Railway	12,500
Defence	1,500
Other Departments	11,500
Municipalities	1,600
Agriculture	79,604
Domestic Service	16,742
Other:—	
Mines	5,900
Building trade, Harbours, Missions, in townships, etc.	20,000
Miscellaneous	1,154
	150,500

It may be assumed that the rest of the native population are principally occupied in agriculture and animal husbandry.

These figures indicate some shrinkage of employment during 1931, as during the "census year" ending February, 1931, the monthly average of labourers employed on European holdings was 120,210 and that of labourers employed by Indian cultivators was 1,671. For the ensuing 12 months (i.e., March, 1931-February, 1932) the average monthly labour force was still further reduced to 104,170. For the period March, 1932-February, 1933, the figures were 105,025.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency in Kenya is the East African shilling, divided into 100 cents. The coins in circulation are 1 shilling and 50 cents (silver), 10 cents, 5 cents, and 1 cent (nickel).

Notes are in circulation of the following denominations Shs. 5, 10, 20, 100, 200, 1,000, and 10,000.

The notes and coinage are issued by the East African Currency Board and the exchange value of the currency is maintained at a parity with sterling by the operations of that Board.

2. Three British banks maintain branches in the territory, namely:—

The National Bank of India, Ltd., at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri, Nakuru, Kitale, Nanyuki (agency only).

Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial, and Overseas), at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale, Nakuru.

A Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of the Government was formed with a capital of £240,000 in 1931. Its business is to make advances to farmers for periods of from 10 to 30 years on first mortgage. Up to the 31st December, 1931, the Bank had advanced £32,300 against 26 mortgages registered.

During the six months ending 30th of June, 1932, 107 mortgages were registered securing advances aggregating £143,430, making a total at 30th of June of 133 mortgages for £177,750. At the 31st of December, 1932, the total number of mortgages registered was 174, securing advances of £227,700. Provision was made in August, 1933, for a sum of £260,000 as additional capital for the Bank.

A Government Savings Bank operates in the territory. On the 31st of December, 1932, there were 9,043 depositors and the amount including interest standing to their credit was £133,341

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B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

The public debt of Kenya includes moneys raised for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. On 31st December, 1932, the total public debt was £16,900,000 made up of £3,648,192 in respect of the Colony and £13,251,808 in respect of the Transport Administration. In the case of the Colony's Loans the annual charges for interest in 1933 will be £175,488 and the Sinking Fund contribution £14,142. The interest charges on the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Loans during 1933 will be £685,012 and the contributions to Sinking Fund £120,858.

Total annual charges therefore amount at present to £995,500. The total value of the Sinking Funds on 30th June, 1933, was £974,125. See Appendix "A" for details regarding each loan.

2. (A) *Revenue.*

The estimated gross revenue for 1933 is £3,046,115. This figure is reduced to a net revenue for the Colony of £1,965,040, after deducting (*a*) reimbursements by the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Municipalities of expenditure on their behalf, (*b*) payments to the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory of revenue collected on their behalf, and (*c*) certain cross-entries.

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Posts and Telegraphs Department ...	£158,795	£119,858
Balance net surplus ...	£38,937.	

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
Customs	610,280	33·1
Licences, Taxes, etc.	872,600	47·3
Fees and payments for specific services	114,945	6·16
Revenue from Government Departments, Government property, sales of land and other Government earnings	193,070	10·5
Interest	4,400	0·24
Miscellaneous	10,950	0·6
Surplus of self-balancing Department	38,937	2·1
	1,845,182	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against revenue	119,858	
	1,965,040	

2. (B) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of customs. The gross Customs Revenue collected in 1932 amounted to £986,477. The net revenue amounted to £882,500 of which amount Kenya received £597,316.

Details of net revenue from principal imports during 1932:—

	£
Class I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	405,609
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,955
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	440,862
Class IV.—Parcels Post	49,288

The following figures show the amount of duty collected on goods from the United Kingdom, the rest of the Empire, and foreign countries, in respect of the year 1932:—

Goods from—	*Gross Import duty collected.* £
United Kingdom	413,188
Rest of Empire	102,499
Foreign countries	470,790
Total	£986,477

3. *Expenditure.*

The estimated gross expenditure for 1933 was £3,222,210. This figure is reduced to a net expenditure for the Colony of £2,141,135 after deducting expenditure against (1) reimbursements on behalf of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Municipalities, (2) the payment to the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory of revenue collected on their behalf, and (3) certain cross entries.

	£	*Percentage.*
Deficit on self-balancing Departments	—	—
Debt Charges	165,947	8·22
Administration...	747,169	37·0
Economic Development	418,508	20·70
Social Services	448,131	22·17
Defence	90,849	4·45
Non-effective charges, i.e., Pensions and Gratuities	150,673	7·46
	2,021,277	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against revenue	119,858	
	2,141,135	

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4. The financial position of the Kenya Government early in 1932 is discussed at length in Lord Moyne's Report (Cmd. 4093 of 1932). Lord Moyne's forecast of the financial position at the end of 1932 proved in the event to be remarkably accurate, and financial and economic development since the publication of his Report has justified and reinforced his conclusion that further taxation was inevitable.

With a view to effecting further economies, an Expenditure Advisory Committee was appointed by the Kenya Government early in 1932, composed of an equal number of officials and non-officials, to examine the organization of every Government Department, and to make recommendations as a basis of Government expenditure for the four years from 1932 and to report whether the total expenditure so found to be necessary could be met from anticipated revenue on the basis of taxation in 1932. In their Report the Committee made a number of specific recommendations for reducing expenditure and advised that the revenue from taxation on the existing basis would not be sufficient to meet the expenditure in the next few years.

Proposals for additional taxation estimated to yield about £80,000 in a complete financial year have now been approved.

5. No grant-in-aid had been given to Kenya since 1912. Up to the 31st March, 1933, grants amounting to £52,155 and loans amounting to £1,700 have been made from the Colonial Development Fund for the following purposes:—

	Loan.	*Grant.*
	£	£
Colonial Veterinary Scholarships	—	855
Cape—Cairo Air Service	1,000	48,300
Naivasha Agricultural Research Station	—	1,500
Sisal Decorticating Machinery	700	500
Locust Control Experiments	—	1,000
	1,700	52,155

APPENDIX "A".

Public Debt on 31st December, 1932.

Legal Authority.	*Amount Raised.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*Value of Sinking Fund on 31st July*, 1933.	*Remarks.*
	£	Per cent.	£ s.	
Ordinance 39 of 1921	5,000,000	6	747,715 6	Trustee Security.
„ 22 of 1927	5,000,000	5	138,928 4	„ „
„ 22 of 1927	3,500,000	4½	78,336 14	„ „
„ 43 of 1930	3,400,000	4½	*	„ „

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The trade statistics of Kenya and Uganda are kept in a single document and it is not possible to give the imports or exports of Kenya separately. The combined figures are given below as well as the details of the principal domestic exports from Kenya, without countries of destination.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total exports of Kenya and Uganda (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	686,643	118,451	677,782	1,482,876
1929	2,751,803	3,630,038	2,759,770	9,141,611
1930	2,476,942	2,690,534	1,780,742	6,948,218
1931	1,683,166	2,400,219	1,422,558	5,505,943
1932	1,914,500	2,660,034	1,296,174	5,870,708

(ii) *Domestic Exports of Kenya and Uganda by Classes*, 1932.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Bullion and Specie.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,168,506	534,738	3,854	726	63,735	1,771,559
India	7,259	1,438,194	28,061	250	—	1,473,764
Tanganyika Territory	134,426	8,699	22,059	133	—	165,317
Rest of Empire	243,549	42,166	37,324	415	1,110	324,564
Total Empire	1,553,740	2,023,797	91,298	1,524	64,845	3,735,204
Japan	607	29,549	93,606	141	—	123,903
United States of America ...	56,711	29,906	3,831	—	—	90,448
Other foreign countries... ...	189,607	346,325	20,292	81	—	556,305
Total foreign countries ...	246,925	405,780	117,729	222	—	770,656
GRAND TOTAL	1,800,665	2,429,577	209,027	1,746	64,845	4,505,860

* Contributions to the Sinking Fund in respect of the 1930 Loan commence in July, 1934.

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(iii) (*a*) *Principal Domestic Exports of Kenya*, 1932.

Articles.	*Unit.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Class I.			£
Coffee, raw	cwt.	275,916	1,213,715
Maize	„	514,917	117,677
Butter	„	9,242	40,604
Tea	„	6,252	29,262
Wheat meal and flour	„	30,221	18,777
Sugar (refined)	„	15.568	17,617
Potatoes	„	68,130	15,386
Class II.			
Sisal fibre	ton	14,829	181,289
Sodium carbonate	„	37,263	169,972
Hides, dry and dry salted	cwt.	53,506	87,067
Wattle bark	„	236,545	78,811
Wool	centals of 100 lb.	9,529	39,293
Seeds, Sesame	ton	2,270	28,535
Skins (sheep and goat)	no.	524,329	16,167
Skins, other animal	„	5,814	13,890
Class V.			
Gold bullion	Oz. troy	14,344	61,375

(iii) (*b*) *Principal Domestic Exports* (*Kenya and Uganda*) *with countries of destination*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with value in* £'000.
Class I.		£	
Coffee, hulled parchment and unhulled.	362,993 cwt.	1,436,877	United Kingdom (1,056), Canada (81), Aden (62), United States of America (55), South Africa (46), Egypt (32), Australia (17), France (13), Hadramut (10).
Maize	516,356 „	117,971	United Kingdom (53), Korea (37), Italian Somaliland (9), Belgium (6), Netherlands (5), Germany (4), Socotra (2).
Sugar (Jaggery and refined)	57,095 „	62,891	Tanganyika (61).
Butter	9,182 „	40,301	United Kingdom (33), Tanganyika (5).
Tea	6,369 „	29,829	United Kingdom (18), Tanganyika (11).
Tobacco and cigarettes	228,343 lb.	26,228	Tanganyika (20), United Kingdom (6).
Potatoes	68,130 cwt.	15,386	India (7), Tanganyika (2), Mozambique (2), Zanzibar (1).
Class II.			
Cotton, raw	833,819 centals of 100 lb.	1,592,761	India (1,428), United Kingdom (144), Germany (7), Japan (5), Belgium (4), Portugal (2), Ceylon (2).
Sisal, fibre	14,829 tons	181,289	Belgium (73), United Kingdom (54), Germany (21), Netherlands (10), Canada (5), United States of America (5), Argentine (5), Italy (3), Egypt (2), Brazil (2).
Cotton seed	56,481 tons	168,899	United Kingdom (138), Japan (19), Australia (12).
Hides	68,728 cwt.	114,749	United Kingdom (48), Belgium (24), Germany (17), Italy (16), France (6), Spain (2).
Wattle bark	236,545 „	78,811	Netherlands (26), United Kingdom (21), Germany (16), United States of America (10), Japan (3).
Sesame (Simsim) seed	5,867 tons	71,898	Italian Somaliland (17), Denmark (16), Italy (13), Germany (8), Egypt (6), Aden (5), Hadramut (3), Netherlands (2).
Wool	9,529 centals of 100 lb.	39,293	United Kingdom (28), Belgium (9), Italy (2).
Skins	697,423	22,755	United Kingdom (10), United States of America (7), France (4), India (2).
Groundnuts	1,579 tons	17,492	United Kingdom (7), South Africa (6), Germany (1), France (1).
Class III.			
Sodium carbonate	37,263 tons	169,972	Japan (94), Australia (29), India (28), Argentine (11), Union of South Africa (3).
Essential oils	4,433 gals. / 43,602 lb.	9,355	United Kingdom (4), United States of America (4), France (2).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports Kenya and Uganda* (*including Bullion and Specie*) *from*:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	907,410	433,437	807,190	2,147,937
1929	3,169,861	1,988,613	3,449,436	8,607,910
1930	3,581,397	1,651,322	2,856.230	8,088,949
1931	2,559,576	1,072,083	2,116,225	5,747,884
1932	1,915,374	1,175,058	1,784,140	4,874,572

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(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Class V.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	222,234	3,365	1,411,239	6,459	218,250	1,861,547
Tanganyika Territory	499,806	92,448	2,931	224	—	595,409
India	79,828	6,619	246,949	—	16,825	350,221
Rest of Empire	55,257	75,134	89,132	504	7,092	227,119
Total Empire	857,125	177,566	1,750,251	7,187	242,167	3,034,296
Japan	1,076	—	532,481	—	2,112	535,669
United States of America ...	14,445	56	237,700	—	5,410	257,611
Netherlands	86,056	23	106,717	—	619	193,415
Dutch East Indies	956	8	162,548	—	4	163,516
Other foreign countries... ...	76,165	29,010	497,854	92	28,529	631,650
Total foreign countries ...	178,698	29,097	1,537,300	92	36,674	1,781,861
GRAND TOTAL	1,035,823	206,663	3,287,551	7,279	278,841	4,816,157

In addition £58,415 of bullion and specie were imported into the territories, of which £2,278 came from foreign countries.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932 (*excluding articles mainly imported for re-export*).

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigars.	1,150,478 lb.	159,338	United Kingdom (78), Netherlands (65), Tanganyika (6), United States of America (6), South Africa (3).
Rice	146,837 cwt.	91,265	Tanganyika (63), India (29).
Whisky	47,691 proof gal.	64,867	United Kingdom (64).
Wheat	104,541 cwt.	33,700	Australia (30), Argentine (2), India (1).
Wheat Meal and Flour ...	37,420 „	21,115	India (21).
Ale, Beer, and Stout, etc. ...	98,517 „	20,416	United Kingdom (7) Netherlands (5), South Africa (4), Germany (3), Denmark (2).
Ghee	5,647 „	14,805	Tanganyika (11), India (3).
Class II.			
Coal	50,657 tons	72,434	South Africa (72).
Class III.			
Cotton piece-goods—			
(*a*) Grey, unbleached ...	15,505,785 yd.	152,310	Japan (113), United States of America (30), United Kingdom (7), Netherlands (2).
(*b*) Bleached	3,527,944 „	48,136	Japan (24), United Kingdom (18) India (3), Netherlands (3).
(*c*) Printed (including Khangas).	7,841,732 „	104,976	Japan (73), United Kingdom (23), Netherlands (4), Czechoslovakia (2).
(*d*) Dyed in the piece ...	6,119,816 „	136,168	United Kingdom (97), Japan (23), Netherlands (7), India (6).
(*e*) Coloured (manufactured wholly or in part of dyed yarn).	10,594,540 „	159,894	Japan (67), Netherlands (40), India (30), United Kingdom (14), Belgo-Luxemburg (6).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	4,574,400 gal. Imp.	112,016	Dutch East Indies (82), United States of America (23), Germany (5), Russia (2).
Kerosene	2,255,429 „	46,812	Dutch East Indies (19), United States of America (13), Persia (10), Russia (3), Germany (2).
Fuel	12,059,132 „	127,825	Persia (110), Dutch East Indies (17).
Lubricating	394,543 „	42,510	United States of America (28), United Kingdom (9), Dutch East Indies (3), Germany (2).
Manufactures of steel and iron.	11,967 tons	222,725	United Kingdom (186), Belgo-Luxemburg (14), Germany (10), Japan (4), Sweden (2), Netherlands (2), Austria (1), United States of America (1), Czechoslovakia (1).
Motor Cars	687	98,319	United States of America (38), United Kingdom (31), Canada (29).
Motor Car parts and accessories.	—	46,067	United States of America (23), United Kingdom (16), Canada (5).
Motor Lorries	407	50,752	United Kingdom (23), Canada (17), United States of America (11).
Jute bags and sacks ...	5,050,692	128,050	India (128).
Apparel (all kinds) ...	—	116,116	Japan (60), United Kingdom (35), India (7), Czechoslovakia (4).
Cotton blankets	1,447,515 yd.	101,754	Belgo-Luxemburg (29), Netherlands (28), Italy (20), France (10), Czechoslovakia (9), India (3), Germany (3).
Machinery—			
Industrial	662 tons	49,883	United Kingdom (41), Germany (3), Belgo-Luxemburg (3), India (1).
Electrical	184 „	25,882	United Kingdom (23), Belgo-Luxemburg (2).
Agricultural	2,175 No.	9,823	United Kingdom (6), United States of America (1).

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Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Class III—(contd.)		£	
Rubber Tyres and Tubes ...	213,453	86,463	United Kingdom (35), France (22), Canada (19), United States of America (7), Germany (1), Japan (1).
Artificial Silk	3,772,107 yd.	74,357	Japan (72), United Kingdom (2).
Cement	16,410 tons	46,549	United Kingdom (39), Japan (7).
Stationery	7,375 ,,	46,069	United Kingdom (37), India (2), Germany (2), South Africa (1).
Silk Tissues...	1,193,066 yd.	44,932	Japan (37), China (4), Hong Kong (3).
Implements and Tools ...	—	21,789	United Kingdom (16), United States of America (2).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agricultural.

The resources of the Colony are principally agricultural. Agriculture, including live stock rearing, is the principal occupation of both European settlers and the natives.

Of the total area of about 6,550,400 acres so far alienated, the area actually in European occupation on the 28th February, 1933, was 5,206,264 acres. Of this area:—

593,988 acres were under cultivation.

1,555,128 acres were grazed by cattle owned by Europeans.

725,841 acres were grazed by sheep owned by Europeans.

Of the remainder, a portion is devoted to the maintenance of squatters and their cattle, sheep, and goats.

The chief crops grown in bulk by Europeans are coffee, maize, sisal, wheat, tea, sugar-cane, and coconuts, while fruit-growing, essential oil production, and pyrethrum and potato cultivation are being developed. In addition to the crops already mentioned, all the usual farm crops as grown in Europe are grown on a small scale.

A general census of Indian agriculture has not yet been taken for the 12 months ending 29th February, 1932, but according to the latest figures available, the area in the occupation of Indian cultivators is 34,315 acres, of which two-thirds are on the coast, mostly under coconut, and the remainder in the Kibos-Miwani area, where sugar-cane is the principal crop.

The agricultural production of the Native Reserves is making progress and, though precise statistical information is not available, it is estimated that about 1,750,000 acres are under crops of one sort or another. The principal crops are sorghums, millets, maize, pulse crops, root crops (such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, and cassava), simsim, groundnuts, cotton, bananas, and wattle.

Agricultural production in Kenya is subject to certain factors which handicap it seriously in periods of depression and low commodity prices. The principal productive areas are remote from the coast and heavy transport charges have to be incurred. The sea transport charges are high by reason of the fact that almost all goods have to reach their market via the Suez Canal. Crops of which the value per unit of weight is high have naturally been the most profitable. At the present time coffee is giving the most profitable return. A crop of which the value per unit of weight is comparatively low, e.g., maize, is severely handicapped under present conditions.

A brief account follows of the principal agricultural crops, roughly in order of importance.

Coffee is grown almost exclusively by Europeans, the variety principally grown being *Arabica*. Although so far as acreage is concerned coffee comes after both maize and sisal, the value of the annual crop much exceeds that of any other single crop.

As the price of coffee, owing to its high quality, has resisted the effects of the general depression more successfully than the prices of most other Kenya products, the total area under coffee is still increasing, and with the stimulus of the additional preference in the United Kingdom and the Dominions granted in accordance with the Ottawa Agreements, which raised the margin of preference to 1d. per lb. or 9s. 4d. per cwt., this process is likely to continue so long as suitable land for coffee growing is available.

The total area under coffee in 1932-33 was 100,387 acres and the crop was 303,998 cwt. of clean coffee.

For the reasons stated above, it is impossible to isolate exports of Kenya and Uganda origin in the export returns. The total amount of coffee of Kenya and Uganda origin exported from Kenya ports during recent years has been as follows:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1928	251,956	1,283,636	1931	315,893	1,147,818
1929	174,290	879,895	1932	362,993	1,436,877
1930	358,944	1,581,865			

In addition there have been substantial re-exports of imports, mainly of Tanganyika origin, as the following figures show:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1928	188,230	583,023	1931	177,471	325,353
1929	149,271	715,696	1932	195,321	477,283
1930	149,852	352,313			

A Coffee Board has recently been set up by the Government of Kenya, consisting of both officials and unofficials, with a full-time Secretary. The Board is to undertake the advertisement of Kenya coffee and other steps for the extension of markets and any other services approved by

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Government for the promotion of the welfare of the coffee industry, such as research directed to its more economic production and preparation; and it is to be financed by a cess of 6d. per cwt. on coffee exported.

The coffee is grown both on large and small estates in Kenya and of these on the whole the latter are the more successful as the crop is one requiring considerable care and attention. Very careful selection of land is necessary if the best results are to be secured and a certain number of existing plantations have been made on land which is not entirely suitable and it is expected that in time the coffee planted on unsuitable land will die out. Much research and investigation is at present being carried on in methods of cultivation, pruning, seed selection, pests and diseases, manuring, and soil improvement.

Most of the coffee produced is cured at the coffee curing works at Nairobi and Mombasa. The former have a capacity equal to about 80 per cent. of the total crop of the territory and the latter in addition to taking part of the Kenya crop also deal with a considerable proportion of Tanganyika coffee.

Most of the coffee is exported to the United Kingdom and sold by auction in Mincing Lane, but since November, 1931, there have been auction sales in Nairobi, where coffee is bought for direct shipment to Canada, United States of America, Australia, etc.

Maize is the most widely cultivated crop both on European estates and in the Native Reserves.

The area under maize in non-native districts was 160,546 acres in 1931-32 and 164,018 acres in 1932-33, the amount produced being 762,622 bags of 200 lb. and 1,139,616 bags respectively.

The price on the world market has been falling more or less steadily for a long period and has now reached a phenomenally low figure. The result has been disastrous for the cultivators, who as long ago as 1931 had, in common with those in other countries, to be granted financial assistance by the Government in respect of the disposal of the 1930 crop. There are undoubtedly areas now, or recently, under maize in the Colony on which maize cannot be produced economically at prevailing prices.

Much attention is being given to all aspects of maize-growing, and in particular to improvements in methods of planting and cultivation, to better seed selection, to breeding types resistant to disease, to the discovery of suitable crops which can be economically grown in rotation with maize, and to green manuring and the incorporation of animal husbandry in the farming system.

It is hoped that by these methods it may be possible to increase yields on suitable land sufficiently to enable maize to be grown at a profit even at present prices and under the handicaps of a long railway haul and high Suez Canal charges.

The type of maize chiefly grown in Kenya is a flat white dent which commands a higher price than ordinary yellow maize for certain special purposes, but otherwise competes on equal terms with maize from other countries. Eighty per cent. of the exports of maize are dealt with by the Kenya Farmers Association (Co-operative) Limited.

Sisal is grown only by Europeans on the plantation system and generally on a fairly large scale by companies owning their own decorticating machines, etc., since small-scale production is uneconomical.

The total area under sisal in 1931-32 was 145,660 acres and the crop was 14,674 tons; in 1932-33 the area decreased to 139,834 acres, but the crop increased to 17,369 tons. The greater part of the acreage is in the Highlands, but some development has taken place in the coastal area. Sisal does not grow as rapidly in the Highlands as on the coast, the leaf is shorter and complete recovery of the fibre content perhaps more difficult. These features, coupled with the greater cost of transport to the port, place sisal from the Highlands at a disadvantage compared with that grown on the coast.

Considerable work is being done to improve the method of fibre-extraction, and the system of planting.

The price of sisal, which has been at a most unsatisfactory figure, has recently increased and with improvement in the methods of production it may now be possible to carry on the industry without loss. Unlike maize and certain other commodities, the statistical position of sisal is not complicated by the existence of large unsold crops. The possibility of the use of sisal for other purposes than twine, small cords, and ropes, e.g., cloth, sacks, straw boards, and paper, is being examined.

Wheat has been cultivated principally by Europeans and only to a small extent by natives. This crop has been a disappointing one. Until 1928 the area under wheat increased steadily from year to year and in that year reached the peak of 83,000 acres, but the tide then turned and the area fell to 43,168 acres in 1931-32 and 30,114 acres in 1932-33; the crop fell from 194,337 bags of 200 lb. in 1930-31 to 86,882 bags in 1931-32 and 63,498 bags in 1932-33. The reduction has been due principally to the fall in the price on the world markets but also to serious losses caused by disease and locusts. No less than three main kinds of rust (black rust, yellow rust, and brown rust) attack wheat in Kenya. Difficulty has been found in discovering varieties of wheat which will be resistant to all these rusts, but considerable progress has been made in breeding resistant varieties. It seems that unless prices recover substantially from the present level the crop cannot be profitably grown beyond the needs of the local market.

Wheat has been introduced into some of the Native Reserves with the object of improving the dietary of the people and some progress in this direction may be made.

The European-grown crop is used primarily for the domestic market, the unrequired surplus being exported. Exports from Kenya ports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1927	278	200	1930	214,528	91,449
1928	136,640	75,195	1931	63,644	15,313
1929	69,603	38,281	1932	1,727	525

During these years imports averaged about 3,000 cwt. annually. In 1932 on balance Kenya was actually an importer of wheat.

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Tea is an important crop in some districts. The area under tea increased from 10,052 acres in 1929-30 to 12,034 acres in 1932-33 and the crop from 930,209 lb. to 2,421,056 lb. The great bulk of this is consumed in the Colony and adjacent British territories, exports of domestic produce in 1931 amounting to no more than 356,608 lb. valued at £16,925, and in 1932 to 713,328 lb. valued at £29,829.

Production is centred almost entirely in the high rainfall area of Kericho in the Nyanza Province; the tea principally grown consists of Assam *jâts*, but experience has shown that local conditions require certain alterations of the usually accepted methods of cultivation, pruning, and fermentation. The rainfall is adequate but the leaf in the middle of the day or during periods of dry weather becomes flaccid or even " leathery ".

The quality of tea produced at present is not more than medium, but there is every prospect of an improvement. The area suitable for tea cultivation in Kenya is not extensive owing to insufficient rainfall, but the prospects of a small remunerative industry are reasonably bright.

Sugar-cane is grown chiefly in the Nyanza and Kikuyu Provinces and to a less extent in the coastal districts. The cultivation is carried out principally by Europeans, to a small extent by Indian farmers, and to a minor extent by natives. The total area under this crop in non-native areas was 12,363 acres in 1931-32 and 12,088 acres in 1932-33. The yields of sugar were 104,700 cwt. and 106,320 cwt. respectively.

Sugar is manufactured locally to supply the needs of the Colony and adjacent British territories, sufficient protection being afforded by tariff to assure these markets for the Kenya industry. Production has now increased so as to provide a surplus over East African requirements and in 1933 8,500 tons were exported to the United Kingdom.

The cultivation of **wattle** is of increasing importance. The area under wattle on European estates and holdings increased from 11,702 acres in 1930-31 to 13,308 acres in 1931-32, and to 14,613 acres in 1932-33. By far the greater part of the wattle cultivation is, however, carried on in the Natives Reserves, particularly in the Kikuyu Province.

Statistics of production in Native Reserves are not available but exports from Kenya ports of wattle bark and extract have been as follows:—

Bark.

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1928	101,619	39,112	1931	192,368	67,203
1929	63,342	25,336	1932	236,545	78,811
1930	131,160	44,680			

Extract.

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1928	20,284	22,478	1931	6,073	6,028
1929	21,777	28,310	1932	9,809	7,055
1930	16,729	18,400			

Other crops are comparatively speaking of minor importance.

Coconut palms are grown on comparatively wide areas in European possession (about 8,000 acres), in Indian possession (perhaps about the same) and in the Native Reserves, but the output in fresh nuts and copra is relatively inconsiderable.

Essential oil production is still in an early stage of development. *Geranium oil* is being produced by two estates and improved stocks have recently been obtained from Réunion and the South of France. The prospects of the industry are not unpromising. Experimental trials are being made with *peppermint* and several varieties of *eucalyptus*. *Lemon-grass oil* is another promising line as the grass grows prolifically. There seems to be some prospect of developing the production of *cedar-wood oil* from saw-mill waste, and *camphor* from the common weed *Ocimum commune*. The former increased from an experimental consignment of 100 gallons in 1931 to 5,639 gallons (approx.) in 1932.

Pyrethrum grows well in certain areas and possesses a high percentage of toxicity. It is hoped to develop an export trade as soon as local requirements for insecticides are satisfied.

Other crops under cultivation both by Europeans and natives are groundnuts, potatoes, pulses of various kinds, and fruit, but the first mentioned is the only crop of which there is substantial export at present.

A small export trade in potatoes of good quality has been built up with India. The crop has increased in recent years and is favoured by the natives in the Kikuyu Province. It is hoped with the assistance of the preferential duties recently introduced that the export trade in potatoes will expand. It is also hoped that a trade with the United Kingdom in field peas, marrowfat peas, beans, and garden seeds will be established.

The production of pineapples for canning in the coastal district is still in the experimental stage, though early developments on a small scale are foreshadowed. They grow well and are of good quality.

As previously stated the principal native crops are cotton, simsim (sesame-seed), maize, millets, sorghums, certain pulses, and root-crops such as yams, sweet potatoes, and cassava. Of these all except the first are produced principally for local consumption, but there have been very substantial exports of sesame seed and sesame oil in earlier years. Native-grown maize is mainly consumed locally whilst a large proportion of the European crop is exported.

2. Forestry.

The total area of proclaimed Forest Reserves at the end of 1932 was 2,829,440 acres (4,421 square miles) made up of 4,303 square miles of Crown forest areas and 118 square miles of native forest areas. In addition general agreement had been obtained to the reservation of another 260 square miles of native forests. There are other forests in the Colony amounting to not less than

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800 square miles which still await examination and survey before proposals for their reservation can be made. Native forests are those situated in Native Reserves and managed by the Forest Department on behalf of the local native community.

Of the whole area of forest land, reserved and unreserved, it is estimated that the composition is approximately as follows:—

	Percentage.
Merchantable timber and fuel	29
Plantations	1
Timber not economically accessible	16
Bamboos	14
Protection forests	11
Bush	8
Moorland and grass	21
	100

Apart from Crown and native forests, areas totalling approximately 222 square miles have been included on alienated lands. These forests are for the most part being rapidly exploited and will cease to be of much economic importance in the course of a few years.

In the Forest Reserves cutting rights have been granted, under 19 saw-mill licences, over 435,648 acres but of this area it is estimated that not more than 190,000 acres carry timber in workable quantities. In addition numerous temporary licences for small areas, or individual trees, considerably increase the total output.

The timber trade is mainly concerned with local requirements. The export trade is at present small but, as the forests can produce a large surplus over local needs, efforts are being made to increase it.

In 1932 the total quantity of timber sold in the log from the Forest Reserves was 461,000 cubic feet, compared with an average of 1,266,300 cubic feet for the previous six years. No figures are available for the quantities cut in private forests, nor for the total consumption of sawn timber in the country.

The timber is used locally mainly for construction purposes but also for joinery and cabinet work, wagon building, etc., very little being imported for these purposes. There is a growing demand for box shooks though up to the present the local industry has found it difficult to compete as regards price or quality. Shooks to the value of £14,431 were imported in 1932.

The most important export product of the Kenya forests is cedar in the form of pencil slats of which the export in 1932 amounted to 44,926 cubic feet valued at £11,422. 54,570 cubic feet of other timber—mainly softwoods (Podocarpus)—were exported to neighbouring territories. The value of this timber was £9,475. The possibility of exporting certain hardwoods, such as East African olive and camphor, to Great Britain and elsewhere is under examination.

Very large quantities of wood fuel and poles are cut annually in the forests and plantations, mainly in the latter which now amount to about 37,000 acres. There is a regular export of poles from the mangrove swamps to the Persian Gulf and India but this trade declined in 1932 from an annual average of about 250,000 to 54,000 due to poor trade conditions overseas.

A large bamboo paper pulp concession was granted in 1931.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Animal husbandry is the principal occupation of the pastoral tribes, notably the Masai, Nandi, Turkana, and the tribes of the Northern Frontier Province; it is also an important part of the activities of a number of European settlers.

The Colony is self-supporting in all animal products and has built up a certain export trade to neighbouring African territories and in the case of butter to the United Kingdom. So far as wider markets are concerned the prospects, particularly at anything like the present price levels, are not very bright. Compared with other Empire producers the total output of Kenya is insignificant and the inevitable consequence is a higher level of production costs. The European industry is situated some distance from the coast with the result that freight charges are an important item.

With the assistance of a heavy protective duty on imports (in most cases 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with a suspended duty of 10 per cent.) a high enough internal price level has been maintained to render possible a certain export trade in various dairy products, but the problem of disposing of surplus supplies of meat has yet to be solved. The most promising line of advance at present in sight is the encouragement of greater meat consumption by the native population. Except in the case of bacon and ham, there is little prospect of Kenya's being able to compete successfully in the meat markets of the world.

Milk, cream, butter-fat, butter, cheese, bacon, ham, and wool are produced mainly by Europeans, while both Europeans and natives supply the market with mutton, beef, ghee, hides, and skins.

Mutton, beef, milk, ghee, and blood drawn from the living animal form the principal articles of diet of certain of the pastoral tribes.

The latest estimate of the live-stock population of the Colony was made in July, 1930, for native-owned live-stock and in February, 1933, for European-owned live-stock, and was as follows:—

	Owned by Europeans.	*Owned by non-Europeans.*
Cattle	259,188	4,950,000
Wool-bearing sheep	203,372	—
Native sheep	36,134	3,000,000
Goats	2,441	4,320,000
Pigs	14,631	70
Horses	2,346	140
Mules	428	150
Donkeys	1,047	215,000
Camels	—	180,000
Poultry	57,037	—

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Most of the donkeys are in the Masai Province and most of the camels in the Northern Frontier Province.

The total amount of dairy produce and the like sold by Europeans during the years ending February, 1932, and 1933, was estimated as follows:—

	1932.	1933.
Milk (whole)	1,018,868 gal.	1,138,743 gal.
Cream	77,063 „	73,387 „
Butter-fat	675,910 lb.	923,042 lb.
Butter	285,320 „	350,405 „
Ghee	96,471 „	47,110 „
Cheese	111,582 „	155,525 „
Wool	813,662 „	721,542 „

The principal exports from Kenya ports, all of which may be regarded as of Kenya origin, in 1932, were as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value.* £	*Destination.*
Butter	9,242 cwt.	40,604	United Kingdom (£33,444), Tanganyika.
Ghee	1,710 „	6,755	Zanzibar, Tanganyika.
Cheese	512 cwt.	2,421	Tanganyika.
Bacon and Ham	543 „	3,498	Tanganyika.
Wool	9,529 centals of 100 lb.	39,293	United Kingdom (£28,221), Belgium.
Hides, dry and drysalted ...	68,728 cwt.	114,749	United Kingdom (£48,097), Germany (£17,015), Belgium (£24,005), Italy (£16,481), France.
Skins, sheep and goat ...	697,423	22,755	United Kingdom (£9,962), India, France, United States of America.
Skins, other	6,229 cwt.	13,928	Italy, United States of America, Italian Somaliland.

The hides and skins are mainly from Native Reserves. The local market is now fully supplied with poultry and eggs.

There are three creameries and a well-equipped bacon factory in the Colony.

The latter provides practically all the bacon exported to neighbouring countries and also has a large output of tinned products, most of which are consumed in Africa.

Mixed farming is developing in the Colony, and it is anticipated that live-stock will play an increasingly important part in the maize- and wheat-growing areas. An increased production of dairy products is to be expected and attention is being given to the prospects of producing poultry and eggs for export. An export of eggs has already commenced.

4. Minerals.

No systematic geological survey of Kenya has been carried out and knowledge of its mineral wealth is still incomplete.

In view of discoveries of alluvial **gold** in the neighbourhood of Kakamega in the Northern Kavirondo District, Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E., at the invitation of the Kenya Government, made an inspection of the Kavirondo Province in 1932. Surface evidence of payable gold was found over a wide area in the Nyanza Province and the southern part of the Masai Reserve, and extended prospecting is now in progress. The ultimate value of the gold-field can of course be determined only after examination at deeper levels.

The output of gold from the 1st January, 1926, to the 31st August, 1933, is as follows:—

	Kakamega. oz.	*Elsewhere.* oz.		*Kakamega.* oz.	*Elsewhere.* oz.
1926 ...	—	667	1931 ...	404	2,765
1927 ...	—	661	1932 ...	6,215	4,772
1928 ...	—	707	1933 ...	5,004	3,772
1929 ...	—	845	(January to August.)		
1930 ...	—	1,789			

Other subterranean minerals at present being exploited are of negligible importance, a few ounces of silver which is commonly associated with gold discoveries and a few hundred tons of lime and marble. Details of other minerals which have been located are:—

Copper occurs in the north-eastern part of the Ukamba Reserve.

Lead and Zinc are found in the Coastal Province.

Asbestos is being exploited and a local industry developed near Sultan Hamud.

Arsenic occurs in the form of arsenical pyrites in the Nyanza Province.

Barite is found in the Coastal Province.

Diatomite is found near Gilgil and in many other parts where lacustrine beds occur.

Gypsum has been discovered near Simba.

Iron.—Magnetite-quartzites occur in the Basement Complex and form a possible ore for the future.

Ilmenite (*Titanium*).—The sand is abundantly concentrated in the rivers of the Nyanza Province.

Limestone.—Abundant supplies are found near Voi, Kajiado, Loldaika, and in the Suk country.

Mica.—" Kunkar " is worked south of the Kavirondo Gulf, Suk, and Ukamba Reserve.

Olivine is concentrated in the rivers draining the Aberdares.

Tin.—Cassiterite has been discovered in the Trans Nzoia.

Zircon is an abundant constituent in the river beds of Nyanza and is particularly plentiful in the streams draining the coastal ranges.

The recovery of **sodium carbonate** from the Magadi Lake is a business of considerable dimensions. The exploitation is in the hands of a limited company, the Magadi Soda Company, Limited.

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Total exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantities in tons.	*Value in £.*		*Quantities in tons.*	*Value in £.*
1927	56,675	263,129	1930	49,270	222,305
1928	78,255	403,131	1931	44,170	199,389
1929	55,137	277,294	1932	37,263	169,972

The principal customer is Japan, which took 20,800 tons in 1932; other countries taking more than 1,000 tons each in that year being Australia, the Argentine, and India.

5. Fisheries.

A considerable fishing industry is in being both on the coast and on Victoria Nyanza. Fish are supplied to Nairobi and other accessible towns from both these sources. No figures indicative of the volume of this trade are available.

The number of persons engaged in the sea fisheries is about 1,185 with 93 boats, 479 canoes, and 111 stakes.

A survey of sea fisheries was undertaken in 1928. It is believed that with the introduction of modern methods, this industry is capable of considerable development. Most of the fishing at present is done with boats and nets that are unable to face a rough sea.

There are 8 fishing licences in force for lake fishery, but no further statistical details are available.

B.

Food Supplies.

So far as the food supply of the native population is concerned the Colony is almost entirely self-supporting. Though considerable quantities of European foodstuffs are imported the Colony could probably be completely self-supporting if the necessity arose.

Special efforts are being made to increase native production, and to improve the marketing of native-grown products.

Since the natives do not store sufficient food to meet their requirements over any considerable period of time, failure of the normal rains sometimes causes food shortage in certain areas. When the danger of a possible shortage of food in any area becomes apparent, steps are taken by Government to control the exports of food from that area. On the exceptional occasions when famine conditions arise relief measures are taken by Government. Of recent years a severe infestation of locusts has caused food shortages in some areas. Present indications are that the infestation, which has abated considerably in its severity, is almost at an end.

VI.—Industry.

No precise details regarding industrial activities in the Colony are available.

Most industrial establishments are operated in connexion with those branches of primary production with whose products they deal.

The most important are the coffee-curing works, creameries, and bacon factory to which reference has been made above, the sugar mills belonging to the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Refining Company, and other sugar companies in the Colony, the flour mills, the decorticating factories run in connexion with the sisal industry and the distilling plants for geranium and cedar-wood oils.

Industries not directly related to primary production are:—

(1) the Kenya Brewery, which in 1931 brewed 101,968 standard gallons of beer and stout of a sale value of approximately 4s. per gallon;

(2) The soap factories, which in 1931 manufactured about 120,000 cases of common soap of which 6,967 cwt. were exported, mostly to Zanzibar;

(3) the manufacture of aluminium hardware;

(4) various jam factories and two canning plants at Machakos and Kitale.

The Government has power to control the manufacture of sisal bags and reasonable protection to the local product, if and when manufactured, is provided by the Sisal Bag Industry Ordinance, 1932, which in Section 3 fixes minimum sale prices for certain bags and in Section 4 prescribes that the manufacture of sisal bags within the Colony cannot be undertaken without a licence issued under the Ordinance.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt Trade.

For geographical reasons the ports of Kenya serve as ports of exit and entry for a substantial amount of the trade of neighbouring British territories, and of parts of the Belgian Congo.

Uganda lies inland of Kenya and almost the whole of its external trade passes over the Kenya and Uganda Railway, which is its only convenient line of communication with the world markets. Apart from this purely transit trade there is a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce. During 1932 the estimated value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £140,160, the principal commodities involved being wheat-meal and flour, maize-meal and flour, living animals for food, common soap, tea, butter, beer, bacon, ham, and timber.

For the north-eastern parts of Tanganyika, Mombasa is the most convenient port of exit and entry and a good deal of Tanganyika produce is exported by this route. As in the case of Uganda, there is a considerable trans-frontier trade in local produce. The estimated value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika in 1932 was £99,710 and local produce of Tanganyika to an estimated value of £98,836 was imported for consumption in Kenya and Uganda.

The Customs Agreement of 1927, whereby the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is allowed, has stimulated this class of trade, which now assumes very considerable proportions, the value of imported merchandize transferred from Kenya and

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Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1932 amounting to £466,342 including specie valued at £109,543 and the total customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika under this agreement amounting to a total of £83,298.

Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £98,836 (including specie valued at £48,905), the customs duty involved being £8,532. Tanganyika produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £538,867.

The tourist traffic of Kenya is an item of fluctuating importance. Before the recent depression the visits of wealthy tourists generally in search of sport brought substantial sums into the Colony. A special representative of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours is established in the East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office to further the tourist traffic in the two territories. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Limited, have also recently established offices in Nairobi and Mombasa.

VIII.—Communications.

The main artery of communication in Kenya is the Kenya and Uganda Railway, a Government railway owned jointly by the Kenya and Uganda Governments, of which further particulars are given in the Appendix to this Section. This railway runs from Mombasa on the coast to Kampala in Uganda through the main areas of European settlement, with a number of branches. One of these branches joins on to the Tanganyika Railways. The length of the main line from Mombasa to Kampala is 886 miles and the total length including all branches is 1,627 miles. This figure includes 91 miles of line owned by the Magadi Soda Company, but operated by the Railway Administration. It is of metre gauge throughout.

The Railway Administration is also responsible for a number of steamer services on Victoria Nyanza.

The railway system is supplemented by an extensive road system. The total length of public roads in the charge of the Public Works Department is approximately 7,750 miles. Of this some 2,700 miles are classified as principal arterial roads. Only about 483 miles have been laid down with hard surface, the remainder being earth roads which are not always passable after heavy rain.

A good deal of difficulty has been occasioned to the railway by privately-owned motor transport enterprises using the roads running parallel to the railway and "creaming" the traffic. The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1932, which supersedes the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, passed in August, 1931, to deal with this difficulty, prohibits (subject to certain exemptions) the carriage of goods by road along certain scheduled roads running parallel to the railway.

During 1932 an inquiry was held by Mr. Roger Gibb, Chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission, on Railway Rates and Finance in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory (Cmd. 4235). "Road Competition with Railways in East Africa" was included in the terms of reference of this inquiry. The various recommendations contained in the Report of Mr. Roger Gibb were the subject of discussion at the Governors Conference held in Dar-es-Salaam early in October.

The external communications of the Colony are conducted by sea and air. The only important harbour in the Colony is Mombasa in which is included the new port of Kilindini. The other ports, which are concerned only in the coasting trade are, in order of importance:—Lamu, Malindi, Kilifi, Vanga, Funzi, and Kipini.

The total amount of foreign-going shipping entered at Mombasa in 1932 was as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels.		*Steamers.*	
	Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
British	1	89	160	688,357
Foreign	163	8,333	215	945,730
Total	164	8,422	375	1,634,087

The principal foreign ships were as follows:—

Italian	38	Dutch	21
French	26	Japanese	13
German	25		

There is a substantial volume of coasting trade in the Colony, the total amount of shipping entered at all ports in the Colony in 1932 being as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels.		*Steamers.*	
	Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
British	3,419	46,194	143	56,195
Foreign	4	190	18	1,672
Total	3,423	46,384	161	57,867

Mombasa is well served with sea communications. The Union Castle Line and the British India Steam Navigation Company, maintain monthly services of passenger steamers from and to London. The Union Castle vessels run either via the Cape or Suez.

The Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles to Madagascar call fortnightly at Mombasa, homewards and outwards.

The Tirrenia have two lines calling monthly; one steamer running as far as Zanzibar, and back to Genoa; and the other as far as Durban, and also back to Genoa, calling at the principal ports *en route*, including those of Italian Somaliland.

The Navagazione Libera Triestina Line also maintains a north and south service with Italian ports.

The Clan Ellerman Harrison Line maintains a three-weekly service of fast cargo steamers from Liverpool; also a service from the United States of America and Canada.

The Holland Afrika Line maintains a fortnightly service from London and continental ports to South and East Africa, calling at this Port.

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The Deutsche Ost Afrika Line maintains a three-weekly passenger and cargo service between Mombasa, Continental ports, and Southampton.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line connects monthly with Japan.

A fortnightly mail service to Bombay and Durban is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company's passenger and cargo steamers. The north-bound ships connect at Bombay with the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamers to England.

A monthly passenger service is maintained with Batavia via southern ports by the Royal Packet Company of Holland.

Communication between the coastal ports of the Colony is maintained by steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Line and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers.

Kenya is now served by the regular weekly air services to the Union of South Africa maintained by Imperial Airways, Ltd. The foreign service statistics for 1932 were as follows:—

	Aircraft.	*Passengers.*	*Goods, value.*
			£
Arrivals	434	441	6,321
Departures	436	449	72,152

The exported goods included £64,815 of bullion.

The port facilities at the old port of Mombasa are small, there being merely a small pier for lighters only. At the new port of Kilindini there is now a quay 2,872 feet long with five fully-equipped berths, capable of taking vesels 500 feet long with a draught of 30 feet.

There is no dry or floating dock or patent slipway in the harbour, but there is a slipway for small steamers.

The principal air-port of the Colony is Kisumu, where there are workshops and other facilities on the aerodrome. The other aerodromes in the Colony are Eldoret, Nakuru, Naivasha, Nairobi, Voi, Makindu, and Mombasa.

On the 18th August, 1932, an air-mail service was inaugurated by Wilson Airways, Ltd., linking Nairobi with Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Dar-es-Salaam. The service is run in connexion with the service of Imperial Airways, Ltd., from Cairo to Cape Town. From September to December, 1932, an experimental air service was operated three times weekly by the Air Survey Co., Ltd., between Entebbe and Kisumu.

APPENDIX.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours together with certain connecting motor and lake steamer services are administered by a High Commissioner for Transport (at present the Governor of Kenya) with the advice of a Railway Advisory Council and a Harbour Advisory Board.

Annual estimates are submitted to the Advisory Council and Board and are formally approved by the Legislative Councils of both territories. The resultant profit or deficit is not, however, incorporated in the ordinary annual estimates of the territories, but is transferred to a combined net Revenue Account of the Railways and Harbours.

The estimates for 1933 as approved by the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Uganda envisage a loss on the Railways and Motor Services of £168,654 and on the Harbours of £55,545, a total loss of £224,199, after provision has been made for all loan and sinking fund charges. This loss if realized will be charged to a deficit account.

The capital of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours has been provided by loans raised on the guarantees of the territories concerned or by advances by the territories pending the raising of further loans.

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) has guaranteed loans to the Railways, etc., of approximately £13,251,800 and in consequence provision of £805,870 to cover interest and sinking fund is included in the annual estimates of expenditure for 1933 of the Colony on account of Railway loans and is shown also as a revenue item on account of reimbursements by the Railways.

IX.—Customs Tariff.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1930 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 4 and 30 of 1931, No. 33 of 1932, and No. 24 of 1933 brought into effective operation a common tariff designed to meet the present needs and conditions in the three territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

(i) *Import duties.*—There are specific duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties on certain other goods varying between 10 per cent. and as much as 62½ per cent. in the case of tobacco. All other goods, except those specifically exempted from duty, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

Certain goods are dutiable either at specific or at *ad valorem* rates, depending upon which rate yields the higher duty.

Suspended duties at specific rates or at *ad valorem* rates varying between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. can also be imposed on certain goods. The items involved are the protected articles, such as bacon and ham, butter, cheese, wheat, rice, ghee, sugar, timber, etc.

(ii) *Imperial Preference.*—Kenya Colony and Protectorate is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo. Under Article 2 of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of 10th September, 1919, therefore no differential duties can be imposed on merchandize belonging to nationals of the signatory powers (which include the United States of America and Japan).

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2), was established in London in 1925, to disseminate in the United Kingdom information regarding East Africa and to stimulate its trade, by helping to introduce its products into the home market. The office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

An Imperial Trade Commissioner, under the Department of Overseas Trade, is stationed in Nairobi. His sphere includes Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, as well as Kenya.

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UGANDA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Uganda Protectorate lies approximately between latitude 1° S. and 4° N. and longitude 30° and 35° E., in the northern part of the great Lakes region of Africa. It has no sea coast, being bounded by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the north, Kenya Colony on the east, Lake Victoria Nyanza and the Tanganyika Territory on the south, and the Belgian Congo on the west. The territory lies on a high plateau, the greater part lying between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, and includes parts of two great mountains, Ruwenzori and Elgon, and of three of the great Lakes, Victoria, Albert, and Edward, as well as several smaller lakes lying wholly within its borders. Victoria Nyanza, out of which flows the Nile, is estimated to cover 26,828 square miles, nearly the size of Scotland, and is 3,726 feet above sea level.

The estimated area of the Protectorate is 94,204 square miles (51,576,000 acres) of which 13,616 are water. Only 6,395,956 acres have been alienated up to the end of September, 1933 (including 6,232,320 acres in free grants to natives under various agreements). There are no native reserves in the Protectorate.

On the 30th September, 1933, about 112,436 acres, in freehold and leasehold, consisting of 199 estates had been alienated to non-natives. In addition grants of freehold to Missions, under agreements, have been issued for 51,200 acres. The grant of freehold is now restricted to existing contracts but land may be leased from the Crown, where available in certain districts, for agricultural purposes, the normal term being 99 years at a rental of Sh. 1 per acre per annum revisable after 33 and 66 years. A limited area was granted in freehold in the early years of the Protectorate and parcels of such land occasionally come into the market.

Climatic conditions are not uniform throughout the Protectorate, but, with the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies only slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° F. and the mean minimum 60° F. The highest "absolute maximum" registered during 1932 was 97·6°, and the lowest "absolute minimum" 41·4°. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold, with perpetual snow, while it is also cold on the slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile valley near Lake Albert the mean maximum temperature is 90° F. and the mean minimum 74° F.

Normally, and with local variations, two rainy seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate, one, the "long rains," from March to the end of June; and the "short rains," in September and October (and occasionally November). The total annual rainfall in 1932 varied at different stations between about 32 inches and 89 inches.

II.—Population, etc.

The African peoples of the Protectorate, numbering 3,536,267 in the census of 1931, are broadly divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu tribes (including the important Baganda tribe) who live in the country south and west of the Victoria Nile and certain other districts of the Protectorate. The principal Nilotic tribes live in the north of the Protectorate, while the Eastern Province contains the most important of the Hamitic tribes.

The estimated numbers of non-natives in the Protectorate at the end of 1932 were: Europeans 1,811, and Asiatics 14,061.

Their occupations were classified as follows:—

	Europeans. *Per cent.*	*Asiatics.* *Per cent.*
Trade and Commerce	17·3	77·5
Industry	5·3	10·7
Government Service	33·0	9·3
Professional	37·0	2·3
Agriculture	7·4	0·2

The percentages given are based on the figures obtained from the 1931 census, but there is no reason to suppose that the various proportions have subsequently varied considerably.

The estimated numbers of natives employed in various occupations were approximately:—

Agriculture	833,000
Manufactures	45,000
Commerce	30,000

The approximate numbers of natives *in paid* employment in 1932 were:—

(*a*) Government employment—

(i) Railways, 1,303.
(ii) Public works, 5,696.
(iii) Other, 5,581.

(*b*) Agricultural (including native employers), 362,428.

(*c*) Other industrial manufactures, 22,628.
Building (excluding Government), 3,237.

(*d*) Domestic service, 6,325.

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III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

The currency is based on the East African shilling, which is maintained at parity with sterling by the East African Currency Board. Coin and notes are issued by the Board as follows:—

(i) Coins; Sh. 1; 50 cents (= 6d.); 10 cents (= 1 . 5 cents (= $\frac{3}{5}$d.); and 1 cent (= $\frac{3}{25}$d.).

(ii) Notes; Shs. 10,000; 1,000; 200; 100; 20; 10; and 5.

Three British Banks maintain branches in the territory, namely:—

Barclays Bank, Limited (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas)—Kampala, Jinja.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited—Kampala, Jinja.

The National Bank of India, Limited—Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

The Government Savings Bank, under the control of the Post Office, had at the end of 1932 135 European, 896 Asiatic, and 2,649 native depositors, the total having increased during the year from 2,931 to 3,740.

The total deposits were £44,802 in 1932, as compared with £38,814 in 1931.

B.—Public Finance.

(1) *Public Debt.*

The Protectorate's public debt amounts to £2,235,600 in respect of loans authorized under the Specific Loan Ordinance of 1932. This includes monies for the Kenya and Uganda Railways for whose debt charges the Railways and Harbour Administration is liable to the Uganda Government.

The loans are to be appropriated as follows:—

	£
Amounts required to repay Loans from His Majesty's Government	1,087,971
Jinja-Kampala Railway	523,000
Kampala Water Supply	122,029
Western Province Roads	260,000
Human Trypanosomiasis Institute	25,000
Kampala Industrial Fuel Supply	20,060
Substitution of iron for wooden telegraph poles	17,000
Drilling and Water Supply Schemes	55,000
	£2,110,060

The full amount authorized has been raised by the issue of £2,000,000 5 per cent. stock in January, 1932, and £235,600 3½ per cent. stock in February, 1933.

The interest payable on these loans amounts to £108,246. Contributions to the sinking funds commence on the 1st September, 1935, and the 15th August, 1936, and will be at a rate of not less than 1 per cent.

By the repayment to His Majesty's Government of the sum of £1,087,697, all the Protectorate's previous public debt has been extinguished. The Uganda Government has accepted a contingent liability in respect of the service of part of a loan of £3,393,477 raised by the Government of Kenya for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

(2A) *Analysis of Revenue on basis of* 1933 *Approved Estimates.*

Self-balancing Departments.

	Expenditure. £	*Contra Revenue.* £
Jinja Water Supply	3,020	3,400
Kampala Water Supply	9,453	9,500
Posts and Telegraphs	48,915	45,503
	£61,388	£58,403
Net Deficit ...	£2,985.	

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
Customs and Excise	341,200	28·0
Licences	681,955	54·1
Fees of Court or Office	101,800	7·1
Revenue from Government Departments	77,657	6·2
Interest	40,000	3·2
Miscellaneous	17,500	1·4
	1,260,112	100·0
Revenue from self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure	58,403	
	£1,318,515	

(2B) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs. The gross Customs revenue actually collected in 1932 amounted to £990,640 of which Uganda received £285,377 gross with a net revenue of about £268,737 after deducting proportionate expenses. For further particulars see the memorandum on Kenya.

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(3) *Analysis of Expenditure on basis of* 1933 *Approved Estimates.*

	£	*Percentage.*
Deficit on self-balancing Departments ...	2,985	0·2
Debt charges	55,855	4·4
Administration	513,397	40·7
Economic Development	215,792	17·1
Social Services	349,843	27·8
Defence	54,075	4·3
Non-effective Charges	69,000	5·5
	£1,260,957	100·0
Expenditure on self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue	58,403	
	£1,319,360	

4.—Reserve Funds, etc.

At the beginning of 1933 Uganda possessed a Reserve Fund of £433,857 and surplus balances amounting to £706,071 giving a total of £1,139,928.

5.—Grants-in-aid, etc.

No grant-in-aid has been given to Uganda since 1915.

The following free grants were made from the Colonial Development Fund in 1930-31: £12,390 for wireless facilities in connexion with the Cape to Cairo Air Service; £3,332 for anti-tsetse-fly measures, and £2,000 for a geophysical investigation of the Lake Albert basin. The account in respect of the first of these projects has now been closed, and work on the last has not yet begun. No other grants from the Fund were made up to the end of 1932.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The trade statistics of Uganda and Kenya are kept in a single document and it is not possible to give the imports or exports of Uganda separately. The combined figures are shown in the Kenya Memorandum, but the details of the principal domestic exports from Uganda without countries of destination and of the principal imports into Uganda for home consumption without countries of origin are given below.

Exports.

Principal Exports of Domestic Produce, 1932.

Article.	*Unit.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £
Class I.			
Coffee, raw	cwt.	87,077	223,162
Sugar, refined	,,	41,049	45,012
Cigarettes	lb.	67,300	18,190
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured	,,	160,147	7,970
Class II.			
Cotton, raw	Centals of 100 lb.	829,303	1,584,172
Cotton Seed	ton	56,311	168,366
Tin Ore	,,	335	47,168
Sesame Seed	,,	3,597	43,363
Hides	cwt.	15,222	27,682
Ivory, Elephant...	,,	526	21,547
Groundnuts	ton	1,455	16,232
Skins, Sheep, Goat, and other...	No.	509	6,626
Class V.			
Gold Bullion	oz. troy	569	3,470
Miscellaneous.			
All other Articles	—	—	11,615
			2,224,575

Imports.

Principal Imports for Home Consumption, 1932.

Article.	*Unit.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £
Class I.			
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured	lb.	511,764	56,650
Rice	cwt.	30,018	21,704
Cigarettes	lb.	68,305	19,205
Whisky, rum, brandy and gin...	prf. gal.	10,961	13,452
Salt	cwt.	95,660	7,600
Wheat, meal and flour	,,	7,328	4,213
Ale, beer, stout, etc.	Imp. gal.	18,201	3,482
Wines	,,	3,896	3,098
Spices	cwt.	1,297	2,022
Class II.			
*Tin ore	ton	34	4,760
*Ivory, Elephant	cwt.	49	2,167

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Principal Imports for Home Consumption, 1932—continued.

Article.	*Unit.*	*Quantity.*	*Value*
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures —	—	—	351,142
Piece-goods	Lin. yd.	23,102,019	305,765
Other	—	—	45,377
Oils—	Imp. gal.	2,106,145	101,238
Fuel	„	190,958	3,075
Lubricating	„	142,486	16,235
Motor spirit	„	1,286,809	62,296
Illuminating	„	485,892	19,632
Motor cars, etc., and parts—	—	—	77,205
Motor cars, lorries and tractors	—	545	58,159
Motor cars, etc., parts	—	—	19,046
Iron and steel manufactures	—	—	49,632
Machinery and parts	ton	538	41,915
Bags and sacks	doz.	130,310	40,720
Artificial silk piece-goods	Lin. yd.	1,912,711	35,553
Tyres and tubes for motor cars, etc.	—	12,928	31,482
Other apparel and hosiery	—	—	27,134
Paper manufactures	—	—	26,902
Hardwares	—	—	24,197
Silk and silk manufactures	—	—	13,068
Cement	ton	3,336	10,863
Jute bagging and sacking	yd.	1,064,845	10,610
†Bullion and specie on private account ...	—	—	48,905
All other articles	—	—	297,301
			1,326,220

The value of Kenya produce exported to Uganda during 1932 was £140,160.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The resources of the Protectorate are principally agricultural. Agriculture, including the rearing of live-stock, is the principal occupation of both natives and European settlers.

In 1932 of the total area of about 4,837,150 acres under cultivation by natives much the greater part (approximately 3,700,000 acres) was under food crops for purely domestic consumption; 1,071,000 acres were under cotton, and the rest under such products as coffee, tobacco, maize, rice, chillies, sugar-cane, etc.

The prosperity of Uganda has been closely bound up with the cotton crop and the extension of roads and railways, expansion of towns and development generally can be accounted for by the rapid progress made in this industry during the past 20 years. With the exception of India, Uganda is the largest cotton-growing country within the Empire. Of late years, however, the danger of Uganda remaining a one-crop country has been realized and the natives have been encouraged to grow other crops, such as coffee, tobacco, etc., for export.

The chief crops grown by Europeans in the Protectorate are coffee, tobacco, tea, and rubber. Of the 102,557 acres of European estates in 1932, coffee was planted on 16,835 acres, 10,283 were under para rubber, 740 under tea, 254 under tobacco, 111 under cotton, and 682 miscellaneous. The largest areas of European culture were in the Mengo District (Buganda Province), 13,194 acres; in the Toro District (Western Province), 3,599 acres; in the Bunyoro District, 3,228 acres; and in the Entebbe District (Buganda), 2,315 acres.

In 1932 the area in occupation of Indians, etc., was 42,870 acres consisting of 49 estates with 13,630 acres under cultivation. Of this area 10,360 acres were under sugar, 1,190 acres under para rubber, 1,300 acres under sisal, 725 acres under coffee, 364 Arabica and 361 Robusta, and 237 acres under miscellaneous crops.

Agricultural production in the Protectorate is subject to certain general handicaps. Climatic conditions are often erratic, for example, the rains may come too early or too late; the crops are also liable to attacks from pests and diseases of various kinds. The Protectorate is liable to periodical visits by locusts, the extermination of which presents great difficulties.

A further difficulty is the heavy expense of transport for exports, due to the long haul to the seaboard and the addition to sea freights due to the Suez Canal charges. In view of this the principal export crops which have been developed are those of which the value per unit of weight is high.

The greater part of native agricultural production is of foodstuffs for local consumption. The crops of importance for export are as follows:—

Cotton is the principal export product of the Protectorate. It is almost exclusively grown by natives on many thousands of small plots scattered throughout the country. It is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro and Ankole Districts of Western Province. Figures of acreage and production during the last few years are given below.

* Imported into Uganda from Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.
† Transferred from Tanganyika Territory.

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Season.	Acres.	Exports in Bales of 400 lb.	Value of exports at Mombasa during Calendar year. £
1927–28	533,004	138,486	2,475,328
1928–29	699,107	204,057	3,312,668
1929–30	633,157	129,122	1,555,344
1930–31	739,690	188,920	1,503,307
1931–32	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932–33	1,071,410	295,000 (Estimated).	—

Many thousands of English-made ploughs are in use by natives in the Eastern Province and the numbers increase yearly but there are extensive areas where for a variety of reasons ploughing is not practicable. The quality of cotton is maintained by careful control of the seed supply. The staff of the Department of Agriculture is continually at work on this important branch of the industry. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling. The Government has established two cotton-selection stations where improved varieties are produced, tested, and subsequently introduced into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries in the Protectorate. The whole crop of lint is exported.

With the extension of railway facilities within the Protectorate the economic zone for the export of cotton-seed has been widened. Exports of cotton-seed during recent years are as under:—

Year.	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £	Year.	Quantity. Tons	Value. £
1929	67,523	424,000	1932	56,311	168,366
1930	33,578	137,387	1933	80,000 (Estimated).	—
1931	45,435	149,224			

Coffee.—European planters have concentrated mainly on coffee and rubber, but the latter crop is not now a remunerative one. Both the Arabica and Robusta varieties of coffee are grown in areas climatically suited to the particular species. The majority of the estates are situated in those parts of the Protectorate west of the Nile, in the Buganda, Western, and Northern Provinces. Coffee cultivation is also making strides as a native industry.

The total acreage of this crop under cultivation both by non-natives and natives is estimated to be:—

	Arabica Coffee.			*Robusta Coffee.*		
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Non-natives	13,449	10,837	11,210	5,679	6,722	6,710
Natives	6,672	7,498	8,654	15,816	14,157	16,831
	20,121	18,335	19,864	21,495	20,879	22,541

In the Bugishu District where some 2,800 acres of Arabica were cultivated in 1932 by natives in small plots, steps have been taken to organize the marketing of the crop in order to secure the best price to the producer and to standardize and improve the quality of the exports. It is hoped that in time a co-operative marketing society will be formed. Pulping stations at convenient centres in the District and a central coffee factory have been erected.

Other important coffee districts are Ankole, with some 1,600 acres in 1932 grown by peasant farmers; the Toro District, where 3,474 acres of Arabica were cultivated by Europeans; and the Mengo Distict, where 6,749 acres of Arabica and Robusta combined were cultivated by Europeans. In all areas where coffee is grown by peasant farmers the Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Exports of coffee have been:—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £	Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
1913–14	12,252	23,167	1931	69,990	161,389
1929	41,192	117,135	1932	87,077	223,162
1930	48,856	154,996			

Tobacco is grown both by natives and Europeans. The greater portion of the crop grown by the former is purchased by the British American Tobacco Company for use at its factory at Jinja, but steps are being taken to explore the possibilities of the overseas markets.

In Bunyoro District the growing of tobacco by natives is making steady progress. The Government supervises the crop throughout all stages of growth from the establishment of seed-beds, to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf. The native-grown area amounted to 1,800 acres in 1932. The total European acreage in Bunyoro was 254. A packing factory has been established at Masindi where the tobacco is graded, conditioned, and packed for export.

The exports of tobacco for the last five years have been:—

Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. £	Year.	Quantity. lb.	Value. £
1928	8,559	330	1931	180,071	17,530
1929	62,081	3,066	1932	227,447	26,160
1930	144,367	10,949			

Rubber.—About 10,300 acres were under rubber grown by Europeans in 1932, but owing to low prices little tapping has taken place lately and the export of this product decreased from 627,000 lb. valued at £16,814 in 1930 to 133,400 lb. valued at £2,291 in 1931 and ceased altogether in 1932.

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Tea.—An increasing interest in the cultivation of tea is being shown by non-native planters and the acreage increased from 360 in 1930 to 740 acres in 1932. The export has grown from 26 cwt. value £130 in 1931 to 117 cwt. value £567 in 1932, but the production of tea will, in the main, be aimed to meet the requirements of the local market.

Sugar.—A large estate and factory in the Mengo District at Lugazi has been developed by an Indian firm. The factory has a distillation plant for the production of power-alcohol. A second sugar factory is situated at Kakira in the Busoga District. The total acreage cultivated by Asiatics under sugar-cane was estimated to be 10,360 acres in 1932. Sufficient white sugar is produced to satisfy all local requirements and the surplus is exported to the surrounding territories.

The exports were as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Value.* £	*Year.*	*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Value.* £
1928	2,749	4,435	1931	44,995	46,576
1929	4,276	7,071	1932	41,049	45,012
1930	6,669	8,719			

Sisal.—An estate of 5,000 acres, of which 1,360 acres have been planted, is being developed under this crop in Bunyoro.

Food Crops.—The areas under the principal food crops were in 1932 (approximately):—

	Acres.		*Acres.*
Plantains	1,103,000	Beans and Peas	329,000
Millets	980,000	Simsim (Sesame)	210,000
Sweet Potatoes	530,000	Groundnuts	108,000
Cassava	360,000		

Plantains and sweet potatoes are the staple foods in the Buganda Province, and millets and cassava in the drier parts of the Eastern Province. These foodstuffs are the foundation of the native economy and in Buganda the natives attach great importance to the maintenance of the banana plantations. In the grain districts there are local central granaries for the storage of grain, chiefly eleusine coracana, against time of famine.

There is little export of any of these crops except groundnuts and sesame, of which there is a small and varying surplus for export. The Government has decided, however, to encourage the production of groundnuts for export and it is anticipated that exports will increase during the next few years. The exports of groundnuts were 1,289 tons in 1930, 215 tons in 1931 and 1,445 tons in 1932; of sesame, 1,416 tons plus 2,522 gallons of oil in 1930, 350 tons plus 320 gallons of oil in 1931 and 3,597 tons plus 688 gallons of oil in 1932.

The only other export of any importance of native-grown products is that of *chillies*. About 1,495 acres were under this product in 1932; exports which were 6,174 cwt. (value £26,133) in 1929, fell to 2,235 cwt. (£3,866) in 1932.

Other potential export crops with which the Department of Agriculture is experimenting are shea nuts, essential oil crops such as geranium, lemon-grass and patchouli, oil palms, sunn hemp, and manilla hemp.

2. Forestry.

The total forest area is calculated to be 2,860 square miles, of which 1,827 square miles are estimated to be merchantable, and 1,033 square miles unprofitable or inaccessible.

There are five areas of Mvule savannah and one forest area in Budongo being exploited by private enterprise under licence, totalling over 154 square miles in 1932.

There are several thousand acres of Mvule savannah still available for exploitation in Busoga and about one thousand square miles of accessible tropical rain forest in various parts of the Protectorate. The policy of Government is to encourage the exploitation of existing stocks of Mvule as rapidly as possible and to replace scattered savannah by a smaller area of well-stocked plantations.

With regard to the tropical rain forest, the policy is to encourage exploitation after the preparation of provisional working plans.

The most valuable of these forests at present accessible is the Budongo Forest in Bunyoro of approximately 89,000 acres in extent. It contains large quantities of two species of mahogany (*Khaya anthotheca*—" Munyama " and *Entandrophragma utile*—" Moivu ") of very fine quality in addition to other valuable timber species.

A provisional working plan for this forest has just been completed.

It is probable that a very profitable timber industry could be built up by a company competent to develop the resources of this forest.

The out-turn of produce from Crown forests during 1932 was as follows:—

Description of Produce.	*Sold.*		*Free.*		*Total.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		£		£		£
Timber ... ... Cub. ft.	130,784	4,132	24,263	763	155,047	4,895
Poles	27,679	358	27,851	488	55,530	846
Firewood, stacked Cub. ft.	4,890,840	4,627	240,467	194	5,131,307	4,821
Charcoal ... ... „	6,105	180	285	8	6,390	188
Minor Produce ... lb.	—	6	—	—	—	6
Seeds ... ... „	5	1	105	47	110	48
Plants	15,527	37	104,868	249	120,395	286
		9,342		1,750		11,093

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The timber output for the year 1932 compared with the previous year was as follows:—

	1931.		1932.	
	Cub. ft.	*Value.* £	*Cub. ft.*	*Value.* £
Timber purchased by Concessionaires	67,093	2,548	70,469	2,121
Timber purchased on Permits	49,155	1,961	60,315	2,011
Timber issued free to Government Departments	13,685	274	2,023	46
Timber issued free to Natives	4,874	228	14,134	520
Timber issued free to Missions	12,695	417	8,106	197
	147,502	5,428	155,047	4,895

Little timber was exported from the territory in 1932; the total was 14,207 cub. ft. value £1,783 as compared with 54,041 cub. ft. value £11,165 in 1931. The decrease was due to the very large falling off in exports to the rest of East Africa on account of the slump in the building trade. Overseas exports actually increased slightly.

A certain amount of soft wood (Podocarpus from Kenya and cheap deals from Northern Europe) was imported in 1932, but Uganda has sufficient supplies of her own to be completely self-supporting if necessary. Two of her local softwoods are now undergoing tests in Europe.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Stock in Uganda is almost entirely native-owned, although Europeans are now developing a localized dairy industry which promises to be of a thoroughly satisfactory nature. The methods employed by the native stock-owners are still primitive in character and the existing organization in relation to the care of herds, etc., is largely based on custom.

The Veterinary Department, however, is gradually improving conditions, and in particular exercises a close supervision in all matters relating to the eradication and control of stock diseases and the measure of success achieved is reflected in the fact that the number of cattle in the Protectorate has increased from 1,000,000 to approximately 2,000,000 during the 10 years between 1921 and 1931. Notable efforts have been made to restrict the incidence of rinderpest, and the Department is further much occupied with anti-tsetse-fly work.

The Veterinary Department is also concentrated upon the improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle.

Uganda is practically self-supporting in all animal products and could easily be made entirely so. The internal trade in cattle is of fairly substantial proportions but the price of cattle is low. The hide and skin industry has suffered from the low prices ruling in the world's markets, and the following table indicates the decrease in production, though there was a slight improvement in the export of skins during 1932.

Exports.

		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Hides	Quantity, Cwt. ...	26,619	58,364	35,099	21,493	19,789	15,222
	Value	£99,542	£257,287	£152,543	£49,519	£36,696	£27,682
Skins	Quantity, No. ...	78,411	163,042	258,045	205,200	131,247	173,509
	Value	£4,090	£8,038	£12,901	£7,670	£5,268	£6,626

Steps have been taken to organize the ghee industry in the Eastern Province and the results are distinctly promising. During 1931 1,727 cwt. of ghee (value £5,573) were imported into the Protectorate which in 1932 fell slightly to 1,716 cwt. (value £5,215).

The latest estimate of the live-stock population of the Protectorate at the end of 1931 is approximately as follows. (It is not possible to give European-owned cattle separately from native-owned).

Cattle	1,876,037	Donkeys	15,137
Sheep	644,522	(15,000 of these are in the Karamoja District).	
Goats	1,728,750	Horses	6
Swine	725	Mules	3

4. Minerals.

A Geological Survey of the Protectorate is in progress and about $\frac{1}{7}$th of the territory has been completed.

The Survey has been detailed over about one-third of this area. A number of minerals are known to exist in Uganda but tin-ore and gold alone have as yet been discovered in quantities justifying commercial exploitation and export. Prospecting for tin, gold, copper, cobalt, and nickel is in progress. Eleven Exclusive Prospecting Licences were in operation in 1932, covering a total area of 1,542 square miles and on the 15th September, 1933, 39 licences were current, 5 for 755 square miles in Ankole, 11 for 594 square miles in Kigezi, 1 for 588 square miles in Toro, 21 for 51½ square miles in Budama, and 1 for 24 square miles in Bunyoro, a total of 2,012½ square miles.

Tin is mined at Mwirasandu in Ankole, under a mining lease for 381 acres. In addition 76 non-precious minerals claims in Ankole and Kigezi Districts were current on 15th September, 1933. Tin-ore has been exported as follows:—

	Tin ore Dry weight. Tons.	*Ascertained value.* £
1931.		
Mwirasandu	135	12,522
Other sources	15	
1932.		
Mwirasandu	342	37,312
Other sources	23	
January—August, 1933.		
Mwirasandu	210	Provisionally valued
Other sources	57	at £3F

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Gold.—Alluvial and vein deposits have been found in Kigezi and Ankole. Production is being carried on in the former District and exports of 71 troy oz. (value £400) in 1931, 586 troy oz. (value £3,274) in 1932, and 589 troy oz. (value £3,457) from 1st January to 23rd September, 1933, have been made. Gold has also been discovered over areas in Budama and Bunyoro, some of the finds being considered worth following up.

Salt was produced and sold in the following quantities in 1931:—

	lb.
(*a*) From Katwe:—	
No. 1	376,120
No. 3	2,916,860
(*b*) From Kasenyi, No. 2	872,730
(*c*) From Kibiro:—	
Grade A	300
„ B	40,500
	4,206,510

Clay and sand are produced locally for building purposes and stone for road making, but no figures of these are available.

5. Fisheries.

Fisheries are mostly in native hands, and there is a certain amount of local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes.

There are certain restrictions upon fishing in sleeping sickness areas, upon the type of vessels which may be employed and upon the mesh of the nets used, but otherwise the industry is not controlled.

A fishing survey of Lake Victoria was made by Mr. Michael Graham in 1927-28, and a report subsequently published. The Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes, 1930-31, also made investigations and a report on the Fisheries of Uganda by Mr. E. B. Worthington has been issued.

The number of persons engaged in the lake fishing industry is estimated to be approximately 10,000.

B.

Food Supply.

So far as the food supply of the native population is concerned the Protectorate is self-supporting.

The Protectorate is occasionally subject to periods of famine but it has always proved possible up to date to import the necessary foodstuffs from the adjoining territory of Kenya.

Every effort is made by the Agricultural Department to increase the agricultural production of the native and particular attention is paid to the principle that increased production by the native of agricultural products for export should not be at the expense of the food supply.

VI.—Industry.

Industrial establishments are practically confined to the factories, etc., necessary for the preparation of the local agricultural products for export or for local consumption. These include:—

(1) 194 cotton ginneries (134 working in 1932).
(2) 2 sugar factories, one including a distillation plant.
(3) a number of oil crushing mills.
(4) a number of coffee factories.
(5) a tobacco factory erected by the British American Tobacco Company, Limited, at Jinja, and several much smaller concerns.

There are also two small engine workshops run by the Kenya-Uganda Railways and a motor repair depot at Masindi.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

(1) Entrepôt Trade.

Owing to its geographical position, Uganda has practically no entrepôt or transit trade, although there may be some small trade of this sort with the neighbouring parts of the Belgian Congo.

(2) Tourist Traffic.

The tourist traffic of Uganda is in normal years of some importance but it is naturally liable to fall off during periods of depression. It is not possible to give the cash value of this traffic to Uganda though it must be fairly substantial and it may be said to have fairly held its own during 1932.

The attraction of Uganda for tourists lies largely in the variety and interest of its scenery and of its wild animals (including elephants, giraffes, white rhinoceros and gorillas) and certain areas have been set aside as game reserves. The animals are carefully protected under the provisions of the Game Ordinance, but hunting licences may be obtained at costs varying from 600s. (which is the price of shooting two elephants) to 10s. (the fee for a bird licence).

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VIII.—Communications.

The internal communications of Uganda are by rail, water, road, and air.

Railways: Of the Kenya and Uganda Railway system, which serves both Kenya and Uganda, 332 miles lie within Uganda, consisting of 208 miles of the main line to Kampala, 100 miles from Tororo to Soroti in the Eastern Province, 17 miles from Mbulamuti to Namasagali on Lake Kioga, and 7 miles connecting Kampala with Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The railways are all of metre gauge.

Water.—The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration also operate Steamer Services on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, the Albert Nile to Nimule on the Sudan border and on the Kagera River to Nyakanyassi which lies across the south-west border in Tanganyika. The principal ports served on Lake Victoria are Port Bell, Jinja, Entebbe, Bukakata, and Busungwe. On Lake Kioga the chief ports are Namasagali, Bugondo, Lalli, Sangai, Atura, and Masindi Port from which a road motor service runs via Masindi to Butiaba the chief port of Lake Albert. On Lake Albert and the Albert Nile the principal ports are Butiaba, Packwach, Mutir, Rhino Camp, and Nimule.

Roads.—Uganda is particularly well served with roads both in quantity and quality. Radiating from Kampala the road system covers practically the whole country and gives communication between all the principal centres. The roads are well constructed and maintained and all the main routes are suitable for motor traffic at all seasons. At the end of 1932 there were 1,795 miles of roads in the Protectorate classified as—

Class I ... 1,042 miles Class II ... 533 miles Class III ... 220 miles

One main trunk road runs eastwards from Kampala via Jinja to Tororo from which it turns northwards through Soroti, Lira, and Kitgum and on into the Sudan. Another main road runs northwards from Kampala to Masindi and Butiaba with a connecting road from Hoima to Fort Portal in the Western Province. Fort Portal is also connected with Kampala by a main road running from there via Mubende while another main trunk road runs south-west from Kampala via Masaka and Mbarara to Kabale in the extreme south-west of the Protectorate. Recently a road has been completed connecting Fort Portal with Mbarara and serving the western area between these points.

Air communications in Uganda are maintained by Imperial Airways, Entebbe being a point of call on the South African air route, and also by machines of the Wilson Airways and other private East African flying services.

External communications are mainly by the Kenya and Uganda Railway to Mombasa and thence by sea; but a small traffic passes by lake steamers and road to the Belgian Congo and the Sudan, while the steamer service on Lake Victoria connects with the Tanganyika railway system at Mwanza.

IX.—Customs Tariff.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1930 brought into effective operation a common tariff designed to meet the present needs and conditions in the three territories of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

(i) Import Duties.

There are specific duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties on certain other goods varying between 10 per cent. and as much as 62½ per cent. in the case of tobacco. All other goods, except those specifically exempted from duty, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

Certain goods are dutiable either at specific or at *ad valorem* rates depending upon which rate yields the higher duty.

Suspended duties at specific rates or at *ad valorem* rates varying between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. can also be imposed on certain goods, but, so far as Uganda is concerned, are imposed at present on bacon and ham and wheat only. The items involved are the protected articles such as bacon, ham, butter, cheese, rice, wheat, ghee, sugar, and timber, etc.

(ii) Imperial Preference.

Uganda is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo. Under Article 2 of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of the 10th September, 1919, no differential treatment (in particular no preference to British goods) can be imposed on merchandize belonging to nationals of the signatory powers (which include the United States of America and Japan) so long as this Convention remains in force.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2), was established in London in 1925 to disseminate in the United Kingdom information regarding East Africa and to stimulate its trade by helping to introduce its products into the home market. The Office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

An Imperial Trade Commissioner, under the Department of Overseas Trade, is maintained at Nairobi and is responsible for Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (MANDATED TERRITORY).

I.—Situation, etc.

Tanganyika Territory (Mandated Territory) consists of that part of former German East Africa which is administered under a Mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The Territory lies between the Great African Lakes and the Indian Ocean, approximately from latitude 2° to latitude 11° South and longitude 30° to longitude 40° East. Its neighbours are Kenya and Uganda on the north, the Belgian Congo on the west, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the south-west and Portuguese East Africa on the south-east.

Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from the general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika 2,590 feet, Nyasa 1,607 feet) which mark the great Rift Valley extending northwards to Lake Naivasha (Kenya). The highest points in the Territory are in the north-east, where are the extinct volcanoes, Kilimanjaro, which rises to 19,720 feet and is snowcapped, and Mount Meru (14,960 feet). In the south-west are the Livingstone Mountains where the highest peak is over 9,000 feet.

Portions of Lake Victoria, the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika and the northern and north-eastern shores of Lake Nyasa are included in the Territory. A number of rivers flow into the Indian Ocean or into one of the three lakes but they are for the most part not of any importance for purposes of navigation. The most important are the Rovuma (the southern boundary) the Rufiji and its tributaries, the Ruaha and the Kilombero, and the Pangani, which rises on Mount Kilimanjaro.

There are two main highland areas, in the north-east around Moshi and Arusha and in the south-west in the Iringa Province, and it is in these areas that the principal European development has taken place. Most of the land is in native occupation, but there are no "Native Reserves" so-called.

The total area is about 365,000 square miles (235,000,000 acres); the land surface is about 226,000,000 acres (say 353,000 square miles), of which 2,614,243 acres are alienated. A large, but at present undetermined, part of the "unalienated" land is occupied and cultivated by the natives as tribal lands. Forest areas are:—reserved forests, 2,546,269 acres; forest awaiting reservation 69,153 acres; privately-owned forest 40,000 acres.

Climatic conditions vary very considerably in different parts of the territory; the main features are the warm and rather damp coast region (average yearly temperature 78° F.) up to 300 feet above sea level; the moderately warm and moist zone of the eastern slopes of the ranges which bound the central plateau (1,600-6,500 feet) the cool and moist zone of the sub-alpine heights (6,000 to 10,000 feet) and the cold and dry alpine zone above 10,000 feet.

The rainfall varies from an average of 35 inches in the sea coast areas to 97 inches in the Highlands. The rainy season varies in different parts of the territory. Three types of general climate are to be distinguished: (1) the Indian or trade-wind type, which prevails over the greater part of the country, with one rainy season (December to April); (2) the monsoon type, which prevails in the north-east, with two rainy seasons (the heavy rains from March to May, and the short rains October to November); (3) the equatorial type which prevails in the north-west, with a rainy season from October to May, divided into two parts by a short abatement about January.

The following table shows the most significant figures for 1932, at the stations shown:—

Station.	*Altitude.*	*Monthly Maximum.* (° *Fahrenheit*). *Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Monthly Minimum.* (° *Fahrenheit*). *Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Rainfall. Inches.*
Dar-es-Salaam ...	30 ft.	91·4 Jan. Feb. Mar.	88·7 July	73·4 Jan.	69·8 May	44·6
Kondoa Irangi ...	4,615 ft.	88·07 Nov.	78·98 June	60·08 Dec.	49·1 June	36·4
Dodoma ...	3,700 ft.	91·76 Dec.	83·12 July	61·34 Dec.	52·16 July	15·9
Moshi	2,649 ft.	99·86 Feb.	80·6 June	No record.		36·3
Iringa	5,365 ft.	86·18 Feb.	76·1 June	56·66 Apl.	48·02 Aug.	26·7
Mbeya	5,600 ft.	85·64 Sept.	72·6 July	54·5 Feb.	42·08 July	30·0

II.—Population.

The following table shows the number of non-natives in the territory at the census taken in April, 1931, and the comparative figures for 1921:—

	1931.	*Percentage.*	1921.	*Percentage.*
Europeans	8,228	20	2,447	14
Indians	23,422	57	9,411	54
Goans	1,722	4	798	5
Arabs	7,059	17	4,041	23
Others	589	2	741	4
	41,020		17,438	

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In the case of Europeans 24 per cent. of the male adults are engaged in agriculture and the same percentage is made up by Government servants.

Most of the Indians and Arabs are engaged in commercial and agricultural occupations. The Goans are mainly engaged in clerical work.

A census of the native population was made in 1931. It must, however, be emphasized that it is impracticable to attempt the taking of a general census as accurate and detailed as can be taken in Europe. The German census of 1913 recorded a total of 4,063,300. The census of 1931 shows a total of 5,022,640 made up as follows:—

Men	1,484,849
Women	1,656,387
Children—Male	943,367
Female	938,037
Total ...	5,022,640

The density shown by these figures is only 14 per square mile.

Some 200,000 natives were in paid employment (110,000 in agriculture, 4,000 in mines, 22,000 in Government employ and 18,000 in domestic service).

The principal town is Dar-es-Salaam (population 33,000) the capital and chief port. Other important towns are Tanga, a port 136 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam, and the terminus of the railway from Arusha and Moshi, Tabora (population 25,000) the junction for the branch line to Mwanza on Lake Victoria, Dodoma, where the main north and south road crosses the railway and a station of the East African air route, and Moshi and Arusha, the centres of the coffee-producing area on Mounts Kilimanjaro and Meru in the Northern Province.

The number of immigrants in 1932 was:—

Europeans	592
Asiatics	1,024
Others	108
	1,724

There is little or no native immigration or emigration.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency in Tanganyika is the East Africa shilling, divided into 100 cents:—i.e., 100 cents = 1 shilling and 20 shillings = £1 sterling. The coins in circulation are 1 shilling and 50 cents (silver), 10 cents, 5 cents, and 1 cent (copper).

The notes in circulation are of the following denominations Shs.5, 10, 20, 100, 1,000, and 10,000.

The notes and coinage are issued by the East African Currency Board and their exchange value is maintained at parity with sterling by the Board.

2. Three British Banks maintain branches in the territory, namely:—

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., with branches at Arusha, Bukoba, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi, Morogoro, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, and Tanga;

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas, Ltd.) with branches at Arusha, Bukoba, Dar-es-Salaam, Iringa, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza, Tanga, and Tabora;

The National Bank of India, Ltd., with branches at Dar-es-Slaam and Tanga.

The Banque du Congo Belge Société Anonyme and The Banque Commerciale du Congo Société Anonyme are also established at Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma.

A Government Savings Bank is also established in the territory. On the 31st December, 1932, there were 2,524 depositors and the amount standing to their credit was £30,160.

3. The Government has no interest in any banking institutions other than the Post Office Savings Bank referred to above.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

The public debt of Tanganyika Territory includes loans raised for the Tanganyika Railways, Ports, and Harbours, etc.

On the 31st December, 1932, the total public debt was £8,719,350 divided as follows:—£2,594,984 in respect of the Territory and £5,735,578 for the Railways, Ports, and Harbours. The balance of £388,788 represents expenses of issue and discount.

The debt charges for the financial period April to December, 1932, in the case of the Territory amounted to £31,975 and for the Railways and Harbours to £161,816.

The total debt charges for the period therefore amounted to £193,791. The total value of the Sinking Funds on the 31st December, 1932, was £161,352. The estimated debt charges* for 1933 are £382,557. For details regarding each loan see Appendix "A".

* These are made up as follows: Interest, £335,934; Sinking Fund, £44,952; Management Expenses, £1,671.

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2. *Revenue.*

(*A*) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of Estimates for the year* 1933).

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £	*Balance.* £
Railway	507,611	671,259	— 163,648
Posts and Telegraphs	72,610	87,153	— 14,543
	580,221	758,412	— 178,191

Net deficit, £178,191.

General Revenue.

	£	*Per cent.*
I. Customs and Excise	417,450	28·6
II. Hut and Poll Taxes	640,000	43·6
III. Other Taxes, Licences, etc.	179,900	12·3
IV. Fees of Court, etc.	128,186	8·7
V. Rents and Miscellaneous Revenue	101,350	6·8
	1,466,886	100·0

(*B*) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

The amount of Customs revenue actually collected in 1932 was £377,300. Details of the total collection are as follows:—

	£
Class I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	142,582
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	4,690
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	201,769
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified and parcels post	28,259
	377,300

It is not possible to give accurate figures as to the amount of duty collected on goods from the United Kingdom, the rest of the Empire and foreign countries but 30·4 per cent. of the value of the goods imported came from the United Kingdom, 21·9 per cent. from the rest of the Empire and 47·7 from foreign countries.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of Estimates for* 1933).

	£	*Per cent.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Departments (See 2 (A)) ...	178,191	10·0
II. Debt Charges	100,986*	5·7
III. Administration	751,769	42·5
IV. Economic Development	228,628	12·9
V. Social Services	356,119	20·1
VI. Defence	86,066	4·8
VII. Pensions and Gratuities	71,780	4·0
	1,773,539	100·0

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the 31st December, 1932, the Tanganyika Government had no reserve fund or other special funds but the excess of general assets over liabilities was £715,643. Of this £419,681 was held in cash and £223,000 on deposit with the Joint Colonial Fund.

5. *Grants-in-aid, etc.*

No grant-in-aid has been given to Tanganyika Territory since 1922.

Grants from the Colonial Development Fund have been authorised as are set out in Appendix " B ".

APPENDIX A.

PUBLIC DEBT ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

Legal Authority.	*Amount raised.* £	*Rate of Interest.*	*Value of Sinking Fund.* £	*Remarks.*
—	3,123,350	Various	119,767	Imperial Exchequer Loan.
Ordinance 16 of 1928	2,070,000	4½ per cent.	41,585	Trustee Security. Guaranteed by United Kingdom Treasury.
Ordinance 15 of 1931	3,000,000	4 ,,	—	do. do.
Ordinance 10 of 1932	500,000	4 ,,	—	do. do.
—	26,000	5 ,,	—	Colonial Development Fund Loans.
	£8,719,350		£161,352	

* Exclusive of charges in respect of Railway Loans £282,603, debited to the Railway Accounts.

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Appendix B.

Colonial Development Fund.

No. and Item.	Amount Received.	Expenditure. 1930–1931.	1931–1932.	April to December 1932.	Total.	Charged to Revenue.	Claims outstanding.	Grants over-issued.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest Grants.								
11. Air Surveys	1,309	—	—	—	†1,251	—	—	58
12. Triangulation Surveys ...	1,518	—	—	—	†1,434	—	—	84
8. Manyoni-Kinyangiri Railway	30,000*	—	—	—	30,000	—	—	—
9. Tablet Working System ...	2,890	—	—	—	†2,730	—	—	160
13. Engare-Nairobi Railway ...	8,561	—	—	—	†8,119	—	—	442
116. Realignment of Central Railway.	9,000*	—	—	—	9,000	—	—	—
Loans.								
16. Water Boring	10,000*	7,442	3,771	—	11,213	1,213	—	—
65. Meat Rations, Ltd.	16,000*	6,000	5,000	—	11,000	—	—	5,000
Grants.								
52. East African Railway Gauge Investigations.	490	114	336	530	980	490	—	—
17. Wireless Stations	11,070	—	9,594	964	10,558	—	—	512
51. Colonial Veterinary Scholarship.	789	360	300	369	1,029	240	—	—
117. Malarial Research Scheme ...	9,000	—	5,080	4,912	9,992	—	992	—
53b. Mbeya Aerodrome, Night Lighting.	1,600*	—	1,427	201	1,628	28	—	—
14. Tuberculosis Investigations ...	7,580	3,140	2,857	752	6,749	—	—	831
171. Wool Production Research ...	2,000*	—	40	1,940	1,980	—	—	20
210. Tsetse Research	13,300	—	5,000	7,500	12,500	—	—	800
212. Research into Virus Diseases of Plants.	950	—	7	738	745	—	—	205
221. Contribution to Royal (Dick) Veterinary College Scholarship.	500	—	500	—	500	—	—	—
118. Tea Cultivation Investigation	2,000*	—	9	619	628	—	—	1,372
211. Central Quarantine Station, Amani.	1,170	—	—	342	342	—	—	828
169. Geodetic Triangulation Survey	7,000*	—	—	7,000	7,000	—	—	—
Improvements to Aerodromes and Landing Grounds.	—	—	—	4,653	4,653	—	4,653	—
Total	136,727	—	—	—	134,031	1,971	5,645	10,312

* Loans and Grants fully received. Other schemes still in progress.

† Actual interest charges incurred to 31st December, 1932. The receipts were in respect of interest charges incurred up to 31st January, 1933.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1921	204,795	971,180	343,287	1,519,262
1929	609,383	1,481,338	2,129,179	4,219,900
1930	358,748	1,052,186	1,579,189	2,990,123
1931	244,823	769,567	939,990	1,954,380
1932	641,217	916,141	844,540	2,401,898

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Total Merchandis
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	72,225	409,463	325	3	157,726*	639,742
Kenya and Uganda†	491,892	89,005	2,290	485	—	583,672†
Zanzibar...	28,324	59,139	503	4	—	87,970
India	55	83,575	7	—	—	83,637
Rest of Empire	2,757	18,211	152	5	—	21,125
Total Empire	595,253	659,393	3,277	497	157,726*	1,416,146

* Value of raw gold bullion exported to United Kingdom.

† Exports to Kenya and Uganda consist mainly of merchandize for shipment at Mombasa. The ultimate destination of these exports is not recorded in Tanganyika Territory.

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(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932—continued

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Class V.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium	728	299,387	2	—	—	300,117
Germany	12,251	145,043	60	207	—	157,561
France	551	68,337	3	—	—	68,891
United States of America ...	—	67,796	6	—	—	67,802
Holland	50	62,978	31	—	—	63,059
Other foreign countries... ...	22,689	93,327	546	10	—	116,572
Total foreign countries ...	36,269	736,868	648	217	—	774,002
GRAND TOTAL	631,522	1,396,261	3,925	714	157,726*	2,190,148

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Coffee, raw (hulled)	153,620 cwt.	292,817	Kenya and Uganda (284), United Kingdom (4), Germany (2).
Coffee, raw (in parchment) ...	68,300 „	167,746	Kenya and Uganda (94), United Kingdom (65), Germany (7).
Rice	107,694 „	62,939	Kenya and Uganda (61), Belgian Possessions (1).
Ghee	7,172 „	16,848	Kenya and Uganda (11), Zanzibar (5).
Millet	70,578 „	14,911	Zanzibar (13).
Class II.			
Hemp and Hemp Tow (Sisal)	60,554 tons	698,202	Belgium (262), United Kingdom (178), Germany (117), United States of America (62), Holland (35), Italy (12), Kenya and Uganda (3), South Africa (2), France (2).
Cotton, raw	71,888 centals of 100 lb.	183,747	United Kingdom (76), India (66), Japan (28), Kenya and Uganda (8), Belgium (2).
Groundnuts	15,873 tons	182,010	United Kingdom (103), France (44), South Africa (8), Kenya and Uganda (7), Germany (6), Holland (5), Italy (3).
Hides, dry and dry salted ...	52,440 cwt.	95,939	Belgium (29), Kenya and Uganda (27), United Kingdom (19), France (8), Italy (4), Germany (3).
Copra	7,265 tons	64,694	Zanzibar (38), Kenya and Uganda (12), France (7), United Kingdom (3), Italy (2).
Sesame Seed	4,811 „	50,130	Holland (10), Germany (7), Zanzibar (6), Italian Possessions (6), Kenya and Uganda (5), Italy (2), France (2).
Beeswax	391 „	31,965	United Kingdom (8), Germany (7), United States of America (4), Holland (3), Belgium (3), France (3).
Ivory	517 cwt.	20,577	Zanzibar (6), United Kingdom (4), Holland (4), India (2), Kenya and Uganda (2).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1921	332,065	1,058,004	41,299	1,431,368
1929	1,746,529	889,628	1,932,148	4,568,305
1930	1,766,448	710,391	1,586,196	4,063,035
1931	957,720	559,128	1,029,767	2,546,615
1932	697,870	409,194	896,078	2,003,142

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	108,328	703	425,231	32,478	566,740
British India	35,335	2,459	131,986	4,723	174,503
Kenya and Uganda	137,610	2,449	18,266	5,885	164,210
Rest of Empire	13,226	20,250	31,534	5,471	70,481
Total Empire	294,499	25,861	607,017	48,557	975,934
Japan	350	8	307,573	—	307,931
Germany	9,172	246	127,068	104	136,590
United States of America... ...	3,164	607	101,267	—	105,038
Holland	21,510	18	52,571	—	74,099
Other foreign countries	30,826	21,861	210,314	9,419	272,420
Total foreign countries ...	65,022	22,740	798,793	9,523	896,078
GRAND TOTAL	359,521	48,601	1,405,810	58,080	1,872,012

* Value of raw gold bullion Exported to United Kingdom

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In addition bullion and specie to the value of £131,130 was imported from the United Kingdom.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Sugar	3,043 tons	63,454	Kenya and Uganda (60), Dutch E. Indies (2).
Cigarettes	301,065 lb.	59,849	United Kingdom (41), Kenya and Uganda (18).
Flour, wheaten	43,468 cwt.	26,455	Kenya and Uganda (16), British India (6).
Whisky	18,312 prf. gal.	24,710	United Kingdom (24).
Beer, ale, etc.	103,769 Imp. gal.	20,505	United Kingdom (8), Germany (5), Holland (3), Kenya and Uganda (2).
Tobacco, manufactured ...	120,019 lb.	15,023	Holland (12), Kenya and Uganda (1).
Tea	2,509 cwt.	12,261	Kenya and Uganda (11).
Class II.			
Coal	15,628 tons	19,673	Union of South Africa (19).
Class III.			
Cotton piece-goods—			
(*a*) Grey (unbleached) ...	11,032,031 yd.	122,172	Japan (96), British India (23), United States of America (1).
(*b*) Bleached	2,656,159 ,,	37,584	Japan (18), United Kingdom (8), Holland (6), British India (3).
(*c*) Printed (other than Khangas).	3,682,074 ,,	43,896	Japan (30), United Kingdom (9), Italy (1), British India (1).
(*d*) Printed Khangas ...	2,537,525 ,,	58,098	United Kingdom (45), Holland (12).
(*e*) Dyed in the piece ...	9,621,161 ,,	135,010	Japan (54), United Kingdom (39), British India (33), Holland (4), Italy (1).
(*f*) Coloured	3,711,005 ,,	52,843	Japan (21), Holland (11), British India (10), United Kingdom (4), Belgium (2), Germany (1), Italy (1).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	1,614,286 gal.	114,396	Dutch East Indies (78), United States of America (28), Persia (1).
Petroleum	1,066,599 ,,	55,288	Dutch East Indies (27), United States of America (12), Russia (2).
Lubricating...	209,373 ,,	25,432	United States of America (16), United Kingdom (5), Germany (1).
Fuel	908,652 ,,	14,870	Persia (9), United States of America (3), Dutch East Indies (1).
Motor Cars, Lorries and parts, etc.	—	59,499	United Kingdom (18), United States of America (17), Canada (15).
Industrial Machinery and parts.	447 tons	38,012	United Kingdom (18), Germany (17).
Jute Bags and Sacks	100,932 doz.	28,076	British India (27).
Cement	8,211 tons	25,613	United Kingdom (18), Japan (4), Holland (1).
Paper and Stationery ...	—	22,255	United Kingdom (14), Germany (2).
Artificial Silk piece-goods ...	1,032,178 yd.	22,143	Japan (21).
Rubber tyres and tubes ...	—	21,051	United States of America (6), United Kingdom (6), France (4).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

General.

Agriculture, including stock rearing, is much the most important source of wealth of the country and is the principal occupation of European settlers and natives.

About 2,591,881 acres has been alienated for European settlement. The chief crops grown by Europeans are sisal, coffee, tea, tobacco, coconuts, wheat, barley, and maize. Cinchona Bark (quinine) is also produced, and vegetables and fruits, dried bananas, figs, and chips are being exported by two growers. Experiments are also being conducted in essential oils.

Native agriculture is preponderatingly devoted to the production of foodstuffs for the cultivators' own use, i.e., millets, maize, pulses, root crops, groundnuts, bananas, etc. The Department of Agriculture has, however, devoted considerable attention, and has had much success in, encouraging the natives to grow crops for export purposes, including not only some grown primarily for local use, e.g., millets and groundnuts, but also coffee, cotton, sesame (simsim), and others. The endeavour is made to discover an export crop or crops suitable for each district and then to encourage its cultivation by the distribution of seed and by instruction and example at Native Administration Farms.

During 1931 a Marketing Organization Committee was set up which had the advice and assistance of Mr. C. F. Strickland, C.I.E., and a report was submitted in which it was recommended that co-operative society legislation should be adopted. This has since been done. Steps have also been taken to improve the grading of export products and legislation has been passed for the inspection and grading of native produce and for the control of factories and markets.

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The principal natural difficulties affecting agriculture in Tanganyika, in addition to pests and diseases of individual crops, are

(i) drought, to counteract which little can be done until irrigation can be further developed;

(ii) locusts, of which, although not indigenous to the Territory, there are frequent visitations from the Sudan and Abyssinia or from West Africa. Active steps are taken by the administration to apply such measures of prevention and destruction as are possible and the whole question of locust infestation throughout the world is under close study by the Locust Control Committee, working through the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

The development of crops for export is hindered in many areas by the fact that the main railway communications run from east to west and were built for strategic and political purposes and are not well sited with regard to the productive areas. In the southern highlands of the Iringa Province, as the only means of communication are roads, the practicability of European settlement depends on the possibility of growing crops of which the value per unit of weight is high, e.g., tea, coffee, and tobacco. In the northern highland area (Moshi and Arusha) the agriculturists are better placed with regard to communications; here the principal crops grown by Europeans are coffee, and, along the railway line towards the sea, sisal.

Most of the produce of Tanganyika is exported via the Suez Canal and the transport charges are therefore relatively high owing to the dues which shipping has to pay to the Canal authorities.

Information as to the principal individual crops is appended. The principal export crops are mentioned first and then the crops produced mainly for local consumption. No agricultural census has been taken in Tanganyika so that in many cases exact information is not obtainable.

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani.

The East African Agricultural Research Station is located at Amani, which is some 50 miles from Tanga, and is reached from Muhesa Station, on the Tanga-Arusha railway by a road which runs for some distance along the track of the former narrow-gauge railway from Tengeni to Sigi. The station itself is some 3,000 feet above sea level; the land attached to it, lying on the slopes of the Eastern Usambara Mountains, provides a wide range for testing the adaptability of plants to various altitudes.

The original Amani Institute was founded by the Government of German East Africa in 1902 as an Institute for scientific research, with a botanical, chemical, and zoological laboratory. The work of the Institute included the introduction and cultivation of foreign tropical plants or trees of economic value, scientific investigations in the interests of East African plantations, the study of plant pests and diseases and of methods of fertilization, the analysis of soils, etc. The buildings erected by the Germans are said to have cost £20,000, and their total expenditure on the Institute to have been £100,000.

At the close of the war the German staff were repatriated. For a number of years, until 1927, the Institute was maintained by the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture on a minimum basis, being for the last four years of this period in the sole custody of a Head Gardener.

The East African Commission which visited Tanganyika in 1924 commented upon the neglect of the British Government to make use of the opportunities presented by Amani as a station for research in tropical agriculture, and the observations of this Commission drew attention to the potential importance of Amani, as a link in an Imperial chain of Central Research Stations, the establishment of which was approved by the Imperial Conference of 1926; and a scheme was eventually drawn up which involved capital expenditure up to a total of £22,500 on the re-establishment of the station, and permanent recurrent expenditure of £23,500 a year on its upkeep.

It was considered, however, that it would not be possible for a number of years, to embark upon the full programme of research envisaged, and modified arrangements were proposed for the initiation of a research station at a total cost of £17,500 a year in the first instance.

The capital expenditure recommended was provided in an agreed proportion by the East African Governments concerned, with the assistance of a grant of £2,000 from the Colonial Research Fund. A scheme for the provision of recurrent expenditure was adopted under which the East African Governments contributed in the following proportions.

	£		£
(*a*) Tanganyika	6,000	(*d*) Zanzibar	1,200
(*b*) Kenya	1,700	(*e*) Nyasaland	300
(*c*) Uganda	1,800	(*f*) Northern Rhodesia...	300

In addition, the Empire Marketing Board agreed to contribute during the three years from 1927-28 a sum not exceeding £6,000 a year. From 1930-31 onwards the Board have contributed a block grant at the rate of £6,000 a year towards the maintenance of the Institute. This grant was only voted up to the end of September, 1933, but the balance required for the period October, 1933, to March, 1934, is to be provided, with Treasury approval.

The broad function of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani is to undertake research into the agricultural problems of Tropical Africa for the benefit of the British Dependencies in Tropical Africa and other parts of the Empire. The present programme of research is based upon recommendations of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, and a Conference of Directors of Agriculture of the Eastern and Central African territories held at Amani in February, 1931.

The work at Amani is directed to " long range scientific investigation " and includes studies of problems facing the coffee and sisal industries in East Africa, pathological problems connected with economic crop plants and soil investigations. Work of practical value has already been accomplished for the coffee, sisal, and tea industries, and in connexion with phytopathological matters. Research work in hand promises to produce further results of value to agriculturists in Eastern Africa and the scientific staff at the Station co-operate with the officers of Departments of Agriculture and visit from time to time the several East African territories in connexion with their research investigations, and are freely consulted by the local Departments of Agriculture and by agriculturists alike.

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Export Crops.

Sisal.—The production of sisal is undertaken only by non-natives, mostly Europeans, on plantations, and generally by companies with fairly large capital on an extensive scale, as sisal production requires machinery, such as decorticators, etc., and light railways or tram-lines for transporting the sisal leaves to the factory. Small scale production is not economic except perhaps when the leaves can be sold to a neighbouring large scale establishment.

182,069 acres were estimated to be under sisal in 1931. By far the greater portion of the crop is grown in the coastal zone, the main area being around Tanga; Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi come next, with a smaller quantity from Mikindani and a little from Moshi and Mwanza.

Three or four years ago the price of sisal per ton in the London market was about £35. At one time in 1932 it was quoted as low as £12 10s. per ton. At the moment (November, 1933) it stands at £15 10s.

Sisal growers are passing through a very difficult time. Some estates have ceased production, but costs have been drastically reduced, by a considerable reduction in the number of employees (both European and native) and by heavy cuts in salaries and wages, and the volume of exports has actually been increased. (Exports in 1929 were 45,728 tons, value £1,485,593; and in 1932, 60,554 tons, value £698,202). While the bulk of the estates are thus carrying on, they are not able to make any provision for depreciation, interest on capital, or improvements. Some of them have been operated at high pressure owing to the insistence of banks, financial houses, or merchants to whom they are financially indebted. The replanting of old areas has been abandoned in some cases (owing to lack of finance) but the older and larger companies have to some extent at least carried out their replanting programmes. The outlook for the future of sisal is by no means dark and a number of steps have been taken to increase the usage of sisal in manufactures other than ropes and twine. Little research work in connexion with sisal cultivation has yet been done, but the long range research work has been started at Amani which should be of considerable value to the industry in due course. Plans for the extension of this work at Amani are under preparation.

A scheme for the establishment of a research station in cultural methods, etc., has been formulated and is now under consideration.

Coffee is grown extensively both by Europeans and by natives. The former chiefly grow the Arabica variety; the natives grow mainly Robusta, but also considerable quantities of Arabica, especially in the Kilimanjaro area. Coffee, unlike sisal, is well suited for cultivation in suitable areas by small holders, as well as by larger concerns, although in the past there has been a tendency to attempt to cultivate too great an area for proper supervision.

The total area under coffee in 1925 was about 82,170 acres, which had increased in 1931 to about 117,029. Exports in the last five years have averaged a little over 200,000 cwt. per annum (in 1932, a good crop year, 227,000 cwt. value £464,000).

Prices of East African coffee reached high levels in the years 1927-29; and while they fell in 1930, the fall was much less than that of other agricultural products and prices generally have been well maintained. Those of the higher grades, which are mainly consumed in the United Kingdom, have kept up well. The sale of the lower grades, marketed more on the Continent and in the United States of America, has been hindered by the general depression and the exchange restrictions in force in many of the countries, but the outlook is still promising. A number of estates, however, capitalized and mortgaged at the higher prices prevailing four or five years back, are meeting difficulties in carrying on and proper cultivation is sometimes neglected. Shade is used by many estates but its proper regulation is not understood and other estates prefer to dispense with it and to replant the coffee bushes when they die of overbearing. Endeavours are being made to secure the more general adoption of contour draining, terracing, pitting, organic manuring, and cover-cropping and to restrict irrigation in places (e.g., parts of Arusha) where alkaline water has been used. The need for investigation into all these and other problems of cultivation is recognized. The Department of Agriculture has ensured more attention being paid to the sanitation of plantations and a number of well-conducted estates provide valuable object lessons. The establishment of a coffee research station is now being undertaken, whilst the work on coffee carried out at Amani is producing results of considerable interest.

Improvement of marketing organization is receiving attention. In the past the quality of native-grown coffee from Bukoba was subject to complaint, but grading and marketing rules were brought into force on 1st April, 1932, and a very considerable improvement has been effected. In the Kilimanjaro area, the Kilimanjaro Native Coffee Growers Association, which had existed for many years, was reorganized in 1932 as a Co-operative Association with a whole-time Manager. Most of the natives in this area market their coffee through the Association.

The bulk of the Tanganyika coffee is exported through Mombasa (Kenya) and a good deal of the crop is also cured in Kenya. The erection of coffee-curing works and factories in Tanganyika is subject to licence under the Coffee Factories Ordinance.

Groundnuts, occupying approximately 100,000 acres; they are grown mainly for local consumption and the surplus available for export, though considerable, fluctuates violently.

Groundnuts are an important native-grown crop. In 1931 the exports fell very much owing to the almost complete failure in the Mwanza-Tabora area, one of the chief centres of production. This was ascribed to the absence of good planting rains. Planting also decreased as a result of poor prices offering and in the Lindi area rosette disease was prevalent. The efforts made to stimulate production for export in 1932 met with great success, as shown by the figures set out below:—

Exports.

1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
Tons.	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*
7,765	£120,448	17,333	£186,567	3,070	£28,706	15,873	£182,010

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Cotton.—Cotton as a planters' crop is not making great headway but, as a native crop it still holds an important place. The crop gives a low yield per acre and attempts to secure a higher yield by cultural operations have not been altogether satisfactory. The selection of suitable strains for local conditions is of importance and attention is being devoted to this problem. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has recently undertaken to assist the Department of Agriculture in its endeavours to improve cotton. The growing of cotton is controlled by various Ordinances. The question of the transporting of cotton grown in districts where ginneries are established to markets outside these areas is also under discussion.

The acreage under cotton was estimated at 110,000 acres in 1931. There are 29 ginneries established in the country.

Coconuts are grown mainly by natives along the coastal belt of the Meru, Tanga, and Pangani areas; there are also Indian and Arab plantations. The greater proportion of coconuts and copra produced is used locally for food and in the manufacture of soap, but some 7,000 tons per annum of copra have been exported in recent years. Prices have fallen greatly since 1929 and the maintenance of some of the plantations has been neglected. The Plant Pest and Disease (Coconut) Regulations have been more strictly enforced and there are now signs of improvement. The methods of production of copra are crude, but efforts are being made to effect improvements, including the introduction of kiln drying.

Rice.—The production of rice is slowly but steadily increasing under the stimulus of a campaign undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. Over 150,000 acres are now under cultivation. Much the greater part of the production is consumed locally but a considerable export is developing. Exports increased from 52,000 cwt. in 1929 to 108,000 cwt. in 1932, while imports fell from 98,000 cwt. to 8,000 cwt., indicating that the internal market is now substantially captured. Selections and trials of local varieties are being carried out in Musoma and attention is being paid to the propagation of the Burgala variety.

Sesame seed (simsim).—This crop is produced mainly in the Lindi area where it is still a popular crop with the natives. The efforts made to increase the crop were successful and the quantity produced exceeded that of 1929. Attention has also been given to purity of product. Mwanza and Kilwa are two other fairly important areas where it is grown.

The export figures are as follows:—

1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
Tons.	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*
4,256	£74,773	3,115	£32,547	3,825	£36,715	4,811	£50,130

Tobacco.—The Department of Agriculture continues its efforts to foster a Turkish-tobacco industry and the production of fired-cured Virginian; both of these crops are grown by Europeans on the plantation system. The exports of tobacco during the last few years have been as follows:—

1930.		1931.		1932.	
lb.	*Value.*	*lb.*	*Value.*	*lb.*	*Value.*
204,572	£3,587	322,010	£4,004	165,213	£6,749

A tobacco experimental station has been established in the centre of the tobacco-growing area of Iringa by the Department of Agriculture, where experiments are being carried out. Until the industry is established, the Department will supervise the curing and grading of the crop before export. Some fire-cured tobacco is also produced by the natives.

The acreage under tobacco in 1931 was about 6,100 acres.

Tea shows signs of becoming a crop of increasing importance in the territory. It is grown by Europeans on the plantation system, though the plantations vary a good deal in size. One of the difficulties encountered by the planter is the provision of capital for the erection of the necessary factory or factories. The crop is being developed in the Usambaras, Mufindi, and Rungwe areas: only 3 or 4 estates are actually producing at present and practically only trial shipments have been exported, the remainder of the tea produced being sold locally. One estate in the Usambaras expected to pick 100,000 lb. of tea during 1932 but no figures are yet to hand of the actual result obtained. Favourable market reports have been received on the small quantities so far exported. In the Mufindi area of the Iringa Province a tea factory is being erected to take the tea from the smaller estates in the district.

The acreage under tea in 1931 was about 900 acres.

The prospects of developing tea cultivation in the Territory has recently been the subject of examination by Dr. H. H. Mann and his report* indicates that suitable soils and climatic conditions prevail in the East Usambaras, Mufindi, and Rungwe for tea cultivation.

Minor Export Crops.—There are a number of other crops in which a small export trade exists or might be developed. Crops grown at present primarily for local food supply but of which there are some exports are dealt with below. Others include:—

(i) Spices, especially pepper; cardamoms; nutmegs; small chillies, now being successfully grown by one European planter; large chillies, which are more suitable for native production; ginger, of which a good quality is being produced by natives of the Ulugurus.

(ii) Areca or betel-nut, grown by natives and Europeans in the coastal areas.

(iii) Cinchona (quinine) bark, suitable for extension by Europeans in the Eastern Usambaras.

(iv) Scents and essential oils, which are mainly suited for European cultivation, e.g., "Petit-grain" oil distilled from the leaves of the seville-orange tree, which has been highly rated by comparison with the Paraguay product and might be a useful side-line for sisal estates; ecquellor-oil (made from the orange itself); peppermint oil, patchouli, pelargonium, etc.

(v) Cashew nuts, which can be grown extensively in the coastal area and of which trial consignments are being made to India.

* Report on Tea Cultivation in the Tanganyika Territory and its Development by H. H. Mann, Ph.D. (Crown Agents for the Colonies 5s. net).

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Food Crops.

Millets are the most important of the native food crops and occupy a greater area than any other crop. Exact figures are not available but the total area under millet appears to be between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 acres, and the total crop of the order of 500,000 tons. Exports are negligible in proportion to the total crop, having been 5,270 tons (value £20,710) in 1931, and 3,528 tons (value £14,911) in 1932. Many introduced varieties have been tested and failed, and the work initiated in the isolation of strains is being developed. Such work would have more than a local value.

Maize is the next most important food crop, occupying some 700,000 acres in 1931. Until 1932 the local production did not quite meet the local demand and there was a net import of maize and maize-meal, although it was small compared with the total consumption. In 1932 exports (56,000 cwt.) exceeded imports (8,500 cwt.). While the Department of Agriculture is seeking to encourage the cultivation of maize, as of other native crops, no special research work is being done on it.

Beans and pulses are another important food crop, ocupying some 550,000 acres in 1931. There are some small and spasmodic exports and some varieties, e.g., Madagascar beans, are suitable for development as an export crop by both natives and Europeans. Attention to grading would, however, be required.

Root crops for local consumption include cassava (about 200,000 acres), sweet potatoes (120,000 acres), ordinary potatoes, and yams. There is at present no important trade in these.

Bananas are grown over a wide area (some 250,000 acres) but there is at present no export.

Sugar.—The area under sugar is returned as about 20,000 acres, and there are 4 small sugar factories for the production of jaggery. The production is practically wholly for local use.

The bulk of the sugar consumed in Tanganyika at present comes from Kenya and Uganda, owing to the customs duty of 12s. per 100 lb. on oversea imports. A consumption tax of 3s. per 100 lb. has now been imposed on all sugar, however, and the customs duty reduced from 12s. to 9s. The importation of new sugar machinery is only permitted under Government licence.

There is, of course, a very large production of miscellaneous fruit and vegetables for local consumption, and a small production of wheat the acreage of which in 1931 was about 3,500 acres, mainly in the Iringa province. The production of these foodstuffs could no doubt be developed.

2. Forestry.

The total area of forest lands at the end of 1932 was as follows:—

	Acres.		*Square Miles.*
Reserved forests	2,546,048	or	3,978
Forests awaiting reservation	35,406	or	55
Privately-owned forest	40,000	or	63
	2,621,454	or	4,096

Acreage under Commercial Timber.		*Other Forest Land.*	*Total.*
Reserved forest	1,042,138	1,503,910	2,546,048
Forests awaiting reservation	17,570	17,836	35,406
Privately-owned forest	31,500	8,500	40,000
	1,091,208	1,530,246	2,621,454

Five sawmills are at work in the Territory and one is in process of installation. One of these is on private land using timber growing on private estates and one is a very small concern. The largest timber concern in the Territory is still temporarily inactive. Apart from sawmills there are two concessions in mangrove woods on the coast, which are in operation producing building poles, fuel, and tanning bark. It was reported at the end of 1932 that, as a result of the continued trade depression, the local timber industry had almost ceased to exist and that the export of forest produce had decreased compared with the previous year. As far as the situation may be judged after three-quarters of the current year are past, there appears to be a slight revival of the timber industry.

The total recorded exploitation of forest produce sold and issued free is given below for this year, last year and the peak year 1929:—

Kind of Produce.		1929.	1931.	1932.
Timber, c. ft. to nearest 100		381,700	171,900	148,200
Fuel, stacked c. ft. to nearest 1,000 c. ft.		10,608,000	5,686,000	4,655,000
Poles, to nearest 100		1,820,200	2,042,200	1,430,800
Bamboos, to nearest 100		139,800	586,300	868,700
Withes, to nearest 1,000 (Mangrove and Wattle mostly) ...		3,166,000	4,166,000	4,470,000
Mangrove Bark	tons	3,408	3,607	591
Lianas, for native hut building	,,	166	135	259·33
Raffia fibre	,,	6·25	6	5·5
Seed	cwt.	56·5	30·5	5
Tree Fern Fronds	headloads	42,230	200	60
Beeswax	tons	36·05	607	391
Gum Copal	,,	299	99·5	55
Gum Arabic	,,	1,016	383	978

The total consumption of timber for the year (1932) was 4,142 tons of which about 71 per cent. was local timber. While the decrease in local produce has been only 474 tons compared with last year, that of imported woods has been 1,517 tons. It will be noted that the decrease in timber consumption during 1932 compared with 1931 is only 192 tons. The difference between 1930 and 1931 was as great as 5,994 tons in favour of the former. It would appear, therefore, that the rapid fall is being checked.

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3. Animal Husbandry.

Animal husbandry fills a very important place in the native life of Tanganyika and is the principal occupation of the pastoral tribes, such as the Masai, etc. It is regarded as the principal sign of wealth, and this, with the restriction of grazing areas owing to the spread of tsetse-fly, has caused some areas such as the Usukuma, to the south of Lake Victoria, to become badly overstocked. The problem is a difficult one to solve but it is engaging the close attention of the Government. The Territory is, to a large extent, self supporting in animal products and could fairly easily be entirely so; at present, however, fairly large quantities of butter, cheese, hams, bacon, tinned meat, and milk and also ghee are imported annually, though at the same time larger quantities of ghee are also exported.

The latest figures of the total domestic animals in the Territory are as follows:—

Cattle 5,340,000, sheep 2,280,000, goats 3,370,000, pigs 5,000, donkeys 55,000, horses 100, mules 100, and camels 50. It is estimated that less than 1 per cent. of the cattle is owned by Europeans.

It is estimated that some 20,000,000 lb. of beef, 3,000,000 lb. of mutton and goat-flesh and 100,000,000 gallons of milk are produced annually for local consumption.

The best prospects in animal husbandry open to the non-native are connected with dairying and the Department of Animal Health is endeavouring to point the way to success in this branch of agriculture,

The exports of animal products from Tanganyika are as follows:—

	1931.		1932.	
		Value. £		*Value.* £
Hides	1,950 tons	74,653	2,622 tons	95,939
Skins	165 „	11,305	100 „	4,698
Ghee	5,862 cwt.	11,549	7,171 cwt.	16,848
Sheep and Goats	4,225 Nos.	1,903	4,831 Nos.	1,763
Bulls and Oxen	1,008 „	3,925	781 „	1,757

A meat factory is established at Mwanza.

The animal industry still suffers from outbreaks of diseases. Animal trypanosomiasis is rife in those areas of the Territory which are infested by the tsetse-fly which carries the disease. About two-thirds of the Territory is so infested and the stock are confined to the remaining portion, which is being gradually encroached upon by fly. A special Tsetse Research Department is engaged in numerous lines of investigation of the best methods of attacking the fly.

Rinderpest also exists. It has been eradicated in most areas by the control measures of the Veterinary Department and the Musoma district of the Lake Province remains the sole reservoir of infection. Other diseases of which there have been recent outbreaks include bovine pleuropneumonia, East Coast fever, anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and diseases of sheep and goats.

In addition to measures against these and other diseases, the Veterinary Department is undertaking investigations into the possibility of improving native cattle by breeding. Sheep-breeding and wool production experiments are also in hand and flocks of Merino and Romney Marsh have been introduced. Breeding work is also being done with goats and donkeys.

4. Minerals.

A general systematic geological survey of Tanganyika has not yet been completed. Special investigations have been conducted by the Geological Survey Department in certain areas such as the Lupa Goldfield. The following minerals are known to exist in the Territory:—

Gold, mica, tin, coal, nickel and cobalt, salt, manganese, bitumen, marble, diamonds, graphite and asbestos.

Gold has been profitably worked from the time when the territory was in German possession. It is of increasing importance and is now high in the export list.

The principal gold mining areas are the Lupa District (Iringa Province), Musoma District to the east of Lake Victoria, and areas bordering on the Lake to the south of Emin Pasha Gulf, and Sekenke in the Mkalama District of the Central Province. Discoveries of alluvial gold have also recently been made in the Lindi Province. Gold is won from both alluvial and reef deposits.

The exports of gold bullion unrefined increased from 15,200 oz. (£60,183) in 1931 to 30,881 oz. (£149,864) in 1932.

Diamonds are found in Mabuki and Shinyanga, where operations are carried on by several European companies. Production and exports have been declining in recent years, the total value being £99,208 in 1928 and £1,859 in 1932. Prospecting practically ceased in the latter year.

Salt.—Considerable quantities of salt are collected by natives from the saline deposits of Singida, Balangda, Eyasi, and other lakes. In 1932 production included 3,600 tons by Nyanza Salt Mines, Limited; and 3,007 tons by numerous salt works on the coast. Total sales were £33,788, and exports amounted to 2,428 tons, value £15,475.

Tin.—Tin is found in the Bukoba District, alluvial deposits being worked by small producers. In 1931 21 tons were exported, valued at £1,780; and in 1932 70 long tons, valued at £6,893. Investigations of the tin areas are being carried on by the Central African Exploration Company.

Mica.—The mining of mica in the Uluguru Mountain, the chief source of this mineral in the past, was practically at a standstill during 1931 but the export of mica increased during 1932 to 12·04 long tons (value £3,808); other known mica fields are Sibwesa in Kigoma Province, Mkulwe in Mbeya District, and Kihurio in Pare District.

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5. Fisheries.

A considerable fishing industry exists in the Territory which is conducted almost entirely by natives. The number of persons and vessels engaged are only approximate as only canoes and persons fishing from declared ports are now required to be registered, and it is therefore difficult to obtain reliable information regarding numerous villages along the coast.

The number of persons returned as engaged in fishing is natives 4,028 and foreigners 23; the number of boats engaged is 1,150. In 1932 3,184 tons of fish were landed valued at £22,835. Bêche-de-Mer caught at Tanga, Kilwa, and Mikindani is exported to Hong Kong and Zanzibar.

B.

Food Supplies.

(*a*) The Territory is self-supporting, so far as essentials are concerned, with the exception of a few items mainly for non-native consumption such as wheat, butter, potatoes, sugar, and tea, but in times of drought or visitations from locusts there is sometimes famine in certain areas and food has to be imported.

(*b*) It could be made self-supporting (except for sugar) in one season by organization, without any serious dislocation of the economic life of the community.

(*c*) All the supplies mentioned under (*a*) are readily obtainable from Kenya.
The value of such food imports in 1932 amounted to over £137,000 as under:—

		Quantity.	£
Wheat Grain	cwt.	6,957	4,042
Wheat Flour	,,	43,468	26,455
Maize	,,	2,683	645
Maize Meal and Flour	,,	5,985	2,243
Rice	,,	8,476	5,988
Ham and Bacon	,,	588	3,517
Butter	,,	1,040	7,129
Cheese	,,	368	2,194
Coffee	,,	58	296
Fresh Fruit	...	—	1,134
Ghee	cwt.	1,475	6,873
Garlic and Onions	,,	9,163	4,353
Potatoes	,,	9,814	2,169
Spices	,,	4,430	7,948
Sugar	,,	60,219	62,808
			£137,794

A good deal of the food imported, such as sugar, butter, bacon, ham, rice, ghee, etc., comes from the neighbouring territory of Kenya or from India.

VI.—Industry.

No exact details regarding industrial activities in the Territory are available but below are given such particulars as are available. The list does not include coffee or coffee-curing establishments which are mentioned under Agriculture.

Industry.	*No.*	*No. of persons employed.*
Cotton Ginneries	38	2,802
Oil Mills(*a*)	33	122
Rice Mills	17	234
Flour Mills	27	136
Soda and Ice Factories	44	253
Lime Burning Factories	14	64
Furriers	2	32
Saw Mills(*b*)	13	160
Salt Works	8	508
Furniture Makers	21	195
Printing Presses	8	178
Sugar Factories	4	60
Manufacturing Jewellers	14	60
Soap Factories	7	30
Cigarette Factories	1	100
Coffee hulling works	1	3
Vulcanising Factory	1	5
Brick Works(*c*)	3	49
Meat Factory	1	82
Rope Factory	1	13
Tea Factories	2	28
Sisal Factories	24	4,521
Banana Drying Factory	1	30

With the exception of the cotton, coffee, and sisal industries the bulk of the commodities are for local consumption.

(*a*) In some cases includes Soap Factories.
(*b*) In some cases includes Furniture Makers.
(*c*) Includes cement-block making.

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VII.—Other Economic Activities.

(i) Entrepôt Trade.

There is a little entrepôt trade with Zanzibar and other East African territories and the Belgian Congo and in normal times there is a very considerable transit trade with the Belgian Congo by the Central Railway through Dar-es-Salaam. Under the Anglo-Belgian Convention of 1921 (Cmd. 1327) the Belgian Government has leased sites at Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma over which this traffic passes without interference by the Tanganyika Customs. This transit trade has fallen off owing to the opening of the Benguella Railway, by which much of the copper from the Belgian Congo is now shipped, and to the reduced output and trade depression in that territory.

Figures are:—

	1931. £	1932. £
Transit trade	464,366	115,120
Re-exports	245,441	166,794
Bullion and specie	63,658	44,956
	309,099	211,750

(ii) Tourist Traffic.

A number of travellers, big-game hunters and others visit the Territory but the tourist traffic is not of great importance in its economic life.

Tanganyika is admittedly one of the finest hunting grounds for big game in the world, and contains an abundance of game of all species. With the advance of civilization, however, the tendency of the game is to withdraw to areas less accessible to man or unsuitable for cultivation, and it is within those natural parts that the Government hopes to preserve the fauna for posterity.

The game laws are administered by a Game Warden, with headquarters at Arusha in the Northern Province, and his assistants.

Game and birds, which are protected by law, may only be shot under licence. A resident's full licence for one year costs £15, and a visitor's £75. Licences valid for 14 days are granted to residents for £3, and to visitors for £10. Special licences are required to shoot elephant and giraffe. The number of head and species which may be shot on a licence is liberal.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) *Internal Communications.*—The railways of Tanganyika Territory (all Government-owned) are of metre gauge and consist of:—

(*a*) The Northern Railway running from the port of Tanga to Arusha (273 miles). This line connects at Kahe with the Kenya and Uganda Railways;

(*b*) The Central Line, from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, with a branch from Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria and another branch from Manyoni northwards to Kinyangiri in the Mkalama plateau (1,103 miles in all).

The Tanganyika Railway Administration and Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Congo Superieur aux Grands Lacs Africains operate steamer services on Lake Tanganyika, the Tanganyika Railways to the south (Northern Rhodesia) and Usumbara (north) and the Belgian Administration to Albertville and the north (Usumbara).

Lake Victoria is served by steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

The road system consists of:—

	Miles.
(1) Township Roads	186
(2) District Headquarter Roads	92
(3) Main Roads	2,645
(4) District Roads Grade A	781
(5) District Roads Grade B	8,970
Total	12,412

The maintenance of roads under Classes (1), (2), and (3) is carried out by the Public Works Department while roads under (4) are maintained by the District Administrations. The differentiation, however, between main roads and Grade A district roads is based more on the lines of future development than on difference in the quality of the road surfaces, the general policy being to aim at providing main roads with permanent bridges up to a ten-ton standard and a good and permanent culvert and drainage system while leaving district roads, for the present at any rate, with temporary bridges of timber. Both main and district roads are mostly earth roads unsurfaced and transport over them is liable to interruption during heavy rains. There are no macadamised roads except in townships.

With a view to checking the adverse effect on railway revenue by uneconomical motor transport on roads parallel to the railways an Ordinance was passed in October, 1931, and brought into force on 1st April, 1932, to provide for the regulation and licensing of the carriage of goods by motor between certain points.

Air services are being increasingly used in internal communications and aerodromes have been established at many of the more important centres. Wilson Airways Limited of Nairobi operate a regular weekly service from Nairobi to Dar-es-Salaam in connexion with Imperial Airways Services.

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(ii) *External communications* are mainly by water and air, although a certain amount of motor traffic passes southwards to the Rhodesias and South Africa and northwards through Kenya to the Sudan by the Great North Road which crosses the territory from south-west to north-west.

The principal seaports are Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga, other ports being Lindi, Kilwa, Mikindani, Bagamoyo, Kwale, Pangani, and Tirene Bay. Kigoma is the port and railway terminus on Lake Tanganyika.

Dar-es-Salaam is a regular port of call for the vessels of all the shipping lines serving the East Coast of Africa. The Union Castle Steamship Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company each operate a four-weekly service to and from the United Kingdom while the latter maintain a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban. Dar-es-Salaam is also included in the services of the Messageries Maritimes (Weekly), the German East African Line, the Holland Africa Line and the Italian Line (each monthly). There are services to the Dutch East Indies by the K.P.M. Line; to Japan by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; and to the United States of America by the Ellerman and Bucknell Line (monthly).

Tanga is also a port of call for most of the above lines and calls are made at Lindi and Mikindani by cargo steamers when there is sufficient cargo offering.

The British India Steam Navigation Company maintain a coastal service by small steamers between Lindi, Mikindani, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, and Mombasa.

Both Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga are lighterage ports; they are under the control of the Railway Administration and landing and shipping services are performed by contractors under agreement. At Dar-es-Salaam there are lighterage wharves 780 feet and 682 feet long equipped respectively with cranes and transit sheds with a total floor area of 71,450 square feet. Of the new 682 feet wharf a length of 100 feet gives a depth of 12 feet at L.W.O.S.T. and allows small coastal vessels to berth alongside. There is also a 50-feet passenger pier and a 160-feet dhow jetty. At Tanga there is a 600-feet wharf equipped with cranes and shedding 38,837 square feet in area, while surveys have been completed for further extensions there.

Air communications are maintained by Imperial Airways weekly service to and from South Africa, Moshi, Dodoma, and Mbeya being points of call. A feeder service is also operated between Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam connecting with the main weekly arrivals from England. The following are the statistics of aircraft arrivals and departures for 1931:—

	Aircraft.	*Passengers.*	*Goods and Mails, lb.*
Arrivals	215	222	4,023
Departures	204	226	3,301

IX.—Customs Tariff.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1930 brought into effective operation a common tariff designed to meet the present needs and conditions in the three territories of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

(i) *Import duties.*—There are specific duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties on certain other goods varying between 10 per cent. and as much as 62½ per cent. in the case of tobacco. All other goods except those specifically exempted from duty, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

Certain goods are dutiable either at specific or *ad valorem* rates, depending upon which rate yields the higher duty.

Suspended duties at specific rates or at *ad valorem* rates varying between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. can also be imposed on certain goods and are so imposed at present. The items involved are the protected articles, such as bacon and ham, butter, cheese, rice, ghee, sugar, etc.

(ii) *Imperial Preference.*—Tanganyika is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo. Under Article 2 of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of the 10th September, 1919, no differential treatment can therefore be imposed on merchandize belonging to nationals of the signatory powers (which include the United States of America and Japan).

Article VII of the Mandate requires the Mandatory to ensure to all nationals of States members of the League of Nations complete economic, commercial, and industrial equality.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, established at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, is charged with the dissemination in the United Kingdom of information regarding East Africa, including Tanganyika, and the stimulation of East African trade in the United Kingdom. The office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee, and is under the joint control of the Governments of the East African territories.

The United Kingdom Government has a Trade Commissioner in East Africa who is responsible for Tanganyika as well as for Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

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NORTHERN RHODESIA.

I.—Situation, etc.

Situated in the heart of Africa, Northern Rhodesia lies on the watershed of the Congo and the Zambesi.

The country comprises an area of about 288,400 square miles (184,288,000 acres) and is bounded on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate, on the south by Southern Rhodesia, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the mandated territory of South West Africa, and on the west by Portuguese West Africa (Angola). It lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33′ E. and between latitudes 8° 15′ S. and 18° S.

Northern Rhodesia has three large rivers, the Zambesi, the Kafue, and Luangwa, the three valleys of which lie between 1,000 and 3,000 feet above sea level. In addition, the head waters of the Congo are in the country, where they are known successively as the Chambesi and the Luapula.

With the exception of the Luangwa Valley which lies between 1,000 and 2,000 feet and the Zambesi and Kafue Valleys the whole of the territory is above 4,000 feet. Parts of it, namely the Tanganyika plateau and the plateau lying between Serenje and Mpika, are over 5,000 feet above sea level.

Of the total area (184,288,000 acres) of land surface only 12,041,288 are alienated, 89,765 in process of alienation, 68,981,910 are native reserves and 103,175,037 unalienated. The figures of alienated land include 6,400,040 acres granted under the concession to the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1910), Ltd., and the British South Africa Company's Tanganyika Estate in the Tanganyika Province 2,758,400 acres. The native reserves figures include approximately 1,094,475 acres in the Tanganyika Estate (British South Africa Co.), approximately 2,148,440 acres in the North Charterland Concession and 36,819,200 acres in Barotseland. The figures for forest area are:—

Total acreage 112,640,000 acres, of which 14,080,000 acres are estimated to be under commercial timber.

There are considerable climatic differences between various parts of the Protectorate. In parts of the Zambesi and Luangwa Valleys during the hottest season of the year in October and November before the rains break, extreme heat is the rule. On the highest parts of the plateau near Abercorn the thermometer seldom reaches 100° F. and during the cold season frosts are sometimes experienced. Generally speaking the climate is extremely pleasant and healthy at all altitudes over 4,000 feet.

The rainy season usually begins in November and continues till March, the wettest months being January and February. April produces less severe storms and it is not at all uncommon for rain to occur in May. June, July, August, and usually September are rainless months. In September or October a few thunder-storms occur in preparation for the long rains in November. The annual rainfall varies from place to place but is nowhere very large. The usual figures are between 25 and 50 inches *per annum*.

The following table shows the most significant figures for 1932, at the stations shown:—

Station.	*Height above sea level. Feet.*	*Monthly maximum. Highest. Fahr.*	*Monthly maximum. Lowest. Fahr.*	*Monthly minimum. Highest. Fahr.*	*Monthly minimum. Lowest. Fahr.*	*Rainfall inches.*
Livingstone (the capital of the Protectorate).	3,000 approx.	99·1 Oct.	76·7 June	68·4 Feb.	41·0 July	31·60
Broken Hill Observatory	3,908	89·4 Oct.	72·0 July	64·8 Oct.	47·1 July	23·22
Mazabuka Research Station ...	3,400	93·3 Oct.	71·1 July	67·4 Oct.	49·5 July	36·34

II.—Population.

The following table shows the number of non-natives in the Protectorate at the census of the 5th May, 1931, with the comparative figures for 1921:—

	1921. *Males.*	1921. *Females.*	1921. *Total.*	1931. *Males.*	1931. *Females.*	1931. *Total.*
Europeans	2,263	1,371	3,634	8,766	5,080	13,846
Asiatics	55	1	56	144	32	176
Coloured	77	68	145	208	217	425
	2,395	1,440	3,835	9,118	5,329	14,447

By the end of 1932 is was estimated that the number of Europeans in the Protectorate had dropped to 10,553 owing to the economic depression and to the fact that several of the copper mines had by that date got beyond the development stage and therefore required a smaller European staff.

The estimated Asiatic population at the same date was 192.

Occupations of adult male Europeans were classified in the 1931 census as follows:—

Agriculture	544	Commerce	608
Mining and quarrying ...	825	Metal-working	999
Transport, etc.	730	Industrial	1,368

The census did not extend to the native population. The estimated native population at the 31st December, 1932, was 1,382,705. In the report of the Census Commissioner in 1921, the native population was stated to be 979,704.

During the year ended 31st December, 1932, 615 immigrants entered the Territory. There is no record of the number of emigrants from the Territory, but it must have been fairly considerable.

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A comparison of the number of the persons in paid employment in 1921 and 1931 is given below:—

Nature of Employment.	1921.	1931.
Domestic	3,815	11,471
Farm	13,843	14,158
Factory and workshop	178	1,567
Building and allied trades	1,149	6,658
Shop, Store, Office	513	3,049
Hotel and Boarding House	—	1,104
Railways	1,417	5,473
Mines	2,534	20,734
Saw-mills and Timbers	131	2,805
Government Service	2,108	6,896
Teachers	1,122	1,393
Sundry	7,883	3,958
	34,693	79,266

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance, 1931, Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and Proclamation No. 3 of 1933 established the following currencies as legal tender throughout the Protectorate at par:—

(*a*) Promissory notes of the Bank of England payable on demand.

(*b*) Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) payable at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

(*c*) The standard coinage from time to time in use in England.

(*d*) Silver coins issued by the Government of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, for any amount not exceeding £2 sterling in value.

2. The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) operate in the Territory and have branches or agencies in the following towns:—

(*a*) Standard. Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Mazabuka, Nkana, Luanshya, Mufulira.

(*b*) Barclays. Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Fort Jameson, Luanshya (2), Nkana, Mufulira.

A Government Post Office Savings Bank was instituted in 1925 and at the 31st March, 1933, there were 956 depositors, the total amount standing to their credit being £12,934 3s. 10d.

The Government has made advances to Municipalities and Management Boards, etc., for various local undertakings such as light and water schemes, native compounds, sanitation, etc. The net amount of such advances outstanding on the 31st of March, 1933, was £42,138.

Certain advances have also been made to approved settlers to assist cotton, tobacco, and general agricultural development.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

Inscribed stock was issued in 1932 and 1933, viz.:—

(*a*) £1,250,000 5 per cent repayable 1950-1970. Issued January, 1932.

(*b*) £1,097,000 3½ per cent. repayable 1955-1965. Issued February, 1933.

These are Trustee securities subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

Interest payable in 1934 will amount to £100,895 subject to certain anticipated Interest Grants from the Colonial Development Fund and Beit Railway Trustees. Sinking Fund Deposits, which will not be less than 1 per cent. per annum, have not to be provided until 1935-1936.

2 (A). *Revenue.*

Until the 31st of March, 1933, the financial year of the Protectorate ended on the 31st of March. A special accounting period of nine months then followed. From the 1st of January, 1934, the financial year will be identical with the calendar year.

Analysis of Revenue received during 1932-33.

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue £	*Expenditure.* £
Post Office	43,585	50,240

Net deficit £6,655.

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs and Excise—				
Import duties	152,952	27·5		
Export duties	255	—		
Excise	24,189	4·4		
Other	275	—		
			177,671	31·9
2. Native Tax			117,794	21·2
3. Income-tax			96,070	17·3
4. Licences and other internal revenue			50,565	9·1
5. Miscellaneous and other revenue			114,180	20·5
			£556,280	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against expenditure			43,585	
Receipts from Colonial Development Fund			17,133	
			£616,998	

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(B) Nearly all import duties are collected by His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa at the Union ports of entry and remitted to the Protectorate Government. It is therefore impossible to analyse this revenue.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure for* 1932-33.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Department	6,655	0·9
2. Debt charges	64,669	8·3
3. Administration	417,188	53·8
4. Economic Development	75,983	9·8
5. Social Services	131,734	17·0
6. Defence	27,943	3·6
7. Pensions and gratuities	50,773	6·6
	774,945	100
Expenditure on account of Colonial Development Fund ...	19,094	
	794,039	

4. *Revenue Funds, etc.*

The excess of Assets over Liabilities amounted to £124,527 at 31st March, 1933.

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*

(*a*) Grants-in-aid were paid by the Imperial Treasury up to 1925. The grants made have been repaid and no further assistance has been necessary nor is anticipated.

(*b*) Grants received from the Colonial Development Fund during the year ended 31st March, 1933, were as follows:—

	Amount of Grant.	*Description.*
	£	
Telephones and Telegraphs	8,242	Interest on Capital Expenditure.
Roads and Harbours	2,420	,, ,, ,,
Air Surveys Railway Strip	5,457	,, ,, ,,
,, Townships	554	,, ,, ,,
Land Survey Investigation	299	Free grant.
Colonial Veterinary Scholarship	140	,, ,,
Geologist	21	,, ,,
	17,133	

IV.—Trade Statistics.

(*Note.—Rhodesia being an inland territory, and being divided into two different areas for customs purposes, the Congo basin area and the Zambesi basin area, it is not possible to arrange these statistics in the standard form.*)

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1928	366,870	216,817	272,536	860,704*
1929	456,876	203,549	261,495	926,823*
1930	529,657	203,944	166,959	909,541*
1931	321,607	282,732	606,448	1,213,831*
1932	781,777	294,021	1,629,887	2,705,685

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1932.

	£
Class I	61,369
Class II	2,129,081
Class III	203,709
Class IV	668
Class V	41,343
Total	2,436,170

* Includes exports by Parcel Post as follows:—

	£		£
1928	4,481	1930	8,981
1929	4,903	1931	3,044

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,070,900 lb.	39,211	United Kingdom (27), Union of South Africa (12).
Class II.			
Copper—			
Ore and concentrates ...	268 tons of 2,000 lb.	3,648	United States of America (3).
Blister	81,114 tons of 2,000 lb.	2,083,966	Germany (793), United Kingdom (547), United States of America (276), Italy (237), France (172), Belgium (41), Holland (17).
Bar and Ingot	4 centals	6	Union of South Africa (all).
		2,087,620	
Class III.			
Vanadium	1,005 tons of 2,000 lb.	32,266	France (all).
Vanadic Oxide, Fused ...	942,644 lb.	164,752	United Kingdom (153), Germany (11).
Class V.			
Bar Gold	7,136 fine oz.	41,277	United Kingdom (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1928	1,065,335	687,818	613,164	2,422,841*
1929	1,532,863	1,008,396	1,061,158	3,669,648*
1930	2,018,099	1,395,062	1,449,561	4,953,720*
1931	2,256,029	1,520,085	1,329,326	5,332,314*
1932	597,346	797,096	470,460	1,959,555*

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

	£
Class I	431,928
Class II	112,019
Class III	1,319,077
Class IV	1,878
Class V	25,595
	1,890,497

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tobacco—			
Cigars, etc.	710 lb.	808	
Cigarettes	110,467 lb.	54,088	Southern Rhodesia (51), United Kingdom (3).
Other—			
Manufactured	64,549 lb.	6,723	Southern Rhodesia (6).
Unmanufactured	50	3	Southern Rhodesia (all).
	175,776 lb.	61,622	
Ale, Stout, Beer, etc.	88,342 Imp. gal.	42,945	Southern Rhodesia (33). Union of South Africa (8).
Wheaten Flour and Meal ...	1,155 tons	29,377	Southern Rhodesia (24), Union of South Africa (3).
Cattle for slaughter	6,391 head	26,640	Union of South Africa (all).
Whisky	16,111 gal.	25,702	United Kingdom (25).
Sugar	1,079 tons	22,097	Portuguese East Africa (11), Dutch East Indies (8), United Kingdom (2).
Meats—			
Beef and Veal	851 cwt.	1,677	Union of South Africa (all).
Mutton	1,515 cwt.	3,934	Union of South Africa (all).
Bacon and Ham	1,680 cwt.	11,002	Union of South Africa (5), Southern Rhodesia (5).
Other	928 cwt.	4,608	United Kingdom (1), Southern Rhodesia (1), Union of South Africa (1), Argentine (1).
	4,974 cwt.	21,221	
Butter	2,844 cwt.	20,000	Southern Rhodesia (19).

* Includes imports of Government Stores and bullion and specie, not classified by countries of origin, as follows:—

	Government Stores. £	*Bullion and Specie.* £		*Government Stores.* £	*Bullion and Specie.* £
1928 ...	31,523	25,001	1931 ...	214,559	12,315
1929 ...	24,990	42,241	1932 ...	69,058	25,595
1930 ...	69,792	21,206			

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class II.			
Coal, etc.	132,900 tons of 2,000 lb.	67,552	Southern Rhodesia (67).
Wood, unmanufactured	559,469 cubic feet.	29,293	Southern Rhodesia (16), Sweden (6), Canada (3), Belgian Congo (1), United States of America (1).
Class III.			
Machinery and parts—			
Mining		89,554	United States of America (38), United Kingdom (27), Germany (17), Union of South Africa (6).
Electrical		34,297	United Kingdom (26), United States of America (6).
Industrial		14,739	United Kingdom (9), United States of America (3), Union of South Africa (1).
Agricultural		12,312	United Kingdom (5), Canada (3), United States of America (2), Germany (1).
Other		12,993	United Kingdom (8), United States of America (2).
		163,895	
Ammunition and explosives—			
Blasting Compounds	918 tons	137,984	Union of South Africa (all).
Cartridges	409,787	3,235	United Kingdom (2).
Other		12,840	United Kingdom (7), Union of South Africa (5).
		154,059	
Apparel		118,304	United Kingdom (70), Japan (15), Union of South Africa (14), Southern Rhodesia (14), United States of America (2), India (1).
Piece-goods—			
Cotton and Woollen		92,931	United Kingdom (54), Japan (7), Czechoslovakia (6), India (5), Austria (4), Hungary (3), United States of America (3), Italy (2), Germany (2).
Silk, and Artificial Silk	—	14,450	Japan (7), United Kingdom (5), France (1).
		107,381	
Oils—			
Lubricating	86,855 gal.	13,697	United States of America (10), United Kingdom (2).
Motor Spirit	918,001 gal.	64,416	Dutch East Indies (43), United States of America (19), Russia (1).
Illuminating	88,705 gal.	7,499	United States of America (5), Dutch East Indies (1).
Power Paraffin	28,610 gal.	2,521	United States of America (2).
	1,122,171 gal.	88,133	
Motor Cars, Trucks, and parts—			
Motor Cars and Trucks... ...	213 vehicles	34,421	Canada (11), United Kingdom (9), United States of America (9), Union of South Africa (5).
Motor-car and Truck parts ...	-	15,773	United States of America (10), United Kingdom (3), Canada (2).
		50,194	
Cinematograph films	4,687,932 feet	31,776	United States of America (28), United Kingdom (3).
Millinery, etc.	—	29,040	United Kingdom (22), Germany (2), Japan (1), Italy (1), Union of South Africa (1).
Bricks, building and fire	347,572	26,977	United States of America (9), Belgian Congo (8), India (5), United Kingdom (3).
Footwear	74,956 pairs	25,255	United Kingdom (11), Union of South Africa (10), Japan (2).
Tyres and Tubes	—	24,214	United Kingdom (19), Canada (4), United States of America (1).
Soap and extracts, etc.	809,301 lb.	22,551	Southern Rhodesia (11), Union of South Africa (9), United Kingdom (1).
Blankets, Rugs, etc.	—	22,539	Belgium (11), Italy (5), Holland (2), United Kingdom (2).
Railway material	—	21,874	United Kingdom (18), Southern Rhodesia (2), United States of America (1).
Iron and Steel manufactures, other	—	20,743	United Kingdom (12), Southern Rhodesia (3), Union of South Africa (2), Germany (1), Sweden (1), United States of America (1).
Stationery	—	20,183	United Kingdom (8), Southern Rhodesia (6), Union of South Africa (5).
Cement	4,414 tons	19,723	Southern Rhodesia (18).

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V.—Natural Resources.

A.

The resources of the Protectorate are principally mineral, and other forms of production are of secondary importance.

1. Agriculture.

European crop-production is confined mainly to the supply of the internal market and, to a lesser extent, of that of the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo. Owing to the geographical position of the Protectorate only the more valuable products can stand the cost of transport to external markets. The only product regularly exported overseas is tobacco, but coffee is likely to enter the market in small but increasing quantities as estates come into bearing.

The following table illustrates the relative importance of the major crops and the recent trend of production.

	Maize.		*Tobacco.*		*Wheat.*		*Groundnuts.*	
Year.	*Acres.*	*Production.*	*Acres.*	*Production.*	*Acres.*	*Production.*	*Acres.*	*Production.*
		Tons.		000's of lb.		Tons.		Tons.
1929–30 ...	47,085	18,014	3,487	1,318	2,095	856	2,213	448
1930–31 ...	42,974	17,291	2,328	951	1,594	502	1,334	270
1931–32 ...	42,757	26,400	2,472	1,185	2,261	1,015	526	118

Maize is the most important crop in the railway belt. The abundant harvest of 1931-32 combined with the decreased local demand resulted in an embarrassing surplus which had to be exported at a loss. The average yield for the whole territory is usually between 800 and 1,000 lb. per acre but a reasonable expectation of crop on well farmed land would be between 1,400 and 1,800 lb. The most important producing districts are Mazabuka, Lusaka, and Chisamba. Eighty per cent. of the settlers' maize is handled by the North Western Rhodesia Farmers' Co-operative Society. This Society at present holds long-term Government and Mines contracts. Profitable maize production is limited by internal demand as, at present prices, export is uneconomical. There is a general, though slight, increase in the amount of maize fed to stock.

Tobacco.—Virginian tobacco is produced in the Fort Jameson district and, to a lesser extent, on the railway line. 400,000 lb. are annually exported to the Union of South Africa free of duty under a quota system, and Southern Rhodesia manufacturers have recently agreed to purchase leaf annually to the amount imported from that territory in manufactured form during the previous year. The remainder is exported either overseas or to the Union of South Africa on payment of import duty. The tobacco industry is still suffering from the disastrous effects of the slump following the boom of 1926 and 1927 but appears to be recovering slowly. Flue cured leaf of excellent quality is produced at Fort Jameson and on suitable soils in the railway belt, while in the Luangwa Valley sun curing is practised on a small scale. At the present time tobacco is unquestionably the most promising of export crops, and since crops able to bear the expense of export are very few indeed, the industry is of first importance to the future of Northern Rhodesian agriculture.

Wheat is grown in the dry season, almost exclusively under irrigation. Lusaka is the only important producing district. Yields average between 800 and 1,000 lb. per acre. Approximately half the total production is milled and consumed in the territory. The remainder is exported to Southern Rhodesia for milling and blending.

Groundnuts are grown on a small scale in the railway belt but the prices obtained are barely remunerative and production has decreased in recent years.

Coffee growing is practically confined to the Abercorn district and is still an infant industry. The Blue Mountain variety is the most popular. The majority of estates are small and are only just coming into bearing. The coffee produced is of excellent quality and the small consignments which have already reached the market are regarded as equal to the finest East African.

Fruit.—Citrus fruit is grown with success under irrigation. There are few large estates but the majority of farmers plant small orchards. Half the trees in the territory have yet to come into bearing. Fruit is sold almost entirely for local consumption. Export overseas would be somewhat precarious and almost impracticable in the absence of a centrally situated co-operative packing factory. Deciduous fruit is of little economic importance as successful cultivation is confined to a few specially favoured situations.

Market Gardening has increased in recent years to meet the local demand for vegetables. It is practised as a sideline on several farms near consuming centres and has developed considerably in the Lusaka district where irrigation facilities exist.

Native crop production is confined almost exclusively to the supplying of the producers' needs, and no native produce is exported. The amounts of native grain traded are not accurately ascertainable but probably vary between 20 and 40 thousand bags of 200 lb. per annum. Maize-growing for sale tends to increase in native reserves adjoining the railway belt.

The principle crops are maize, kaffir corn, bullrush millet, finger millet (in north-eastern districts), cassava, and pulses.

The need for a cash crop is very great and a slight improvement in world prices might render the development of a native export trade possible in certain commodities. The three great obstacles to development are cost of export, lack of communications, and the sparse and scattered nature of the population.

2. Forests.

It is estimated that there are approximately 176,000 square miles of woodland in Northern Rhodesia of which 54 per cent. are the property of the State. Some 33,000 square miles of State woodlands are so situated as to warrant protection to ensure the regulation of water supply, prevention of erosion and conservation of timber and fuel supplies. A further 2,800 square miles are worthy of development and management for the production of commercial timber. Trees enter largely into the system of native agriculture and it is estimated that the native population annually consumes roughly 160 million cubic feet of timber as fuel and in the practice of shifting cultivation.

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The principal markets of the territory are for constructional (mining) timbers and for railway sleepers. The mining industry consumes a large proportion of the timber consumed annually by the territory as a whole. Few softwoods and no coniferous timbers are available from forests within the territory, and these classes, for which high prices are paid, are imported largely from countries outside the British Empire. Experiments are being conducted in introducing and growing exotic softwood species with a view to supplying this demand, but there is no likelihood of achieving this aim for a considerable time to come.

A commercial concern is exploiting on a considerable scale the teak (*Baikiaea plurijuga*) forests in the Livingstone district, and exports railway sleepers to South Africa. Bloodwood (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) and Mupumena (*Entandrophragma candidum*) are used locally as furniture woods and the local utilization of other indigenous species is receiving increased attention.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Cattle raising is an important industry among Europeans in the Territory. Cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats are also reared by the natives in various parts of the territory.

The cattle industry has been built up under the protection given by disease restrictions, by reason of which live animals have been excluded. That the industry, built up under protection, will be able to meet the cold blast of free imports, should this happen again in the near future, is open to grave doubts. The local cattle trade, as it is at present, is not well organized to meet serious competition. The supply of well-conditioned animals is irregular and the proportion of younger and better quality slaughter stock bred on European-owned farms is comparatively small. Until 1914 outside competition was unknown. Outbreaks in the south of East Coast fever had caused a total embargo to be placed upon all cattle, except that for breeding purposes which could undergo a period of quarantine. In those years most of the slaughter cattle came from Barotseland, about 75 per cent. therefore were native bred. The outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in 1914 shut off Barotseland. A period of high prices due to war conditions then commenced. At a later date, importation from N'gamiland was sought for and sanctioned.

In 1922 it was possible to relax the restrictions on Southern Rhodesian cattle and to allow them to pass through Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo. It is not known what prices were paid for these cattle but the prices at which Northern Rhodesia cattle were offered mostly failed to attract the Congo buyers. The situation then became serious for the territory. Just in time, mining development progressed at such a rate that large numbers of European and native labour were required. An unthought of market opened in the territory, prices rose and competition at auction sales became evident.

The Customs Agreement between the Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa allows any food-stuffs to enter any territory from the others free from duty. The position regarding East Coast fever in Southern Rhodesia was such that cattle from certain centres could not be prevented from entering Northern Rhodesia; prices for Southern Rhodesia stock were so low that Northern Rhodesia stock-owners could not compete and large numbers of local cattle remained unsold.

In 1931 prohibition was placed on the importation of Southern Rhodesia stock owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in that country, the prohibition also covered 1932 but in this latter year 6,391 head of cattle were imported from the Union of South Africa valued at £26,640.

The approximate number of live-stock in the territory at the end of 1932 was:—

	European-owned.	*Native-owned.*
Cattle	97,055	388,199
Sheep } Goats }	9,105	75,654
Pigs	3,259	9,646
Horses	42	—
Mules	9	—
Donkeys	361	227
	109,831	473,726

The exports of cattle and cattle products for 1931 and 1932 are set out below:—

	1931.		1932.	
	Quantity.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £
Cattle for slaughter	2,818	15,099	2,379	9,224
Hides and skins—				
Ox and cow	706,072 lb.	12,026	364,704 lb.	3,598
Other kinds	—	7,603	—	4,788
Animal, agricultural, and pastoral products	—	362	—	947

4. Minerals.

The Protectorate is fortunate in possessing a large mineralized area of high economic value.

N'dola may be said to be the centre of the principal mining area, and the chief ore of the territory is copper. The origin of the industry, as it exists to-day, may in large measure be traced to the Bwana M'Kubwa copper property. One of the events in the earlier history of the territory was the finding of the Kansanshi mine by Mr. George Grey in 1899 but it was not until 1923 that serious development commenced on the copper deposits and particularly on mines the existence of which had previously been proved. Already over 400,000,000 tons of copper-bearing ore, giving on an average 5 per cent. copper, the greater part of it clean sulphide-ore which presents no metallurgical difficulty, has been proved.

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Adequate capital has been provided for the development of the mines, which have been equipped with the very latest and most up-to-date machinery, with the result that they are able to produce copper at a profit at a figure as low as £21 a ton. Model mining villages have been laid out complete with electric light and indoor sanitation, the villages are equipped with hospitals, schools, etc. The health and welfare of the workers, both European and native, are thoroughly well catered for. In particular the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases was asked to send out specialists to advise on what steps should be taken to deal with the malaria question, and as a result of their advice being taken the incidence of malaria has been most materially reduced. Altogether the situation is as unlike the development of other important mining areas in olden days as could be imagined, to the very great advantage of the Northern Rhodesia copper area.

By December, 1931, both the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., were at work producing copper and the Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., were also on the point of producing. There had been a heavy fall in the demand for copper and in consequence copper prices had collapsed to such an extent, that large stocks of copper had accumulated in the copper-producing countries of the world (none of which, however, had been produced in Northern Rhodesia) and an international meeting of copper-producers was called to try and regulate the output of copper. The Northern Rhodesia Companies took part in the meetings and as a result a voluntary curtailment of the world's copper production was made effective from the 1st January, 1932, under which the output was limited to 26½ per cent. of the estimated productive capacity. As a direct result of this, development on the other copper mines of the territory was for the time being shut down, the Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., agreed that the quota allotted to them for 1932 should be produced by the Roan Antelope Copper Mines and the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and in consequence of this arrangement the starting up of the Mufulira plant was postponed.

The restriction scheme above referred to came to an end on the 31st December, 1932, and the negotiations conducted for its continuation broke down, with the result that all companies are now free from any restrictions.

Since the beginning of 1933 the output of copper has steadily increased; the Directors of the Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., decided to reopen the mine, and it commenced production on the 1st October, 1933.

As a direct result of all this development a new company known as British Copper Refiners, Ltd., was created at Prescot, Lancashire, where the copper from the Roan Antelope Mines will be refined. The refinery is the only works of its kind in Great Britain, and has an initial capacity of 1,000 tons weekly. At present nearly all the copper produced in the Protectorate is fire-refined on the spot and exported in the form of blister copper (99·4 per cent. fine and upwards), but so far most of it has been sent to the United States of America for electrolytic refinement there.

The erection of this factory has a very important bearing on the copper position, as, almost immediately after the restriction of output had been made, the United States of America put a prohibitive duty of 4 cents per lb. on copper imported into the United States of America which practically closed that market.

A further development during 1933 was the decision to construct a modern plant for the electrolytic refinement of copper at Nkana. The construction of a refinery capable of dealing with 3,000 tons of copper a month is already well under way and it is anticipated that the plant will be in operation before the end of 1934.

Other important minerals are also produced in the territory.

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., closed their zinc plant and lead smelters during 1932 owing to unsatisfactory prices, but as the result of highly important discoveries of vanadium bearing laterites on the property, the opening up, mining, and milling were commenced in the middle of 1931 for the marketing of both fused vanadic oxide and vanadium concentrates.

Production of vanadium is controlled; considerably larger outputs might be obtained were it not feared that the market could not assimilate larger quantities. The electrolytic zinc plant resumed operations on the 1st January, 1933, and the production has reached about 2,000 tons a month.

Gold is being produced by the Luiri Gold Areas, Ltd., and the New Jessie Mine (Jessie D. B. Location).

Extensive prospecting work is being carried out by the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., the Luangwa Concessions, Rhodesia Minerals Concessions, the Kafue Copper Development Co., Ltd., Kosonso Syndicate and Stella Mines, Ltd.

The following table shows the total mineral production of the Protectorate during the years 1930, 1931, and 1932:—

	Quantity.			*Value.*		
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	£	£	£
Gold	7,514	9,364	6,349	31,904	39,776	26,969
Silver	637	548	339	46	33	26
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
Copper	6,269	8,927	67,887	343,767	346,278	2,995,215
Copper concentrates	—	24,110	—	—	459,194	—
Copper, other	—	3,215	—	—	8,183	—
Zinc	20,015	6,927	—	339,825	81,767	—
Manganese-ore	873	1,467	—	1,309	2,201	—
Iron-ore	10	759	711	5	379	355
Vanadium concentrates ...	—	703	—	—	94,424	—
	lb.	lb.	lb.			
Vanadium	122,577	335,971	676,806	87,321	225,662	439,924
Mica	8,954	3,098	—	2,238	774	—
				806,415	1,258,671	3,462,489

The total value of minerals produced since 1906 in Northern Rhodesia amounts to £10,717,913.

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5. Fisheries.

Sun-dried fish is a common article of native trade throughout the Protectorate even at considerable distances from the source of supply. Native fish-trappers maintain a very fair supply from December to April. The quantity brought in increases, if anything, from year to year.

A large number of native canoes are used in the fishing industry but there are no means of ascertaining the exact number.

Similarly no statistics are available of the number of persons engaged in fishing, the kind of fish, quantity, or value.

B.

Food Supplies.

The rural native population is entirely self-supporting. The importation of food-stuffs is now mainly for non-native consumption and has decreased considerably both on account of decrease in the non-native population and by reason of increased internal production, but the territory is still far from being self-supporting.

Northern Rhodesia is unlikely to become self-supporting for many years in respect of such manufactured products as jams, biscuits, and confectionery. Sugar and tea will always be imported. The chief imported plant product is wheaten flour and some imports of wheat or blended flour will always be necessary. Additional milling facilities would probably reduce the present scale of importation. Sufficient citrus fruit and coffee should be available for the entire internal demand in a few years time. Deciduous fruits will always be imported. Most of the remaining imported plant products could be produced locally though possibly not at prices competitive with those of the surpluses exported from the south. Of animal products local dairy and allied produce lags far behind the internal demand but the recent opening of a co-operative creamery may, in time, rectify matters.

In general it may be said that production slightly below the internal consumption is the ideal position for the Northern Rhodesian farmer, for any surplus he produced would not only cause local prices to slump but could not be exported except at a loss.

The following table shows the principal items of food-stuffs imported into the Protectorate in 1932. Most of these are supplied from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa:—

	£
Wheat flour	29,187
Meat and meat fats	25,303
Sugar	22,119
Butter	19,664
Condensed and preserved milk	15,531
Eggs	13,172
Confectionery	11,133
Pickles, jams, etc.	9,584
Fruit, dried and preserved	9,260
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	9,094
Fresh fruit	8,599

The total value of all food-stuffs imported in 1932 was in the region of £250,000.

VI.—Industry.

In the strict sense of the word there are practically no industrial establishments or manufactories in the Protectorate other than those engaged in preparing the natural products of the Protectorate for export.

The extensive mining establishments have already been described.

One large saw-mill is established at Livingstone, the average numbers employed during 1932 being 40 Europeans and 800 natives. The output during 1932 was 433,492 cubic feet, value at works £61,743.

The Mulungushi dam costing over £1,000,000 has been built and an extensive electric generating plant erected for the supply of electricity (the Mulungushi Power Plant and Installation).

No statistics are available with regard to such industries as mineral water-factories, printing presses, tanneries, brick works, lime-burning factories, salt works, furniture-makers, vulcanizing factories, soap factories, etc.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

(i) *Entrepôt Trade.*—There is practically no entrepôt trade but there is a certain amount of transit trade chiefly with the Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa. No statistics of this trade, however, are available.

(ii) *Tourist Traffic.*—No statistics regarding the value of this traffic are available. Apart from tourists who pass through the Protectorate in transit between the South and East African territories, a certain number visit the Protectorate to see the Victoria Falls, the largest falls in the world, a mile and a quarter across with a sheer drop of 400 feet.

VIII.—Communications.

Railways.—Northern Rhodesia is served by the main line of the Rhodesia railways which enters the territory at the Victoria Falls and runs north-north-east to Sakania on the Belgian Congo border where it connects with the Belgian Congo system. The length of main line within Northern Rhodesia is 515 miles; branch lines run from N'dola to Roan Antelope Mine (26 miles) and also to Nchanga (82 miles) via Nkana (41 miles).

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The railways are all of the standard South African gauge—3 feet 6 inches—and are administered by the Rhodesia Railway Co., Ltd., as part of their system, which serves also Southern Rhodesia and connects on the south with the South African Railways and on the north with the " Bas Congo et Katanga " Railway. Northern Rhodesia has therefore direct railway connexion with the sea eastwards to Beira, southwards to Union of South Africa ports, and westwards *via* the Belgian and Benguela Railways to Lobito Bay in Portuguese East Africa.

Roads.—In the absence of branch railways Northern Rhodesia has had to develop its internal communications largely by roads and an extensive road system has been built up connecting most of the principal centres. Practically all the roads are earth roads liable to be interrupted during the heavy rains, but much has been done in recent years in constructing permanent bridges and improving surfaces and many of the main roads are passable practically all the year round.

The most important road in the territory is that which is known as the Great North Road. It enters Northern Rhodesia from the south by way of the Victoria Falls Bridge and after running parallel to the railway as far as Kapiri Mposhi strikes north-eastward to Abercorn and the Tanganyika border, a distance of almost 1,000 miles.

Abercorn is also connected by road with Mpulungu (25 miles) at the south end of Lake Tanganyika which is a port of call for the Lake Tanganyika steamer service.

Another important road runs eastwards from Lusaka through Petauke to Fort Jameson connecting these with the road to Nyasaland, and there are a number of other roads. The roads of the Protectorate are divided into two classes, trunk roads with a total mileage of 2,176 miles, and main, district, and branch roads with a total mileage of 4,825 miles.

Water Transport.—Rapids and falls prevent the rivers of Northern Rhodesia being used to any large extent as means of transport and there are no lakes of any considerable size. To Barotseland in the west, however, the main means of communication is by the Upper Zambesi which with two short portages, is navigable for canoes and barges from Kazungula, about 50 miles above the Victoria Falls to the Sapumba Rapids. The Kafue, Luapula, and Chambesi are also navigable for small craft over considerable distances.

Air Transport.—Broken Hill and Mpika are ports of call on the Imperial Airways South African service and a number of aerodromes have been established at other points in the territory. A local aviation company operates services as required and the air is being increasingly used for passenger work both internally and to other parts of Africa. The principal aerodromes are Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, and N'dola while smaller aerodromes exist at Mazabuka, Solwezi, Kasempa, Fort Jameson, Mongu, and Abercorn.

IX.—Tariff.

For customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambesi Basins.

The Congo Basin can roughly be taken to be all the territory north of a line drawn from Fife in the north-east, to the border where the territory joins the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south constitutes the Zambesi Basin. The Zambesi Basin is by far the more important part of the territory industrially and more than 90 per cent. of the total trade is transacted in this area.

The Zambesi Basin area is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, British Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland.

The Agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for free interchange of raw products with limitations in regard to leaf tobacco.

The Congo Basin part of the territory is within the area defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885 and under the terms of the Convention signed at St. Germain-en-Laye commercial equality within this area must be granted to nationals of the Signatory Powers and those of State Members of the League which adhere to the Convention; this part of the territory is therefore excluded from the terms of the Customs Agreements.

(i) *Import Duties.*—There are specific duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties on certain other goods varying from 5 per cent. to as much as 30 per cent.

All other goods unless specifically exempted from duty pay an *ad valorem* duty of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.

(ii) *Imperial Preference.*—In the Zambesi area Imperial Preference is granted. Dutiable goods of Empire origin pay reduced duties or are admitted free; the margin of preference varies but in the case of the general rate on goods not specifically charged or exempted it is 10 per cent. *ad valorem.* In the Congo Basin area, as already indicated, the grant of preference is not possible.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2) was established in London in 1925 to disseminate in the United Kingdom information regarding East Africa and to stimulate trade by helping to introduce its products into the home market. The Office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

Northern Rhodesia is included in the area of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg whose address is P.O. Box 839 Johannesburg.

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NYASALAND.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Protectorate of Nyasaland consists of a strip of land to the west and south of Lake Nyasa, lying approximately between latitude 9° 45′ and 17° 15′ S. and longitude 33° and 36° E. The Protectorate is about 520 miles long and from 50 to 100 miles in width and its total area is approximately 37,596 square miles of land, and approximately 10,353 square miles of water; the most southerly point is about 130 miles from the sea in a direct line. To the west lies Northern Rhodesia, and to the north and north-east Tanganyika; on the south it borders Portuguese East Africa.

The dominant feature in the physiography of the country is the deep, trough-like depression, forming part of the Great Rift Valley, which traverses it from end to end; the greater part of this trough is occupied by Lake Nyasa and the remaining part by the Shire River Valley. The country on either side of the trough is made up of high plateaux, that lying west of the Lake standing mainly between 3,300 feet and 4,400 feet above sea level. Near Dedza it rises to about 5,000 feet and towards the northern end of the Lake the Vipya, Nyika, Mafingi, and Misuku uplands rise to altitudes of 6,000 to 7,500 or even 8,000 feet. South of the Lake the Shire Highlands plateau is surmounted by the Mlanje Mountains rising to nearly 10,000 feet and the Zomba uplands to about 7,000 feet. Lake Nyasa stands at an elevation of about 1,520 feet and the adjacent lake plains rise to about 1,700 feet; the southern part of the rift, occupied by the Lower Shire, stands at only 200 to 300 feet above sea level.

Of the total land surface of about 25,000,000 acres, only 4,030,079 have been alienated. The figures for forest areas are:—Estimated total acreage 5,019,000 of which 19,000 acres are estimated to be under commercial timber.

Climatic conditions vary very greatly between different parts of the Protectorate. The mean shade temperature varies from 53° to 89°. Only in the low-lying districts of the Shire River and along the shores of Lake Nyasa is there any excessive heat, and that only during the months of September, October, and November before the rains. The year may be roughly divided into three seasons, rainy from December to April, equable from May to August, hot from September to December. From the middle of April to September the weather is almost perfect, the thermometer rarely reaching 75° and sometimes only 55°.

The cool nights in Nyasaland induce sleep and enable Europeans to retain their vigour much longer than they would in regions with a more tropical climate.

The rainfall is not uniform throughout the Protectorate. The following figures of average annual rainfall are characteristic:—Mlanje district 75 to 100 inches, Shire Highlands 35 to 50 inches, West and North Nyasa about 57 inches, and Shire Valley bottom 25 to 40 inches.

The following table shows the most significant figures for 1932 at the stations shown.

Station.	*Height above sea level.* ft.	*Highest Monthly Maximum.*	*Lowest Monthly Minimum.*	*Rainfall Inches.*
Port Herald	115	115°	56°	42·71
Liwonde	1,500	100°	32°	33·63
Fort Johnston	1,700	106°	41°	20·52
Chinteche	1,800	97°	44°	51·97
Mlanje	2,400	95°	48°	64·78
Lilongwe...	3,400	96°	40°	29·74
Blantyre	3,000	91°	46°	36·61
Zomba	3,134	93°	44°	39·27
Dowa	4,400	95°	39°	30·60
Nzimba	4,500	87°	43°	31·37

II.—Population.

At the census of 1931 the total population was estimated to be 1,603,454, comprising 1,599,888 natives and 3,566 non-natives—1,975 Europeans, 1,509 British Indians, 73 Goans, 1 Arab, and 8 others.

The principal occupations of the adult male European population were the tobacco industry, Christian missions, Government Service, other primary production, and commerce.

About 90 per cent. of the Asiatic population is engaged in commerce.

Accurate statistics of the occupations of the native population are not available. The following statistics are those of natives actually in paid employment in August, 1931:

	Male.	*Female.*
Skilled native labourers (including clerks, bricklayers, mechanics, etc.)	10,655	204
Unskilled native labourers (including carriers, cultivators, watchmen, etc.)	41,115	4,695
Domestic servants	252	252

It is estimated that 32,000 natives were engaged in 1931 in growing cotton for sale and 48,419 were registered as tobacco growers. Thirty thousand were temporarily working outside the Protectorate, chiefly in the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa. About 10,000 are engaged in the fishing industry.

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III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The currency of Nyasaland is sterling and United Kingdom coins are legal tender to the amounts to which they are legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. and by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) in Southern Rhodesia are legal tender without limit and silver coins of the denominations of half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, and threepence issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender for any amount not exceeding 40s. English Treasury notes, Bank of England notes, and South African bank notes, circulate to some extent but are not legal tender.

The estimated amount of coin in circulation at the end of 1932 was between £200,000 and £250,000.

2. Two British banks maintain branches in the Protectorate:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), Ltd.,
Blantyre,
Limbe.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.,
Blantyre,
Limbe,
Zomba,
Lilongwe.

3. There is a Government Post Office Saving Bank. On the 31st December, 1932, there were 1,164 depositors and the amount standing to their credit was £18,946.

There are also two Savings Banks established by the two banks operating in the country, viz.:—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) Ltd., and The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. (Ordinance No. 2 of 1902) with 460 and 344 depositors respectively and the amounts standing to the credit of these depositors was £15,552 and £14,806 respectively.

B.—Public Finance.

1.—*Public Debt.*

(*a*) (i) *Public Loans* totalling £3,570,000 have been issued with the guarantee of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the Palestine and East Africa Loan Acts, as follows:—

£2,000,000 at 4½ per cent., 1952-72, issued in 1932.
£1,570,000 at 3 per cent.,1954-74, issued in 1934.

(ii) Interest on the Exchequer Loans was provided as follows in 1933:—

	£
Loan (*a*)	6,328
(*b*)	2,190
(*c*)	48,565

The interest on (*c*) was, however, offset by an equivalent loan-in-aid from the United Kingdom (forming an addition to (*d*) above).

(ii) *Exchequer Loans*, owed to the United Kingdom Treasury, are outstanding as follows:—

	Original Amount.	*Outstanding at 31-12-32.*
	£	£
(*a*) Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands (1912)	180,800	134,420
(*b*) East African Protectorate Loan, Railways and Roads, 1915–1920	45,348	39,650
(*c*) Loan grants commencing 1921–22 to enable the Protectorate Government to meet payment of guarantee to the Trans-Zambesia Railway ...	992,050	938,022
(*d*) Accrued interest on (*c*) (non-interest bearing) ...	116,058	116,058
Total outstanding		£1,228,150

(*b*) *Interest.* (i) Interest on the publicly-issued loans is met, up to £500,000, from Colonial Development Fund grants.

(*c*) *Sinking Fund.* (i) Sinking fund payments in respect of the Public Loans are to commence on 1st April, 1935.

(ii) Provision was made in 1933 for sinking fund payments as follows in respect of the Exchequer Loans:—

	£
(*a*)	2,043
(*b*)	800
(*c*) and (*d*)	Nil.

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2.—*Revenue.*

(*a*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of Estimates for* 1933).

Self-balancing Department.

	Posts and Telegraphs.
	£
Revenue	19,000
Expenditure	21,216
Deficit ...	£2,216

General Revenue (*excluding receipts from Colonial Development Fund and loans and grants in respect of Trans-Zambesia Railway*).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs	140,043	39·2
2. Hut Tax	128,025	35·9
3. Licences, Income-tax, and other internal revenue	50,185	14·1
4. Fees of Court	18,571	5·2
5. Miscellaneous	19,887	5·6
	356,711	100

(*b*) *Analysis of Customs revenue collected in* 1932.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	17,652	—	20,557	5,017	43,226
Rest of Empire	1,681	3	18,028	732	20,444
Foreign countries	6,099	15	47,501	375	53,990
Total	25,432	18	86,086	6,124	117,660

3.—*Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of Estimates for* 1933, *excluding Loan and Colonial Development Fund expenditure*).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing department (see 2 (*a*))	2,216	0·6
2. Public Debt Charges	59,826	15·7
3. Administration	161,343	42·2
4. Economic Development	36,985	9·7
5. Social Services	72,940	19·0
6. Defence	18,827	4·9
7. Pensions and Gratuities	30,407	7·9
	382,544	100

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Protectorate has no special Reserve Funds but at the 31st December, 1932, it had an estimated excess of assets over liabilities of £85,206.

5.—*Grants-in-aid, etc.*

Grants-in-aid were paid by the Imperial Treasury down to 1912-13 and again in 1916-17 but no grants-in-aid have since been given to the Protectorate.

Since then the Protectorate has been self-supporting, except in meeting the Trans-Zambesi Railway Guarantee. This amount stands as a loan to the Protectorate and is to be liquidated by a charge of 7 per cent. per annum by way of interest and sinking fund.

The following assistance to Nyasaland from the Colonial Development Fund has been approved:—

		£
1. Zambesi Bridge and connected works ...	Free grant of interest.	500,000
2. Extension of Veterinary Services	Free grant.	5,745
3. Telegraph and telephone development ...	,,	9,250
4. Hospital and dispensary improvements ...	,,	35,205
5. Temporary staff for development works ...	,,	12,150
6. Water supply investigation	,,	40,180
7. Public Health works	,,	43,079
8. Telephones	,,	3,060
9. Further veterinary development	,,	1,885
10. Agricultural development	,,	15,000
11. Public Health investigation	,,	159
12. Geological survey	,,	9,000
13. Agricultural survey	,,	2,000
		£676,713

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IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie).*

To:—	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913–14	195,550	43,308	27,230	266,088
1929	594,150	36,834	49,795	680,779
1930	667,123	45,928	63,363	776,414
1931	506,350	33,320	46,734	586,404
1932	651,099	120,154	17,745	788,998

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	606,649	39,463	—	391	646,503
Southern Rhodesia	2,146	3	—	4,185	6,334
Union of South Africa ...	1,010	73	—	116	1,199
Rest of Empire	196	2	—	271	469
Total Empire ...	610,001	39,541	—	4,963	654,505
Portuguese East Africa ...	808	2	—	381	1,191
Other foreign countries ...	56	368	—	—	424
Total foreign countries ...	864	370	—	381	1,615
GRAND TOTAL ...	610,865	39,911	—	5,344	656,120

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantities.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Tobacco	15,082,035 lb.	565,576	United Kingdom (565).
Tea	2,573,871 lb.	42,898	United Kingdom (40) Southern Rhodesia (1).
Coffee	789 cwt.	1,840	United Kingdom (1).
Class. II.			
Cotton	18,705 cwt.	34,916	United Kingdom (all).
Cotton Seed ...	25,760 cwt.	2,276	United Kingdom (all).
Strophanthus ...	7,601 lb.	1,140	United Kingdom (1).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

From:—	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913–14	149,120	15,348	44,243	208,711
1929	272,622	190,357	315,759	778,738
1930	261,069	159,847	343,517	764,433
1931	304,534	156,362	287,575	748,471
1932	410,152	101,946	228,287	740,385

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	25,643	912	356,664	25,873	409,092
India	1,890	—	49,750	761	52,401
Union of South Africa	940	60	13,225	1,982	16,207
Southern Rhodesia	2,825	226	9,479	1,063	13,593
Rest of Empire	2,060	35	14,100	—	16,195
Total Empire	33,358	1,233	443,218	29,679	507,488
Portuguese East Africa ...	15,271	2,818	96,737	1	114,827
Japan	5	—	48,876	—	48,881
Germany	925	—	22,689	—	23,614
Other foreign countries ...	4,030	170	34,357	1,928	40,485
Total foreign countries ...	20,231	2,988	202,659	1,929	227,807
GRAND TOTAL	53,589	4,221	645,877	31,608	735,295

In addition bullion and specie to the value of £5,090 was imported during the year (£1,060 from United Kingdom, £3,000 from Northern Rhodesia, £300 from Southern Rhodesia, £250 from South Africa, and £480 from Portuguese East Africa).

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantities.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Spirits	6,969 pf. gals.	10,698	United Kingdom (10).
Sugar	541 tons	7,677	Portuguese East Africa (6).
Class III.			
Cotton piece goods	9,194,617 yards	154,435	Japan (42), India (39), United Kingdom (32), Portuguese East Africa (13), Germany (12), United States of America (6).
Iron and Steel manufactures ...	—	85,981	United Kingdom (81), Portuguese East Africa (2).
Railway construction material	—	83,092	United Kingdom (80), Portuguese East Africa (3).
Motor Spirit	533,389 gals.	44,795	Portuguese East Africa (all).
Vehicles, etc., and parts thereof	—	40,138	United Kingdom (24), Canada (4), Southern Rhodesia (2), Italy (2), United States of America (1), South Africa (1).
Machinery (all kinds)	—	16,021	United Kingdom (10), Ceylon (2), France (1), Germany (1).
Other cotton goods	—	13,153	United Kingdom (4), India (2), Portuguese East Africa (2), Holland (2).
Rubber tyres and tubes ...	—	12,853	United Kingdom (8), Canada (2), Italy (1).
Railway and Tramway rolling stock	—	10,911	Portuguese East Africa (6), United Kingdom (4).
Paper and cardboard	—	10,016	United Kingdom (7).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—Agriculture.

Nyasaland is essentially an agricultural country, agricultural production (including the breeding of livestock) being the principal occupation of both Europeans and natives. A large variety of crops will grow in Nyasaland, but in a general way it may be stated that, of the chief crops, tobacco, tea, sisal, and coffee are grown above 2,000 ft. and cotton below that elevation.

At the end of 1932, 62,239 acres were under cultivation by Europeans of which 14,314 acres were under tobacco, 12,596 under tea, 9,785 under sisal, 1,449 under coffee, and 1,500 under rubber. The remaining acreage was under such crops as cotton, chillies, maize, millets, beans, groundnuts, wheat, and potatoes.

No statistics are available for Indian or other Asiatic cultivation but the quantity is very small.

The agricultural production by natives continues to progress but no reliable statistics of cultivation are available. The principal crops grown by natives are tobacco, cotton, groundnuts, maize, rice, millets, capsicums, and chillies.

Owing to the difficulties and cost of transport, production for export by Europeans is mainly confined to crops of which the value per unit of weight is high. Nyasaland does not escape the vagaries of the climate of Eastern Africa and like the neighbouring territories is also subject to periodical visitations of locusts. These pests are not indigenous to the country but come into it viâ Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, etc., from distant countries such as the Sudan and French possessions in Central Africa, and also from North-Eastern Rhodesia.

The seaport for the exports and imports of the Protectorate is Beira, and the railway from there at present stops at Blantyre; it is, however, being extended to Lake Nyasa, and this extension, when completed, together with the Lake steamer service, will open up the whole of the northern end of the territory. At present all goods in transit to and from the Protectorate have to be unloaded on one side of the Zambesi, placed into barges, which are towed across the river, and loaded into trains on the other side; however, when the bridge over the Zambesi (which is at present under construction) is completed, at some date in 1935, this difficulty will be obviated. It is also hoped that eventually the cost of transport will be lowered so as to render the export of further crops an economic possibility.

The following are the principal agricultural crops now produced, roughly in their order of importance, crops grown for export being mentioned first.

Tobacco was first planted in 1889 and exports began in 1893. It is now grown both by Europeans and natives. Flue-cured and air-cured tobacco is the variety mainly grown by the Europeans and dark fire-cured by the natives. Tobacco growing in the Protectorate has suffered in the past from a number of vicissitudes outside the control of the industry but, on the whole, has made continuous progress. At first all the tobacco found a ready market in the Union of South Africa and no serious attempt was made to obtain a footing in the London market, but changes in the Customs Tariff of the Union altered this position and forced the planters to find another export market. In 1908, the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., took an interest in the Colony and established an up-to-date factory at Limbe. During the war production increased and good prices were obtained.

At one time some tobacco was grown on unsuitable soils, but nowadays dark tobacco and, to a less degree, bright tobacco, are grown only in areas very well suited to them. The dark-fired types are pre-eminent among such Empire growths. The work of the Agricultural Department has established a definite Western Dark Nyasa strain which was developed in Zomba in 1927.

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The area under tobacco cultivated by Europeans in 1911-12 was 4,507 acres; the areas cultivated during recent years have been as follows:—

	Acres.
1929	19,269
1930	17,481
1931	13,482
1932	14,314

Of the 1932 acreage, 8,459 acres were under flue-cured, 799 acres under air-cured, and 5,036 under fire-cured tobacco, and the total crop was 31,589 cwt. flue-cured, 3,440 cwt. air-cured, and 20,695 cwt. fire-cured, a total of 55,824 cwt.

The total number of natives registered as tobacco growers in 1932 was 53,044. No accurate statistics are available of the area cultivated by natives, but it is estimated that the area under tobacco in 1932 was over 34,000 acres. Some indication of the increase in production is given by the figures of the total native crop which was only 525 tons in 1924, but increased to 2,414 tons in 1928, 3,519 tons in 1931, and 5,904 tons in 1932.

The gross total crop in 1932 was therefore about 8,695 tons, but there is always an excess of production over actual exports, owing to rejection of part of the crop as below standard and to various other causes. Actual exports during 1932 were about 6,733 tons.

Total exports of all sorts of tobacco during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value.*		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	lb.	£		*lb.*	£
1928	11,632,497	496,561	1931	10,690,581	400,897
1929	10,340,217	403,678	1932	15,082,035	565,576
1930	12,934,914	484,739			

Tea.—A first unsuccessful attempt to introduce tea into Nyasaland was made in 1878; a second attempt in 1888 succeeded, but production did not become substantial till the beginning of the present century. The tea was planted on the south-eastern slopes of Mlanje, where the rainfall varies from 60 to 120 inches per annum, and the Mlanje area has now become the tea district of the Protectorate, though there has also been some extension from there to the Cholo District. The growing of tea is entirely in the hands of Europeans. Unfortunately in the early stages seed of a low quality *jat* of tea was introduced from Natal and this *jat* has been largely planted in the Mlanje District. Within recent years, however, high quality strains have been imported from Ceylon and India and efforts are being made to acclimatize them. The expansion of tea growing has been slow but in recent years there has been a large increase in acreage and the amount of tea exported, although owing to the severe fall in the prices the total value of exports has actually decreased. Recent statistics are as follows:—

	Acreage.	*Tea exported.*	*Value.*
			£
1911–12	2,593	43,876	1,097
1929	8,866	1,765,419	74,383
1930	9,686	1,939,756	56,543
1931	11,414	1,963,452	49,129
1932	12,596	2,573,871	42,898

Of the acreage under tea only 7,271 acres were actually plucked in 1932.

Sisal is also a product only grown by Europeans.

Up to 1922 only one company were growing sisal in Nyasaland, but since then two other companies have started. The fibre produced has a good market in the United Kingdom and fetches prices equal to that of sisal grown in other East African territories, but the fall in prices has made it impossible to export sisal from Nyasaland at a profit owing to the heavy transport charges and the estates have closed down until prices improve.

The production of sisal during recent years has been as follows:—

Year.	*Acreage.*	*Quantity Exported.*	*Value.*
		Tons.	£
1915	420	—	2,501
1929	8,270	1,199	34,465
1930	9,296	1,284	29,606
1931	9,304	242	2,661
1932	9,785	½	3

Cotton.—Cotton was introduced into Nyasaland as a European crop about the year 1900. It became very popular and in a few years it headed the list of exports in value.

The original cotton was Egyptian and it met with moderate success in the low country. In the Blantyre and Zomba Districts it was replaced by American Upland cotton which eventually spread to lower levels. Cotton is now grown sometimes by Europeans as a rotation crop, but the low returns, due largely to the state of the markets, have led to a general abandonment on European estates. In 1917 the European cotton acreage was 27,342 acres, in 1927 this had fallen to 2,545 acres, in 1931 to 761 acres, and in 1932 to 265 acres.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation began work in Nyasaland in 1923 and to its encouragement and that of the British Cotton Growing Association is largely due the recent increase in native production. The Department of Agriculture continues to work in conjunction with these bodies. The type grown is now U4 introduced by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation from South Africa and equal in quality to American Middling Upland. The proportion of first-grade cotton

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has increased from 66·84 per cent. in 1926 to 88·61 per cent. in 1930. No accurate statistics of acreage are available, but it is estimated that in 1932 over 33,500 acres of cotton were cultivated by natives. The native production of seed cotton during recent years has been as follows:—

Year.	Seed Cotton. Tons.	Year.	Seed Cotton. Tons.
1911	962	1931	2,477
1929	3,505	1932	2,698
1930	5,448		

Total exports of cotton lint (both European and native produced) during recent years has been as follows:—

	Quantity. lb.	Equivalent to 400 lb. bales.	£
1928	1,785,611	4,464	58,264
1929	2,121,618	5,304	62,661
1930	3,798,338	9,496	72,881
1931	2,263,728	5,659	37,729
1932	2,094,962	5,237	34,916

Rubber.—In 1932 there were 1,500 acres of rubber (Hevea) in Nyasaland, all on one estate. The industry is not likely to be extended substantially in the Protectorate and was completely at a standstill in 1931 and 1932 owing to low prices.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1929	77	3,345
1930	42	1,628
1931	nil	—
1932	nil	—

Coffee.—Coffee was first introduced into the Protectorate in 1878 and in the year 1891 there was a flourishing industry in the Mlanje District. The industry reached its height in 1900 when 17,000 acres were under cultivation with coffee and 2,000,000 lb. were exported. The limiting factors in coffee production are infestation by white stem borer and insufficiency of suitable soil conditions. *Arabica* is the most suitable kind to grow in the Protectorate. The industry is entirely a European one.

The acreages and exports of coffee during recent years are shown below:—

Year.	Acreage.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
1928	1,281	413	1,542
1929	1,331	894	3,239
1930	1,256	952	3,109
1931	1,542	825	1,988
1932	1,449	789	1,840

Capsicums and **chillies** used to be exported to the extent of 20,000 lb. but in 1930 the export was only 10,205 lb. valued at £301 and for 1932 it dwindled to 239 lb. valued £3.

Food crops are the main cultivation of the natives. The staple food-stuff is maize, which is grown extensively. It is supplemented by various millets, peas, beans, groundnuts, and rice. Efforts are being made to expand the cultivation of pulses, and to improve the quality of rice produced, but at present the total production of the latter is only a few hundred tons.

There is a small production of potatoes, and velvet bean, pigeon pea, soya bean, and horse gram all grow well in the Protectorate, and other oil-seeds besides groundnuts could be grown.

Wheat and barley are grown on a very small scale.

No statistics of acreage or production are available.

Small quantities of maize, potatoes, and rice are exported to Portuguese East Africa.

2. Forestry.

The total area of forests at the end of 1932 was estimated as follows:—

Acreage under commercial timber	19,000
„ of other forest lands	5,000,000
Total	5,019,000

There are no concessions in existence but numerous licences are granted.

Scattered throughout the Protectorate there are 39 forest reserves having an aggregate of 2,442 square miles. These forests have mainly been reserved with the object of maintaining or improving water supplies.

A scheme for the institution of village communal forests (called village forest areas) is still showing marked progress. At the end of 1932 there were 1,976 areas registered with a total acreage of 109,884.

The Forest Laws provide for the protection of forest reserves, village forest areas, all trees growing within 30 yards of a river or stream, and certain scheduled species of trees on other Crown lands. Forest plantations continue to be established by European settlers throughout the Protectorate mainly for the production of fuel necessary for tobacco curing.

The only forest industry of any importance is the extraction of timber and firewood for local use.

There are no saw-mills, the trees being converted into portable dimensions by hand sawing at the place where they are felled.

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Enormous quantities of firewood are consumed in tobacco-curing, brick-making, etc.

Very large numbers of poles and bamboos are used by the natives in building their huts and vast quantities of trees are burnt annually on native gardens, particularly in growing crops of certain finger millets on light soils.

Furniture, chiefly made of mahogany (*Khaya nyasica*) is manufactured by some of the Missions and by native cabinet-makers for local sale.

Timber and wood imports in 1931 were valued at £5,291 and in 1932 at £2,479. Exports of timber in 1931 were valued at £3,167 and in 1932 at £3,819. These exports consisted of eucalyptus poles and eucalyptus timber from private estates, the latter being sent to Southern Rhodesia for the manufacture of tobacco hogsheads.

In 1932, 7,601 lb. of strophanthus were exported valued at £1,140 and 170 cwt. of beeswax valued at £953.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs are reared by the natives in various parts of the Protectorate. In the northern districts of North Nyasa, Mombera, West Nyasa, Kota Kota, and in Southern Angoniland cattle are reared by natives, the greatest numbers being kept by the natives of North Nyasa and Mombera. In the north there is the Wankonde Tribe, a pastoral race, who excel in the care of their cattle, which are small, compact, humped beasts with short horns. The Angoni Tribe in the Mombera District own large numbers of cattle, mainly long-horned Africander type or crosses but their methods of husbandry are much less advanced than those of the Wankonde. A few large areas exist in the territories suitable for ranching under European supervision. There are also vast tracks of country suitable for cattle raising which cannot be used at present owing to the presence of the tsetse-fly.

There is scope in the Dedza, Ncheu, and Neno Districts for sheep raising for wool by Europeans, if this be done on a large scale and under modern methods.

In the Shire Highlands land is too valuable to raise live-stock but owing to the demand for dairy produce the number of Europeans who are building up dairy herds is increasing. Both private persons and the Government have imported breeding animals for building up stock.

There were in the Protectorate at the end of the year 102 head of pedigree cattle.

At present the only available market for live-stock is within the Protectorate.

The following is the live-stock census for the year 1932:—

Class of stock.	*European-owned.*	*Native-owned.*	*Total.*
Cattle	20,008	162,776	182,784
Sheep	1,923	94,577	96,500
Goats	706	235,535	236,241
Pigs	1,507	67,705	69,212
Horses	6	—	6
Donkeys	215	—	215
	24,365	560,593	584,958

There was considerable improvement in the ghee industry for natives during 1932 both as regards production and quality.

The total net production was approximately 10⅝ tons which is practically double that of 1931.

The volume of trade in hides and skins is small. There is only one buyer in the Protectorate whose activities are confined to the Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba Districts.

The chief factors operating against this trade are:—

(*a*) depressed state of markets;

(*b*) high railway freight between Limbe and Beira; and

(*c*) poor quality of produce.

During the years 1930 and 1931 the market was so unfavourable that it was deemed inadvisable to encourage the natives to prepare hides and skins for markets.

Exports decreased from 315 cwt. valued at £1,312 in 1929 to 3 cwt. valued at £73 in 1932.

4. Minerals.

No complete general geological survey of Nyasaland has yet been carried out.

Early in 1931 the Government decided, as a temporary measure, that the Geological Survey should suspend its ordinary duties and concentrate on the water supplies question with the help of grants from the Colonial Development Fund, but, with the aid of an additional grant from the Colonial Development Fund, it is proposed to examine certain of the mineral resources of the country during the period 1933-35.

The following minerals occur in the country:—gold, copper, lead, iron, ilmenite, mica, corundum, zircon, bauxite, graphite, coal, asbestos, and manganese.

Coal occurs on the western shore of the Lake, also near Chiromo and towards the Portuguese frontier on the west—the latter probably related to the coal deposits about 70 miles further west, near Tete, which are engaging the active attention of two companies at present.

Bauxite occurs on the Mlanje Mountains.

There are no mining concessions in existence at present and the number of prospecting licences issued during 1931 was four.

Gold, graphite, mica, and asbestos have been worked on a small scale in the past.

There were no mineral exports in 1932.

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5. Fisheries.

Considerable supplies of fish are obtained from Lake Nyasa and Lake Shirwa but no figures are available of the number of persons or boats engaged in the fishing industry. The industry is mainly in the hands of natives who catch the fish and sun-dry then for sale to natives in other parts of the Protectorate. Fresh fish is obtainable in townships and settlements throughout the season, the requirements of the European and native consumers are catered for by natives who transport the fish by cycle and motor-cycle.

6. Miscellaneous.

There are small exports of *ivory*, the amount in 1932 being 11 cwt., valued at £550.

B.

Food Supply.

In the ordinary way, so far as the food supply of the native population is concerned, the country is self-supporting, but in times of drought or locust visitations there is sometimes a shortage of food in certain areas.

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are ordinarily imported into the territory principally for non-native consumption, most of which could be produced in the country without any dislocation of other work.

The principal foodstuffs imported in 1932 were as follows:—

Article.	*Quantities.*	*Value.*
		£
Sugar	10,816 cwt.	7,677
Salt	2,438 tons.	6,125
Wheat and Wheat Flour	5,840 cwt.	2,755
Fish, canned and dried...	339 „	1,595
Hams and Bacon	289 „	1,549
Butter, Cheese, and fats...	300 „	1,421
Fruits, canned, etc.	580 „	1,388

VI.—Industry.

In the strict sense of the word there are no industrial establishments or manufactories in the Protectorate. Furniture and baskets are made at the Missions and elsewhere and mats and pottery by natives in certain districts.

There are fourteen cotton ginneries in the country but only seven of them worked in 1931.

The other industrial establishments are practically all established as part of the agricultural production. The Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., have established an important tobacco factory at Limbe. Other companies also have well-equipped factories in the territory. There are also three sisal factories, several coffee factories, and a number of modern and well-equipped tea factories, particularly the one put up by Messrs. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt Trade.

There is very little entrepôt trade done from Nyasaland but there is a certain amount of transit trade done chiefly with Northern Rhodesia.

The combined values of goods entered in transit to and from neighbouring territories was £80,890 in 1932, as compared with £87,829 in the preceding year, a decrease of £6,939, equal to 7·9 per cent. General merchandise, consigned to these territories in 1932, termed transit imports, were valued at £43,201 and reflect a decrease of £13,283 (23·51 per cent.) when compared with value of similar goods of a year ago, whilst produce from these territories, termed transit exports, increased in value by £6,344 to £37,689 (20·24 per cent.).

The following table indicates the direction of the transit trade during the last two years:

	1931.		1932.	
	Tons.	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*
		£		£
General Cargoes to—				
Northern Rhodesia	774	45,222	549	28,548
Portuguese East Africa	110	9,438	5	14,014
Tanganyika	11	1,824	355	639
	895	£56,484	909	£43,201
Produce from—				
Northern Rhodesia	336	28,262	415	34,840
Portuguese East Africa	709	3,083	685	2,849
Tanganyika	—	—	—	—
	1,045	£31,345	1,100	£37,689
Combined Totals—				
Northern Rhodesia	1,110	73,484	964	63,388
Portuguese East Africa	819	12,521	690	16,863
Tanganyika	11	1,824	355	639
	1,940	£87,829	2,009	£80,890

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VIII.—Communications.

Means of communication in Nyasaland are by railways, roads, water, and air.

Railways.

Communication with the sea is effected by the Nyasaland Railways and the Central Africa Railway running from Blantyre to the north bank of the Zambesi River and the Trans-Zambesia Railway which runs from the south bank of the Zambesi to Beira. These railways are at present linked by a ferry across the Zambesi River, which is shortly to be replaced by a bridge now under construction. An extension of the railway from Blantyre northwards to Domira Bay on Lake Nyasa is also under construction and will probably be opened to traffic in 1934.

Of the Nyasaland Railways and Central Africa Railway, 129 miles lie within the Protectorate and 45 miles in Portuguese Territory while the Trans-Zambesia Railway—156 miles—lies wholly in Portuguese Territory. All these railways are of 3 feet 6 inch gauge and are fully equipped for the conveyance of goods and passengers. They are under one combined management locally and share a common office and management in London.

Nyasaland Railways Ltd., was registered in October, 1930, to acquire the debenture stock and shares of the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland Ltd., which had previously owned and operated the line between Blantyre and Port Herald and the greater part of the issued share capital of the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., which owns the line from Port Herald to Chindio on the north bank of the river. The Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., was registered in 1919 to construct and work in the territory of, and under concession from, the Companhia de Moçambique 156 miles of railway from Murraca on the southern bank of the Zambesi River to Dondo on the Beira Junction Railway, 18 miles from Beira, the Company to have running rights over these 18 miles of Beira line with terminal and other facilities.

Under arrangements between the Nyasaland Government and these Companies, the Nyasaland Government is providing about £3,200,000 to enable the Nyasaland Railway Co., to construct the extension to Lake Nyasa of its existing line, and to finance construction of the bridge over the Zambesi by the Central Africa Railway Co., as well as the extension by the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., of its existing line from Murraca to Sena to connect with the bridge and other improvements of its existing system.

The bridge which will span the river from Sena on the south to Mutarara on the north bank, will have a total length of 12,064 feet and is estimated to cost approximately £1,500,000 with the necessary railway approaches. It is expected to be open for traffic in 1935.

Roads.

The internal communications of Nyasaland have been developed mainly through its road system which radiates from Blantyre and Limbe to serve the transport requirements of the territory beyond railhead. The natural soil conditions are in general favourable to earth road construction and, of a total of 3,325 miles of public roads, only 96 miles are metalled.

A main trunk road, passable all the year round, runs from Blantyre northwards and westwards passing through Zomba (42 miles), Liwonde (74 miles), Ncheu (122 miles), Dedza (169 miles), Lilongwe (228 miles), and Fort Manning (299 miles) near the Northern Rhodesia border from which it is 22 miles to Fort Jameson. From this main trunk branches run eastward and northward to ports on Lake Nyasa and the principal centres in the Northern Province. One branch runs from Liwonde to Fort Johnston (46 miles) while from Lilongwe the northern extension runs through Kasungu (84 miles), Mzimba (181 miles), Ekwendeni (252 miles), Livingstonia (316 miles), to Karonga (384 miles). A road was opened to traffic in 1933 which, branching off in a north-westerly direction from a point north of Mzimba and running roughly along the Northern Rhodesia border to Fort Hill, connects at Tunduma, near the Northern Rhodesia-Tanganyika border, with the Great North Road running from South Africa and the Rhodesias to Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan.

Another road runs from Blantyre southwards and eastwards serving the Cholo (20 miles) and Mlanje (49 miles) Districts. From Cholo a seasonal road runs southwards to the Shire River at Chiromo (58 miles) and on to Port Herald (91 miles).

A road of increasing territorial importance is that which runs westwards from Blantyre through Mwanza (57 miles) to the Portuguese boundary (61 miles) whence turning southwards it leads to the Zambesi ferry at Tete (142 miles) and on to Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia (387 miles). The Governments concerned are co-operating to raise this road to an all-weather standard.

A new road, now under construction, will connect Lilongwe with rail-head at Salima on the northern extension of the railway.

Water Transport.

Prior to the opening of the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922, the main means of communication with the sea was by the Shire and Zambesi Rivers to Chinde, but since then river transport has declined and is now confined to a small traffic, mainly in sugar and salt, between Zambesi ports and Port Herald on the Shire. Water transport is now therefore mainly confined to Lake Nyasa, and this may be expected to be of increasing importance when the extension of the railway reaches the Lake.

At present the Nyasaland Government Marine Transport operate a monthly sailing of the S.S. *Guendolen* from Fort Johnston carrying goods and passengers to various ports on the Lake, the round trip taking 15 days. Calls are made at a number of small ports the principal being Domira Bay, Kota Kota, Nkata Bay, Florence Bay, Karonga and Mwaya, the last named being in Tanganyika. There are also certain privately-owned vessels belonging to the African Lakes Corporation and Missions on the Lake

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Air.

Air services are being increasingly used both for internal and external communication and several aerodromes have been established. A privately-owned Aviation Company operates in the Protectorate and planes can be hired, either for local flights or to connect with Imperial Airways Services.

Ports.

The Port of Beira is situated at the mouth of the Busi and Pungwe Rivers in the territory of Portuguese East Africa administered by the Companhia de Moçambique and is the main sea port serving the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and the adjacent Portuguese territories. It is a port of call for all the steamship lines on the South and East African services and has a considerable transhipment trade brought in by coasting vessels from smaller ports. Loading and discharging are done chiefly by lighters but there have been extensive additions in recent years to the facilities of the port including the building of deep water berths with sheds and railway connexions. The number of vessels using the port in 1931 was 612 with a tonnage of 3,070,503, of which 309 vessels with a tonnage of 1,791,275 were British.

IX.—Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is established by the Customs Ordinance No. 8 of 1906.

(i) *Import duties.*—There are specific duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* on certain other goods varying from 10 per cent. and as much as 30 per cent. in the case of second-hand clothing and perfume and spirits.

All other goods except those specifically exempted from duty, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 17 per cent.

Certain goods are dutiable either at specific or *ad valorem* rates, depending upon which rate yields the higher duty.

(ii) *Road, River, and Wharfage Dues* at the rate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* are also charged on goods imported with certain exceptions.

(iii) *Imperial Preference.*—Nyasaland is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo. Under Article 2 of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of the 10th September, 1919, no differential treatment can be imposed on merchandise belonging to nationals of the signatory powers.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2) was established in London in 1925 to disseminate in the United Kingdom information regarding East Africa and to stimulate its trade by helping to introduce its products into the home market. The Office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

An Imperial Trade Commissioner, under the Department of Overseas Trade (address P.O. Box 839, Johannesburg), is maintained in South Africa and his sphere of responsibility includes Nyasaland as well as the Union of South Africa.

SOMALILAND.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Protectorate of British Somaliland is situated on the south of the Gulf of Aden, on which it has a coast line extending about 450 miles. Italian Somaliland lies to the east and south-east, French Somaliland to the west, and Abyssinia, inland, to the south. The total area is some 68,000 square miles.

There are two main physical areas; the coastal plain, varying from 60 miles to half a mile in depth; and the interior plateau sloping gently south and east; between them is an escarpment, precipitous in the east, more gentle in the west, rising 5,000 to 7,000 feet. There are the remains of juniper* forests at some points on the escarpment but the interior is mainly covered by bush or grass. In parts of the Protectorate the *dusok* (boxus) tree grows to 16 feet high.

The coastal plain is hot and the rainfall there sparse. Inland, the escarpment catches the rain and the heat on the higher ground is at no time intolerable. Rainfall, while small, is fairly regular. There is practically none from December to March, and the heaviest rains fall in April and May. The rains are, however, very local and local conditions may accordingly vary greatly

The following tables show the most significant meteorological data:—

Rainfall in inches.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Berbera	1·09	0·37	4·63	1·43	2·20
Sheikh	19·90	25·04	27·02	19·43	18·79
Burao	9·07	9·25	6·50	9·79	5·58
Hargeisa	12·45	17·07	20·67	25·35	15·28
Zeilah	3·08	1·81	8·83	0·66	8·12
Buramo	15·99	16·42	22·55	20·24	25·99
Erigavo	10·50	11·90	12·84	10·53	11·07

* Cedar (*Juniperus procera*).

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Temperature, 1932.

	Mean Maximum Fahr.	Mean Minimum Fahr.	Absolute Maximum Fahr.	Absolute Minimum Fahr.
Berbera	92·6	77·7	110	61
Sheikh	77·8	56·0	90	40
Burao	83·4	60·4	94	46
Hargeisa	85·0	55·9	96	30
Zeilah	93·1	74·7	107	62
Buramo	81·9	59·0	95	34
Erigavo	76·4	49·6	85	32

A water-boring party, financed by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, has been testing various areas of the Protectorate for water. In 1931 an excellent supply of water was obtained near Sillil on the coastal plain, and a pumping plant, storage tanks, and troughs were installed. In 1932 drilling was conducted at various points in the plateau country, but without success.

All land, except in proclaimed townships, may be regarded as vested in the Somali tribe. Plots varying from one to fifteen acres are cultivated on a system analagous to that of peasant proprietorship, but tenure of the plots depends entirely on continued occupation and cultivation, and if this is neglected for more than one year the land becomes available for any other member of the tribe within whose area the land lies who is willing to work it. There is no European ownership or other interest in land.

Within the proclaimed townships Government has taken power to grant leases or temporary occupation licences to individuals.

II.—Population.

No complete census has been taken, but the Somali population is estimated at 344,700. A non-native census taken in April, 1931, showed a non-native population of 2,683 including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Abyssinians, and 258 Nyasaland natives serving in the Camel Corps.

There are no large towns.

The native population is almost entirely nomadic, and periodic migration across the southern border into Abyssinia, in search of grazing, is customary amongst many tribes and sections.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the Indian rupee. Indian silver rupees, subsidiary rupee coinage, and notes are in circulation.

2. There are no banks in the Protectorate but Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers conduct some banking business.

A Government Savings Bank exists and deposits are made by all classes of the community. At the 31st December, 1932, the number of depositors was 98 and the amount standing to their credit Rs.15,766.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

At 31st December, 1932, the public debt stood at £217,250 being owed entirely to the Imperial Exchequer in respect of past loans-in-aid for civil expenditure. No provision has been or is being made for payment of interest or repayment of capital in respect of the debt.

2. *Revenue.*

(A) *Analysis of Revenue for* 1932.

Revenue from Colonial Development Fund.

	Receipts. £	Expenditure. £
Water-boring Scheme	4,128	3,838

Excess of receipts over expenditure, £290.

General Revenue.

	£	Percentage.	£	Percentage.
1. Customs :—				
Import Duties	52,884	54·3		
Export Duties	10,856	11·2		
			63,740	65·5
2. Inland Revenue (details not available)			15,055	15·5
3. Fees of Court and Office			12,765	13·0
4. Miscellaneous and other receipts			5,839	6·0
			97,399	100·0
Excess receipts on Colonial Development Fund scheme ...			290	
			97,689	

(B) *Analysis of Customs Revenue for* 1932.

Statistics not available.

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3. *Analysis of Expenditure for* 1932.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Department—(Posts and Telegraphs)	7,899	5·2
2. Debt Charges	—	—
3. Administration	76,752	50·8
4. Economic Development—		
Agriculture £1,271 *Percentage.* 0·9		
Veterinary and geological £1,493 1·0	2,764	1·9
5. Social Services—		
Medical £10,828 7·2		
Education £397 0·2	11,225	7·4
6. Defence	46,913	31·1
7. Non-effective—Pensions	5,483	3·6
	151,036	100·0

4. There is no reserve fund.

On the 31st December, 1932, the excess of assets over liabilities stood at £37,677 of which £33,719 was liquid.

Assistance from the United Kingdom Exchequer was received in respect of 1932 as follows:—

	£	£
Civil Loan-in-Aid	16,000	
Military Grant-in-Aid	42,000	
		58,000

Assistance in respect of 1933 is estimated as follows:—

	£	£
Civil Loan-in-Aid	14,750	
Military Grant-in-Aid	39,750	
		54,500

There is little or no prospect of the administration being in a position to dispense with assistance from the United Kingdom Exchequer.

The amount received during the five-year period 1928-1932 is as follows:—

	£	£
Civil Loans-in-Aid	88,500	
Military Grants-in-Aid	270,500	
		359,000

The following free grant has been received from the Colonial Development Fund:—

Water Boring £21,500

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	British Empire. £	*Foreign countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913–14	214,751	9,998	224,749
1929	226,309	19,665	245,974
1930	231,020	24,788	255,808*
1931	194,423	11,138	205,561*
1932	141,891	22,976	164,867*

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1932.

To:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
British Empire	43,557	52,913	269	1,916	98,655
Foreign countries	20,645	1,343	10	611	22,609
TOTAL	64,202	54,256	279	2,527	121,264

Particulars of the transit trade from Abyssinia are as follows:—

To:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
Aden	30,703	8,079	15	64	38,861
Foreign countries	129	—	—	—	129
TOTAL	30,832	8,079	15	64	38,990

Exports from Somaliland are generally consigned to Aden, mainly for reshipment. Details regarding the subsequent destinations of the goods are not available.

* Inclusive of exports in transit from Abyssinia amounting to:—£56,880 (1930), £48,161 (1931), £38,990 (1932).

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(iii) *Principal Exports (both "Domestic" and "In transit")*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal places of destination.*
Class I:		£	
Sheep	89,789	36,182	Aden.
Ghee	5,913 cwt.	20,321	Aden.
Coffee	7,467 cwt.	19,247	Aden, Shehr.
Goats	46,708	13,985	Aden.
Bullocks and Cows	756	1,580	Aden.
Class II.			
Skins (untanned)	1,079,796	46,889	Europe (via Aden).
Gums and resins	16,669 cwt.	10,489	Europe and India (via Aden).

Except that the whole of the coffee is known to pass through Somaliland in transit, it is not possible to determine to what extent the individual items are of domestic origin.

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913–14	—	221,465	27,047	248,512
1929	879	448,873	23,542	473,294
1930	52,160	249,808	69,534	371,502*
1931	49,471	171,725	90,247	311,443*
1932	52,361	155,569	98,704	306,634*

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	30,645	1	21,011	704	52,361
Other parts of British Empire (via Aden).	107,107	659	16,420	14,073	138,259
Total Empire	137,752	660	37,431	14,777	190,620
Foreign countries (via Aden) ...	35,508	13,241	24,557	100	73,406
GRAND TOTAL	173,260	13,901	61,988	14,877	264,026

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £798.
Imports into Somaliland are generally consigned from Aden.
Details regarding the countries of origin of the goods are not available.
Particulars of the transit trade to Abyssinia are as follows:—

From:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Aden	5,209	470	10,825	8	16,512
Foreign countries	1,856	1,496	21,946	—	25,298
TOTAL	7,065	1,966	32,771	8	41,810

(iii) *Principal Imports (including imports in transit)*, 1932.

	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Principal places of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I:		£	
Rice	100,182 cwt.	72,668	India (all).
Sugar	54,267 cwt.	37,048	United Kingdom (27), Java (5).
Dates	81,588 cwt.	29,393	Persian Gulf (all).
Tea	173,749 lb.	13,013	India (all).
Flour	5,084 cwt.	4,362	India (all).
Millet (Jowari)	4,714 cwt.	3,039	India (all).
Class II.			
Oil—			
Petrol	92,308 gal.	10,393	Egypt (7), America (2).
Kerosene	74,231 gal.	3,618	
	166,539 gal.	14,011	
Class III:			
Cotton piece-goods	3,167,241 yd.	57,477	United Kingdom (19), Japan (15).
Other Cotton pieces	845,938 yd.	23,792	
	4,013,179 yd.	£81,269	

V.—Natural Resources.

The Somalis generally lead a pastoral, nomadic life. Settled cultivation is rare and production generally is very loosely organized.

The country is primarily camel country, owing to the scantiness of the water supply, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats also do excellently as long as the rainfall is up to the average.

*Inclusive of imports in transit to Abyssinia amounting to:—£61,004 (1930), £45,003 (1931), £41,810 (1932).

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A.

1. Agriculture.

Formerly such crops as were grown were produced under a system of shifting cultivation. This practice shows signs of disappearing but there is still comparatively little permanent agriculture. Such as there is is concentrated mainly in a strip of country 80 miles long and from 2 to 15 miles wide in the western half of the Protectorate, which has the comparatively generous average rainfall of 17 inches per annum. Recently it has been extending in parts of the central plateau area under a crude native irrigation system which may be capable of development. At present the total area under cultivation is estimated at 80,000 acres. Several thousand men are working on the land, most of them supporting a family, but a reliable estimate of the number will not be available until a survey now in progress is completed. The establishment of a system of permanent agriculture is giving rise to problems of soil-exhaustion and crop-rotation which are engaging the attention of Government.

The crops now being produced are principally sorghum, maize, gram, and barley. The whole of the crop is consumed locally, the surplus not required by the producers being sold in the open market. No estimates of the areas cultivated under each crop and the amounts produced are available. About 800 tons of sorghum were sold in the Hargeisa market in 1932. The Government has made efforts, with some success, to introduce new varieties of sorghum and maize.

2. Forests.

There are areas of juniper* forest on the escarpment, but no important trade in timber, although small quantities of damask timber are produced in the Erigavo valleys for sale to dhows, etc.

Gum Arabic and other gums and gum-resins provide the only significant domestic exports other than animals and animal products.

These may be regarded as forest rather than agricultural products as they are collected from natural plantations of acacia and other trees in the eastern part of the Protectorate held on a tribal basis.

The production, collection, and marketing of the gums (acacia senegal, arabica) and the gum-resins (frankincense, myrrh, etc.) are at present quite unorganized.

A systematic survey of the natural plantations has been started and the possibilities of marketing properly tapped and graded gums are being explored. The information obtained by two native gum inspectors who were sent to the Sudan for training has been placed on record and put into a form enabling it to be imparted to gum tappers, collectors, and traders.

The trade returns do not distinguish between the different varieties of gum and gum-resin, and exports include an unknown quantity of gums and gum-resins imported from Abyssinia and re-exported.

Total exports during recent years have been :—

	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1928	14,678	16,314	1931	11,880	13,726
1929	16,759	18,226	1932	16,669	10,489
1930	13,261	20,258			

Arrangements have been made to test the commercial possibilities of the nut of the Ye'eb tree (*Cordeauxia edulis*) which grows in the south-eastern part of the Protectorate. The nut resembles the almond and is said to be very nutritious.

3. Animal Husbandry.

As already indicated, the foundation of the economic life of the Protectorate is pastoral and the principal exports are live animals and animal products. Practically the whole of the land not under cultivation is grazed over, although there are certain more definitely recognized pastoral plains, whose area is being estimated. The numbers of animals in the Protectorate are estimated as follows :—

Sheep	2,500,000	Horned cattle ...	30,000
Goats	2,000,000	Horses, donkeys, and mules	3,000
Camels	1,500,000		

While these flocks are chiefly important as providing food-stuffs (chiefly mutton, goat's flesh, and goat's milk with some beef and cow's milk) for local use, they are also the principal source of the Protectorate's exports.

Live animals are exported both by sea (chiefly to Aden, but small quantities to Suez and Mukalla) and over the land-frontier to Abyssinia, but hides and skins and ghee are exported only by sea the former to Europe and America via Aden, the latter to Aden for local consumption.

The following table shows the exports of live animals (the number of animals exported over the land-frontier being shown separately as well as in the total) and animal products during recent years :—

	Cattle and bullocks.			*Sheep and goats.*		
	By land.	*By land and sea.*		*By land.*	*By land and sea.*	
	No.	*No.*	£	*No.*	*No.*	£
1928	759	877	2,631	7,675	74,543	62,904
1929	1,554	563	1,707	6,341	60,079	55,246
1930	1,807	2,102	6,665	9,853	76,127	64,231
1931	467	857	2,237	17,914	104,682	56,882
1932	275	756	1,580	20,737	136,497	50,167

* Cedar (*Juniperus procera*).

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	Hides.		Skins.		Ghee.	
	No.	£	*No.*	£	*cwt.*	
1928	2,404	7,138	3,773,940	424,878	1,168	4,905
1929	2,832	10,194	981,428	110,421	1,059	4,950
1930	71	241	810,131	92,336	5,745	24,597
1931	37	78	997,221	72,142	7,247	26,381
1932	—	—	1,079,796	46,889	5,913	20,321

The exports of animals by land include only those which pass through the Land Customs Station at Zeilah, and do not include all exports over the land-frontier. In addition to the animals mentioned between 10 and 20 horses, between 100 and 300 camels, and one or two donkeys pass out through Zeilah annually.

A system of Government certification of the Empire origin of locally-produced skins has recently been introduced.

A small Veterinary Department is maintained, which looks after the animals of the Somaliland Camel Corps and takes such action as is possible to combat diseases. The most important of these are pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa (now almost eradicated), rinderpest, arthritis, surra in camels, and trypanosomiasis.

4. Mineral Wealth.

Petroleum, *galena*, *mica*, and *coal* are known to occur in the Protectorate, but none of these are worked. *Gold* has been found in gum residues from the Erigavo district, and the presence of gold and, in one instance, platinum has been determined by assay in samples from the northern foothills of the same district, but there is so far no evidence that these minerals occur in commercial quantities. Geological investigation at present proceeding is mainly directed to the discovery of underground water supplies.

5. Fisheries.

There is an abundance of fish in Somaliland waters, but owing to the lack of enterprise of the local fisherman these resources are practically unexploited and the local supply of fish vended in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand.

It is estimated that about 300 Arabs and Somalis engage in fishing (mostly with a hand-line from canoes) but the total catch in 1931 was estimated at not more than about 1,000 cwt. valued at about £800. There does not appear to be any prospect of developing an export industry.

A few natives are engaged in the mother-of-pearl and trocas shell fisheries; their operations formerly extended to the waters of French and Italian Somaliland, but they are now excluded from these waters and find it hard to collect sufficient shell in the restricted area available. Although occasional finds of valuable pearls are possible, it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

Exports of shell during recent years have been as follows:—

	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1928	191	518	1931	229	399
1929	376	741	1932	557	786
1930	499	963			

6. Miscellaneous.

Salt is worked in the Zeilah district, where there are about 200 holders of some 1,900 salt pans, capable of producing 10,000 tons of salt *per annum*.

There were formerly substantial exports of salt by sea to neighbouring territories, particularly French Somaliland, but this trade almost disappeared in 1931. In 1932, however, exports over the land frontier increased by over 37,000 cwt. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1928	33,558	1,271	1931	2,307	86
1929	61,998	2,330	1932	40,064	1,525
1930	20,638	780			

B.

Food Supply.

The Somalis are self-supporting as regards many principal food-stuffs, e.g., meat and dairy produce, but considerable quantities of rice (from India), dates (from the Persian Gulf), and sugar are imported. Particulars of these and other food-stuffs imported during the years 1928-1932 are as follows:—

	Flour.		*Millet.*		*Rice.*	
	cwt.	*value* £	*cwt.*	*value* £	*cwt.*	*value* £
1928	6,638	6,824	54,270	37,875	208,462	203,154
1929	5,573	5,573	24,874	18,408	183,686	188,941
1930	4,560	4,427	4,122	2,894	127,944	88,739
1931	5,220	4,575	4,893	3,359	112,034	76,569
1932	5,084	4,362	4,714	3,039	100,182	72,668

	Other grains.		*Dates.*		*Sugar.*	
	cwt.	*value* £	*cwt.*	*value* £	*cwt.*	*value* £
1928	9,898	6,468	121,592	87,581	69,612	83,925
1929	13,353	9,947	51,395	35,500	45,823	45,887
1930	19,650	12,726	45,445	28,175	21,127	37,002
1931	9,656	6,956	65,276	31,821	50,334	38,805
1932	44,019	7,857	81,588	29,393	54,267	37,048

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VI.—Industry.

There are no industrial establishments in the Protectorate.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The ports of Somaliland conduct some trade on behalf of the neighbouring parts of Abyssinia. Exact figures are not available; re-exports were returned in 1931 as £7,607 and exports classified as transit trade were £48,161; 1932 figures were £4,613 and £38,990 respectively.

There is no tourist traffic or other important "invisible export". The apparent excess of imports over "visible" exports in recent years is largely accounted for by the grants-in-aid received from the United Kingdom Exchequer.

VIII.—Communications.

Internal Communications.—There are no railways or waterways, but there are 950 miles of motorable roads and tracks. In addition to motors privately owned (25 passenger vehicles and 34 commercial vehicles licensed in 1932), the Government motor services, maintained mainly for Government use, are available for private use as well.

External Communications.—There is fairly considerable traffic chiefly by dhow along the coast of Somaliland and contiguous territories and across to Aden and Southern Arabia, but the Protectorate's trade is carried principally on the weekly steamship service between Berbera and Aden operated under contract by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers. This service connects at Aden with the outward and homeward services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co., and other vessels calling at that port.

There are five ports of entry in the Colony:—Berbera, Zeilah, Heis, Las Khoreh, and Elayu, but steamers enter only at Berbera and Zeilah.

The following table shows the total amount of shipping which entered at all ports of the Protectorate in 1932:—

Country of Registration.	*Sailing vessels.*		*Steamers.*	
	No.	*Net tons.*	No.	*Net tons.*
British	162	3,877	89	36,527
Arabia	403	10,639	—	—
Italy	31	799	—	—
France	9	81	—	—
	605	15,396	89	36,527

Berbera lies at the head of a small bay in which there is ample anchorage in 5 to 10 fathoms. All loading and unloading is by small craft. There are two small piers which are high and dry at low water.

At Zeilah all loading and unloading is by small craft on to the open beach.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports except a few specifically exempted. Specific rates are charged on alcoholic liquors, rice, sugar, dates, matches, and some textiles. All other non-exempted imports are charged at *ad valorem* rates of 15 per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general with a few exceptions, on which the rates are 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

Preferential rates on goods of Empire origin are provided in the case of all dutiable goods; as indicated above the margin of preference is generally 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Goods imported in transit to or from Abyssinia are subject to a uniform duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* only.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

Somaliland has no trade representative abroad, and there are no overseas trade representatives in the Protectorate. His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office provides inquirers in this country with such information as is available.

ZANZIBAR.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Zanzibar Protectorate comprises the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the islets within their territorial waters. A strip on the coast of Kenya measuring 52 miles in length and 10 miles in width, which includes the island of Mombasa, is also part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, but was leased to the Government of Kenya in 1895 at a rental of £11,000 per annum and is now administered by that Government.

Zanzibar, the largest coralline island off the East African Coast, is situated in latitude 6° S. and longitude 39° E. and separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is about 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements) with an area of 640 square miles (roughly the size of Hertfordshire).

Pemba lies about 25 miles to the north-east of Zanzibar and is 42 miles long by 14 miles broad (maximum measurements) with an area of 380 square miles.

Both islands are low-lying and the highest point is only 440 feet (Masingini Ridge).

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Zanzibar town is distant 135 miles from Mombasa, 43 from Dar-es-Salaam, 78 from Tanga, 1,607 from Durban and 6,623 from London.

The climate is hot and, during periods, humid but, though enervating, it is not unhealthy for Europeans. The seasons are well defined. From December to March when the north-east monsoon blows it is hot and comparatively dry. In April and May occur the heavy rains (masika). May to October is the coolest and driest period (south-west monsoon). The lesser rains fall in November and December.

The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar Town is 84·4° F. and the mean minimum 76·6° F. The normal rainfall is about 58½ inches. The mean maximum temperature in Pemba is 86·3 and the mean minimum 76·1. The normal rainfall is about 73¼ inches.

All land, save certain small areas which are held by indigenous tribes in communal ownership, is the property of the Government or of private persons. There is no system of alienation by Government to settlers.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the 1931 census was:—

	Zanzibar.	*Pemba.*	*Total.*
Africans	113,153	73,318	186,471
Arabs	11,475	21,921	33,396
British Indians	11,954	2,288	14,242
Europeans	243	35	278
Others	916	125	1,041
	137,741	97,687	235,428

The only town of importance is Zanzibar Town, which had a population of 45,276, including 222 of the Europeans and 10,926 of the British Indians. The Indians, originating mostly from Cutch, are the principal merchants, shopkeepers, moneylenders, and artisans. The natives and Arabs are predominantly occupied in agriculture and are the chief landowning classes. The African population is of Swahili origin and comprises representatives of many main land tribes as well as aboriginal tribes of Zanzibar.

The principal occupations in 1931 were as follows:—

Total adult male population	87,677
Peasant cultivators	35,849
Plantation proprietors	6,161
,, labourers	6,308
Fishermen	4,594
Shopkeepers	5,013

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

The silver rupee of British India (= 1s. 6d.) is the standard coin of the Protectorate, and is unlimited legal tender. The other silver coins of British India and local copper pice, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, form the subsidiary coinage.

Notes issued by the Zanzibar Government of the following denominations

Rupees 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500

are also unlimited legal tender.

Two British Banks maintain branches in the territory:—

The National Bank of India Limited ... ... } Both at Zanzibar.
The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited ... ... }

There are also two private Indian banking firms:—

Messrs. Jetha Lila.

Mr. Saleh Gangji.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government has assisted in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans to members of the Clove Growers' Association on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited for storage.

The Clove Growers' Association is now being reconstituted on a legal basis.

There is a Government Savings Bank with 3,626 depositors at the end of 1931 and total deposits of Rs.524,513.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

Zanzibar has no public debt.

2. *Revenue.*

A. *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of Estimates for* 1933).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.	*Balance.* Rs.
Post Office and Savings Bank ...	115,500	84,231	+ 31,269
Electricity, Telephones and Wireless	426,100	306,426	+ 119,674
	541,600	390,657	+ 150,943

*Surplus Rs.*150,943.

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General Revenue (excluding Colonial Development Fund).

	Rs.	Rs.	*Per cent.*
I. Customs, i.e.—			
Export Duties	1,537,500		
Import Duties	2,015,000		
		3,552,500	56·2
II. Licences and Internal Revenue ...		390,850	6·2
III. Fees of Court, etc.		1,162,235	18·4
IV. Miscellaneous revenue		1,062,906	16·8
V. Surplus on Self-balancing Departments		150,943	2·4
		6,319,434	100

Equivalent to £473,997.

B. *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

Figures are not available to show the division of the revenue from import duties between the various classes of imports.

3. *Expenditure.*

Analysis of Expenditure (*on basis of* 1933 *Estimates*).

	Rs.	*Per cent.*
I. Deficit on Self-balancing Departments	—	—
II. Debt Charges	—	—
III. Administration	3,377,285	55·7
IV. Economic Development	758,315	12·5
V. Social Services	1,283,757	21·1
VI. Defence	—	—
VII. Pensions and Gratuities	647,850	10·7
	6,067,207	100

Equivalent to £453,040.

4. At the 31st of December, 1932, the Zanzibar Government had an excess of assets over liabilities of Rs.2,875,984 and held the following liquid assets:—

Investments on account of surplus Funds, Rs.1,608,295.

5. No grants-in-aid have been received or asked for, with the exception of grants from the Colonial Development Fund of Rs.13,600 for the construction of a tuberculosis ward and Rs.50,700 for anti-malarial work, neither of which has yet been taken up.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports* (*including Bullion and Specie*) *to*:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	108,910	293,095	646,861	1,048,866
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929	1,536,424	9,782,066	11,551,573	22,870,063
1930	1,218,406	9,065,189	9,321,550	19,605,145
1931	927,635	5,220,212	9,681,616	15,829,463
1932	821,308	4,520,621	6,651,446	11,993,375
Equivalent to ...	£61,598	£339,047	£498,858	£899,503

Exclusive of Parcel Post (not distinguished by countries) and Ships' Stores.

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	644,475	12,155	14,205	—	670,835
India and Burma	2,526,796	14,819	1,544	—	2,543,159
Rest of Empire	265,802	25,686	24,791	55	316,334
Total Empire	3,437,073	52,660	40,540	55	3,530,328
Dutch East Indies	1,681,939	—	—	—	1,681,939
Italy	55,310	968,200	—	—	1,023,510
United States of America... ...	960,306	4,095	150	—	964,551
France	550	943,168	—	—	943,718
Other foreign countries	703,099	47,534	6,458	—	757,091
Total foreign countries	3,401,204	1,962,997	6,608	—	5,370,809
GRAND TOTAL	6,849,460	2,027,350	47,148	55	8,924,013*

* Equivalent to £669,301.

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of destination with values in Rs. '000.*
Class I—			
Cloves	162,054 cwt.	6,498,598	India (2,520), Dutch East Indies (1,669), United States of America (960), United Kingdom (540), Holland (193), Germany (138), Straits Settlements (111).
Mother of cloves	290 cwt.	1,542	All to China.
Clove stems	39,243 cwt.	260,625	Germany (132), United Kingdom (101).
Beche-de-Mer	916 cwt.	43,355	China (43).
Fresh Fruits	4,962 cwt.	22,674	Kenya (10).
Class II—			
Copra	11,804 tons	1,913,421	Italy (958), France (939).
Coconuts	876,188	28,960	South Africa (17), India (5).
Ox Hides	791 cwt.	12,814	Germany (10), Italy (3).
Coconut Oil	605 cwt.	9,983	India (4), Aden (3), South Africa (1), Kenya (1).
Skins (Other sorts) ...	23,516	8,898	United States of America (4), France (4).
Sesame Oil	381 cwt.	7,562	Arabia (6).
Shells	36,854 lb.	6,577	Italy (6).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	157,119	565,329	380,899	1,103,347
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929	4,124,927	11,495,393	6,569,570	22,189,890
1930	3,432,673	7,963,099	7,599,935	18,995,607
1931	2,722,041	7,073,724	5,448,740	15,244,505
1932	2,703,063	5,165,563	4,444,380	12,313,006
Equivalent to...	£202,730	£387,417	£333,328	£923,475

Exclusive of Parcel Post (not distinguished by countries).

(ii) *Imports of Merchandise by Classes*, 1932.

From	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	476,826	60,684	1,901,828	—	2,439,338
India and Burma	2,371,454	66,355	601,147	—	3,038,956
Tanganyika Territory	429,384	894,174	13,518	—	1,337,076
Rest of Empire	488,227	110,374	151,186	1,750	751,537
Total Empire	3,765,891	1,131,587	2,667,679	1,750	7,566,907
Japan	213	131	1,060,634	—	1,060,978
Dutch East Indies	455,489	—	178,349	—	633,838
Holland	337,691	730	208,650	—	547,071
Other foreign countries	733,280	218,968	1,247,836	2,059	2,202,143
Total foreign countries	1,526,673	219,829	2,695,469	2,059	4,444,030
GRAND TOTAL	5,292,564	1,351,416	5,363,148	3,809	12,010,937*

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.
(*Excluding articles mainly imported for re-export*).

Class I. *Article.*	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of origin with values in* Rs. '000.
Rice	277,874 cwt.	1,666,727	Burma (1,571), India (90), Madagascar (5).
Tobacco	381,733 lb.	497,640	United Kingdom (260), Holland (212), Tanganyika (14), India (6), Belgium (2), Kenya (1).
Sugar	78,562 cwt.	480,451	Dutch East Indies (394), Russia (38), United Kingdom (27), Belgium (7), Straits Settlements (6), Kenya (5), Holland (1).
Flour, wheat	48,044 cwt.	348,243	India (258), Australia (89).
Ghee	579,841 lb.	284,193	Italian Somaliland (94), India (82), Tanganyika (66), Kenya (41).
Cattle	3,351	168,758	Italian Somaliland (126), Tanganyika (25), Kenya (17).
Tea	393,779 lb.	150,338	Ceylon (72), Dutch East Indies (46), India (25), Kenya (8).
Pulses	32,976 cwt.	145,880	Portuguese East Africa (50), Kenya (44), Tanganyika (28), Dutch East Indies (9), Madagascar (6).
Vegetables	25,299 cwt.	139,149	India (72), Kenya (33), Egypt (29), South Africa (1), United Kingdom (1).
Goats	9,687	96,770	Italian Somaliland (60), Kenya (20), Tanganyika (17).
Milk, preserved	4,025 cwt.	94,186	Holland (40), Norway (28), Denmark (9), Italy (9), Switzerland (8).
Spirits (Whisky)	5,023 gal.	73,869	United Kingdom (73).
Vegetable Ghee	223,639 lb.	70,269	Holland (67), India (3).
Coffee, raw	1,523 cwt.	41,696	Kenya (28), Tanganyika (12).

* Equivalent to £900,818.

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Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of origin with values in* Rs. '000.
Class II.			
Copra	94,699 cwt.	622,705	Tanganyika (611), Kenya (5).
Ivory	395 ,,	192,740	Tanganyika (85), Uganda (49), Kenya (30), Italian Somaliland (19), Portuguese East Africa (10).
Sesame (Simsim)	15,629 cwt.	125,833	Tanganyika (82), Portuguese East Africa (38), Kenya (4).
Wood and Timber (dressed)...	1,024 tons	111,998	India (53), Sweden (46), Straits Settlements (5), Siam (4), Norway (3).
Class III.			
Cotton piece-goods—			
(*a*) Grey unbleached ...	1,241,817 yd.	173,000	Japan (120), India (40), United States of America (11).
(*b*) Bleached	1,199,077 ,,	211,216	Japan (112), United Kingdom (72), Holland (20), India (5), Italy (1).
(*c*) Printed Khangas ...	1,862,967 ,,	589,510	United Kingdom (435), Holland (154).
(*d*) Printed other sorts ...	291,884 ,,	52,461	Japan (44), United Kingdom (4), India (3), United States of America (1).
(*e*) Dyed in the piece ...	636,212 ,,	192,928	United Kingdom (114), India (49), Japan (15), Italy (5), Arabia (4), Holland (3), United States of America (1).
(*f*) Coloured manufactured wholly or in part of dyed yarn.	231,889 ,,	51,325	Japan (22), India (18), United Kingdom (8), Holland (2), Belgium (1).
Oils—			
(*a*) Liquid fuel	163,033 gal.	42,251	Dutch East Indies (all).
(*b*) Lubricating	20,717 ,,	39,888	United Kingdom (20), United States of America (10), Dutch East Indies (6), Holland (3).
(*c*) Motor spirit	311,067 ,,	315,789	United States of America (124), Dutch East Indies (102), Persia (68), Germany (17), Italy (2).
(*d*) Petroleum	702,055 ,,	337,279	Persia (234), United States of America (57), Dutch East Indies (24), Russia (13), Germany (10).
Artificial silk	602,519 yd.	180,620	Japan (178), United Kingdom (1), Germany (1).
Silk piece-goods	191,455 ,,	141,480	Japan (100), China (41).
Iron and Steel Manufactures	523 tons	130,299	United Kingdom (80), Belgium (23), India (14), Sweden (5), Austria (3), Norway (2).
Apparel	—	100,200	Japan (67), China (24), United Kingdom (6), India (3).
Paper and Stationery (other than printed matter and cigarette paper).	4,916 cwt.	92,923	United Kingdom (33), India (17), Austria (16), Germany (8), Belgium (4), Norway (2), Holland (2), Sweden (2), France (1).
Rubber tyres	10,428	64,719	United States of America (29), United Kingdom (17), Japan (10), France (5).
Motor cars	42	60,582	United Kingdom (47), Canada (11), United States of America (2).
Earthenware	2,625 cwt.	59,936	Japan (44), United Kingdom (9), Belgium (4), France (2).
Motor lorries	35	51,028	Canada (19), United States of America (19), United Kingdom (12).
Cement	1,421 tons	41,787	Japan (41).
Motor car parts	—	38,037	United States of America (21), United Kingdom (13), Canada (4).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs, Africans, and, in a lesser degree, Indians. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, carrying approximately 100,000 clove trees and 230,000 coconut palms, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are 32,000 plantations carrying approximately 3½ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar and 32,000 acres in Pemba Island. All cloves are exported, the figures for the last 6 years being as follows:—

	Cwt.	*Rs.*		*Cwt.*	*Rs.*
1927	259,453	10,928,913	1930	145,831	9,756,600
1928	158,103	8,678,185	1931	216,738	9,783,967
1929	174,778	11,569,866	1932	162,054	6,498,598

The clove duty-paid price during 1932 varied from Rs.9 to Rs.15 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

A Clove Growers' Association was formed some years ago under Government auspices and is now being reconstituted on a proper legal basis. Through the Association advances are made by the Government in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and advances are also given against the security of the cloves deposited in Government stores in order to obviate growers having to sell their cloves immediately after harvesting if the market is unfavourable. Free storage is allowed for six months and advances are given free of interest.

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All cloves are inspected before export; the standard for export is 16 per cent. moisture and 5 per cent. extraneous matter.

Until recent years, Zanzibar held almost a monopoly of the world's clove trade, but lately the outturn from Madagascar has been increasing. There is also a comparatively small output from the Netherlands East Indies and Penang, and the cloves from these areas command higher prices than those of Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The chief commercial uses of cloves are as a spice, as an ingredient in certain forms of cigarette used in the Netherlands East Indies, and for distillation, yielding oil of cloves. No distillation is carried out locally in Zanzibar. The chief value of the oil lies in its content of eugenol, which is converted chemically into vanillin, a substance much used for vanilla flavouring and as a basis for perfumes. Synthetic vanillin was formerly made almost entirely from eugenol derived from clove oil and cinnamon leaf oil, but of recent years a process has been developed for the manufacture of vanillin from guaiacol, a substance prepared synthetically from coal-tar phenol, and the competition of guaiacol-vanillin with eugenol-vanillin has steadily increased. The ultimate outcome of this competition cannot be predicted, but the continued use of eugenol for the manufacture of vanillin will depend largely on the price of eugenol-containing oils. The whole question has engaged the close consideration of the Zanzibar Government.

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for cloves. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,200 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small but rich in yield of oil. The quality of copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention. Prices have recently been very low, and efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production. The amount exported represents less than 1 per cent. of the world's supply

The exports and values of coconuts and copra for the last six years are:—

Coconuts.

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Values.*	*Year.*	*Quantity.*	*Values.*
	No.	*Rs.*		*No.*	*Rs.*
1927	775,036	40,186	1930	683,680	36,799
1928	608,034	35,967	1931	829,689	30,923
1929	749,593	42,382	1932	876,188	28,960

Copra.

	Cwt.			*Cwt.*	
1927	283,619	4,494,502	1930	255,963	3,213,286
1928	309,858	4,965,432	1931	235,380	1,995,690
1929	334,071	4,707,661	1932	236,072	1,913,421

Other local products include millets, maize, sesame, rice, cassava, beans and peas, sweet potatoes, yams, groundnuts, chillies, native tobacco, cashew nuts, arrowroot, and ginger. Fruits include, oranges, limes, grapefruits and other citrus fruits, Zanzibar oranges being classed as some of the best in the world. Other fruits are bananas, plantains, mangoes, pawpaws, pineapples, bread fruit, jack fruit, avocado pears, guavas, mulberries, pomegranates, durians, li-chees, etc. The areca nut tree abounds. All these are grown for local consumption, which in many cases, e.g., rice, millet, and pulses, exceeds the local supply; but there are small exports of fresh fruit to the mainland.

2. Forestry.

There is no forestry industry in either Zanzibar or Pemba.

3. Animal Husbandry.

In Zanzibar there is no animal husbandry industry as such. The latest figures available to show the number of domesticated animals in these islands are as follows:—

Cattle	34,000	Horses	30
Goats	24,000	Mules	20
Asses	4,000	Sheep	100

(Approximate figures only are given.)

Cattle for slaughter purposes are imported mainly from Italian Somaliland and Italian Jubaland.

Cows are imported for milking purposes, almost exclusively from Kenya. The stock imported is either half-bred or three-quarter bred European.

Goats and sheep arrive mainly from Kenya and Italian East Africa. Although large numbers of females are imported they are almost entirely used for slaughter purposes.

A Government Dairy has been established in Zanzibar which provides an adequate supply of good milk for the town and ensures the exercise of the necessary supervision over the supply.

4. Minerals.

There are no minerals of commercial importance worked.

Both in Zanzibar and in Pemba there are numerous outcrops of coral rock privately owned and worked, or worked by Government under the Roads Decree, No. 16 of 1927.

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5. Fisheries.

The quantity of fish obtained in Zanzibar waters is only sufficient to meet local requirements.

A great variety of fish is obtained.

The number of persons engaged in the fishing industry is about 4,600, mostly natives of the Protectorate, though a small number of Arabs, Comorians and natives of Diu (Portuguese India) are also engaged in the trade.

The number of fishing boats engaged in fishing was estimated in 1931 to be 4,000. No figures are available for 1932.

B.

Food Supply.

So far as the food supply of the native population is concerned Zanzibar is not self-supporting, although many varieties of grain, vegetables, and fruits are grown for local consumption as already noted in Section V. A. 1 above.

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported into the territory both for non-native and native consumption, which could not be produced in the country under the existing agricultural economy.

The food imports in 1932 were valued at Rs.4,070,693, including the following:—

	Quantity.	*Value.* Rs.
Rice	277,874 cwt.	1,666,727
Wheat and wheat flour... ...	53,367 cwt.	384,950
Other grains and flour ...	59,846 cwt.	188,507
Cattle, goats, and sheep ...	16,093	296,064
Ghee	803,480 lb.	254,462
Sugar	78,562 cwt.	480,451

VI.—Industry (other than Agricultural) and Fishing.

No exact details regarding minor industrial activities in Zanzibar are available. A list of minor industries is given below, but no statistics are available as to the number of persons employed, etc.

Industry.	*No.*	*Industry.*	*No.*
Soap Factories	5	Bakeries	7
Ice Factories	2	Flour Mills	5
Soda Factories	4	Steam Oil Mills	8

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Zanzibar was formerly the chief entrepôt port of the East Coast and though it has lost a considerable part of this trade to the modernized ports of Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam, it has still retained an important entrepôt trade.

The trade classified in the Annual Trade Report of Zanzibar as re-export and that as transhipment are common in their characteristics and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the Customs Transit sheds are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

Re-exports.—Merchandise classified as re-exports during 1932 amounted to Rs.2,749,000 as compared with Rs.2,819,000 in 1931 and Rs.4,689,000 in 1930.

Transhipment Goods.—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at Rs.464,000 in 1932 as compared with Rs.678,000 in 1931 and Rs.1,542,000 in 1930.

Total Entrepôt Trade.

	1932. Rs.	1931. Rs.	1930. Rs.
Re-exports	2,749,000	2,819,000	4,689,000
Transhipment Goods	464,000	678,000	1,542,000
	3,213,000	3,497,000	6,231,000

There is considerable inter-African trade between Zanzibar, Kenya, Tanganyika, South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Italian Somaliland, Egypt, French Somaliland, and Libya.

In 1932 the inter-African imports into Zanzibar amounted to Rs.2,334,000 as compared with Rs.2,512,000 in 1931 and the inter-African exports in 1932 amounted to Rs.1,581,000 as compared with Rs. 2,159,000 in 1931.

No statistical figures are available giving the entrepôt trade of Zanzibar by classes.

VIII.—Communications.

The internal communications of Zanzibar and Pemba are by roads and sea. There are no railways, the narrow-gauge line which formerly ran from Zanzibar Town to Bububu having been closed down some years ago.

Zanzibar Island possesses an excellent system of metalled roads radiating from Zanzibar Town and giving access to all the Government Stations and principal villages in the island. The roads extend to 172 miles running east, north, and south.

In Pemba Island there are 73 miles of roads consisting of a main road running from north to south along the central ridge of the island with branch roads connecting it with the ports of Wete, Chake-Chake, and Mkoani.

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Communication between Zanzibar and Pemba is maintained by the Zanzibar Government steamers running a weekly service between Zanzibar Town and the Pemba ports of Wete, Chake-Chake, and Mkoani. Dhows and other native craft also carry a considerable amount of traffic between the islands and between the smaller ports of both.

The external communications of Zanzibar are mainly by sea but air transport, especially for mails, is developing. Though Zanzibar has now lost much of its former importance as the main seaport and distributing centre on the East African coast, its shipping is still considerable. It is a regular port of call for all steamship lines operating on the coast and the following table shows the lines and services visiting the port.

Line.	*Between*	*Periodicity.*	*Remarks.*
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co. ...	London and South Africa	Twice monthly	Alternately via Suez and Cape.
British India S.N. Co.	London and Beira	Monthly	Via Suez.
" " " "	Bombay and Durban	Fortnightly	—
" " " "	Lamu and Ibo	Fortnightly	Coasting Service.
Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles and Madagascar	Fortnightly	Via Suez.
Deutsche Ost Afrika	Hamburg and South Africa	Fortnightly	Alternately via Suez and Cape.
Tirrenia (Italian)	Genoa and Zanzibar	Monthly	Via Suez.
Navigazione Libera Triestina ...	Italy and South Africa	Monthly	Via Suez or Cape.
Holland-Afrika	Rotterdam and South Africa	Fortnightly	Alternately via Suez and Cape.
K.P.M. (Dutch)	Java and South Africa	Monthly	—
O.S.K. (Japanese)	Japan East and South Africa and South America.	Monthly	—
Clan-Ellerman-Harrison	England and South Africa	Monthly	Cargo only.
Zanzibar Government Steamer ...	Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam	Weekly	—

The total number of vessels with their tonnages entered at the port for the year 1932 was as follows :—

	Sailing Vessels.		*Steamers.*	
	No.	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
British	3,141	52,135	386	667,888
Foreign	228	11,972	190	820,994

Of foreign shipping in sailing ships the principal country was Arabia with 199 vessels and a tonnage of 10,647, and in steamers :—

	No.	*Tonnage.*		*No.*	*Tonnage.*
French	52	266,766	German	26	127,249
Italian	47	163,698	Japanese ...	25	147,526
Dutch	38	110,220			

The harbour of Zanzibar consists of an open roadstead affording good anchorage which can be entered from north or south in all weathers and at all states of the tide. Larger vessels lie at anchor and are discharged and loaded by means of lighters. There is a lighterage wharf of 800 feet, equipped with electric cranes and customs and storage sheds, capable of accommodating coasting ships up to 400 feet in length and 18 feet in draught, and in addition wharfage of 800 feet is available for dhows and native vessels.

The supply of drinking water is noted for its purity and vessels can be fully supplied without any delay beyond their normal stay in port.

Air.

A landing ground has been established 14 miles from Zanzibar Town and calls are made by Wilson Airways in their weekly services connecting with the Imperial Airways London-Cape Town service.

IX.—Customs Tariffs.

The Tariff, as revised in 1932, provides for :—

(i) specific, or special *ad valorem* duties on a number of scheduled articles;
(ii) exemption from duty for a number of other scheduled articles; and
(iii) a general 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all other articles.

The basis of assessment of duty for *ad valorem* duties is now " current domestic value " plus all charges up to the time of importation.

Zanzibar is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo. Under Article 2 of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of the 10th September, 1919, no differential treatment can therefore be imposed on merchandize belonging to nationals of the signatory powers (which include the United States of America and Japan).

There are also other treaties of a similar kind which apply to Zanzibar.

X.—Trade Representatives.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, established at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, is charged with the dissemination in the United Kingdom of information regarding East Africa, including Zanzibar, and the stimulation of East African trade in the United Kingdom. The office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

The United Kingdom Government has a Trade Commissioner in East Africa who is responsible for Zanzibar as well as for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. His address is P.O. Box 220, Nairobi, Kenya. The Zanzibar Comptroller of Customs acts as Imperial Trade Correspondent in the Protectorate.

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WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Gambia Colony and Protectorate are situated on the West Coast of Africa. The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles. The Protectorate comprises an area of about 4,000 square miles and consists of a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank of the River Gambia and three hundred miles in length. The river rises in the Futa Jallon plateau and flows westwards for nearly 700 miles. It is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntau-ur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina, 292 miles from Bathurst. The river is tidal throughout its length in British territory; during the rains it rises some 30 feet in the upper reaches.

The seat of Government is at Bathurst, 13° 27′ N. latitude 16° 34′ W. longitude, situated on Saint Mary's Island at the mouth of the river.

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy, though, with modern methods of sanitation and housing, conditions of living have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries. The rainfall varies from 35 to 55 inches annually, July, August, and September being the wettest months.

All land in the Colony, not already in private ownership, is Crown land and the Governor has power to grant both freehold and leasehold interests. Land in the Protectorate is vested in the Chiefs as trustees for the village communities but in the case of certain Wharf Towns on both banks of the river leases may be obtained from Government.

II.—Population.

According to the 1931 Census the total population was 199,520, the population of the Colony being 14,370 and that of the Protectorate 185,150, the latter having a density of 46.3 persons to the square mile. There is a small non-African population in Bathurst but the great bulk of the population are natives of Africa.

Farming is the principal occupation of the people. The country is unsuitable for European settlers and there are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by the natives in what is usually described as "shifting" cultivation.

There is very little permanent emigration or immigration. At the commencement of each groundnut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These "strange farmers," however, return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Similarly some hundreds of foreign labourers and petty traders visit Bathurst during each trading season (roughly from November to May).

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African Colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consist of £1 and 10s. notes, and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., and $\frac{1}{10}$d. issued by the Board.

2. *Bank.*—The only Bank is a Branch of the Bank of British West Africa at Bathurst which has a savings bank for small depositors.

3. The Government has a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being 2½ per cent. per annum. At the 31st December, 1932, the amount due to depositors was £1,650.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*—The Colony has a debt of £37,500, being a loan issued during 1933.

2. (*a*) *Revenue (on basis of Estimates for* 1933).

Self-balancing Department.

	Posts and Telegraphs. £
Expenditure	4,796
Revenue	2,810
Deficit	1,986

General Revenue (excluding receipts from Colonial Development Fund).

	£	£	*Percentage.*
Customs, i.e.:—			
Import Duties	80,600		
Export ,,	30,000		
		110,600	63·2
Direct Taxes		14,079	8·0
Fees, etc.		23,205	13·3
Licences, Port Dues, Rent, and Interest and Miscellaneous Revenue.		27,149	15·5
		175,033	

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(*b*) *Analysis of gross Customs Revenue collected on Imports during* 1932.

	£
(i) Class I. Food, drink, and tobacco	59,328
Class II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	83
Class III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	22,053
Class IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified articles	519

(ii) The statistical records of the Customs Department do not show the revenue collected on imports from each country.

3. *Expenditure* (*on basis of Estimates for* 1933 *excluding Colonial Development Fund and loan funds expenditure*).

	£	*Percentage.*
(1) Deficit on self-balancing Department. (See 2(*a*)) ...	1,986	1·1
(2) Debt Charges	1,604	0·9
(3) Administration	99,981	57·6
(4) Economic Development	12,800	7·4
(5) Social Services	33,102	19·1
(6) Defence	9,870	5·7
(7) Pensions and Gratuities	14,266	8·2
	£173,609	100

4. As at 31st December, 1932, the accumulation of reserve funds was:—

	£
Reserve Fund	55,402
Steamer Depreciation Fund	12,582
	£67,984

The former is a general reserve, the sum of £50,000 having been set aside out of Revenue in 1927 and invested in certain securities, the interest on which being added to the Fund.

The latter Fund represents sums set aside from Revenue from time to time and invested in certain securities, the interest being also added to the Fund. The Fund is for the replacement of Government craft as and when required.

5. A grant of £12,500 has been made to the Colony from the Colonial Development Fund and, under the Inter-Colonial Loan Scheme, a loan of £37,500 to cover the total estimated cost of the following development works:—

(*a*) Development of road communication between the Kombo country and the Port of Bathurst.

(*b*) Improvement of Bathurst water supply.

(*c*) Reconstruction of Government Wharf at Bathurst.

No other grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been made to the Gambia.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports* (*including Bullion and Specie*) *to*:—

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	62,393	55,039	749,755	867,187
1929	127,646	30,616	686,498	844,760
1930	175,171	17,634	713,838	906,643
1931	20,185	4,350	505,337	529,872
1932	283,643	3,612	319,259	606,514

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	2	82,101	203	11	82,317
Rest of Empire	449	339	38	—	826
Total Empire	451	82,440	241	11	83,143
France	—	243,079	6	—	243,085
Holland	—	43,619	—	5	43,624
Belgium	—	26,494	—	—	26,494
Germany	—	3,728	—	—	3,728
Other foreign countries	23	144	53	—	220
Total foreign countries ...	23	317,064	59	5	317,151
GRAND TOTAL	474	399,504	300	16	400,294

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class II.			
Groundnuts	37,315 tons.	391,659	France (241), United Kingdom (80), Holland (44), Belgium (26).
Palm Kernels	722 tons.	5,550	Germany (4), France (1).
Wax	368 cwt.	1,254	United Kingdom (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	387,424	94,445	609,260	1,091,129
1929	206,274	63,842	347,736	617,852
1930	182,262	63,277	297,221	542,760
1931	94,615	36,171	121,827	252,613
1932	149,949	44,111	103,781	297,841

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	25,571	702	123,050	—	149,323
Sierra Leone	27,109	32	492	—	27,633
India	10,324	—	2,777	—	13,101
Canada	1,149	—	1,429	—	2,578
Rest of Empire	156	11	632	—	799
Total Empire	64,309	745	128,380	—	193,434
France	27,308	983	14,884	—	43,175
United States of America... ...	8,300	102	9,331	—	17,733
French Indo-China	5,014	—	—	—	5,014
Germany	1,512	31	3,106	—	4,649
Belgium	230	47	4,135	—	4,412
Holland	1,234	—	2,868	—	4,102
Other foreign countries	7,662	14	12,505	—	20,181
Total foreign countries ...	51,260	1,177	46,829	—	99,266
GRAND TOTAL	115,569	1,922	175,209	—	292,700

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin, with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Rice	75,002 cwt.	36,101	India (10), France (10), United Kingdom (9), French Indo-China (5), Sierra Leone (1).
Kola Nuts	1,757,392 lb.	23,569	Sierra Leone (23).
Sugar (all kinds)	634 tons	10,888	France (10).
Tobacco (all kinds)	141,672 lb.	10,002	United States of America (5), United Kingdom (4).
Class III.			
Cotton piece-goods—			
(*a*) Bleached	1,434,711 sq. yd.	26,132	United Kingdom (25).
(*b*) Dyed in the piece ...	1,584,402 „	16,562	United Kingdom (14).
(*c*) Coloured	138,649 „	3,075	United Kingdom (2).
(*d*) Grey	637,026 „	10,260	United Kingdom (10).
(*e*) Printed	980,411 „	24,249	United Kingdom (17), Czechoslovakia (2), Belgium (1), France (1).
Cotton manufactures unenumerated.	—	9,811	United Kingdom (4), Holland (1), France (1), Belgium (1).
Cotton yarn	146,672 lb.	8,234	United Kingdom (7).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Most of the population, as stated under Section II, is engaged in agricultural production. The predominant export crop is the groundnut, but rice, maize, guinea corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, and other food crops are also largely cultivated for local consumption. Cotton is grown to a certain extent, particularly in the North Bank Province, and is used for the local manufacture of cloth.

Groundnuts represent in value over 95 per cent. of the total exports. Quantities and values exported in recent years have been:—

	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1928 ...	74,442	1,092,790	1931 ...	68,811	506,125
1929 ...	56,355	765,564	1932 ...	37,315	391,659
1930 ...	74,761	867,634			

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The production is entirely in native hands. Two experimental farms are maintained by Government and a system of produce inspection for exported groundnuts is provided for maintaining a standard of quality for exports.

There is also a small export of palm kernels; 722 tons, valued at £5,550, in 1932.

2. Forest Products.

There is no forest country and apart from rhun palms, which are extensively used in the construction of native houses, wharves, etc., all timber has to be imported.

3. Animal Husbandry.

There is no organized animal industry in the Gambia, although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. The river valley, although swampy and tsetse-infested, offers good grazing and there is a continual movement of cattle from and to the extensive neighbouring French territories, which act as a reservoir of cattle for the Gambia. Effective control of this movement is impossible owing to the length of the border. During 1932 7,000 head of cattle are reported to have died of rinderpest, but it is not known how many of these could be regarded as belonging to the Gambia. The herds are generally composed of cattle belonging to a number of owners who leave them in charge of a single herdsman.

The cattle products are practically all consumed locally, but there is a small export of hides and skins (£816 in 1932). The industry is, however, capable of expansion if the number of cattle can be increased by the control of rinderpest. A scheme for the immunization of the cattle has recently been approved and it will be put into effect this year (1933).

A considerable number of sheep, goats, and pigs are reared for local consumption.

4. Minerals.

There are no mineral resources in the Gambia.

5. Fisheries.

The sea fishing industry is capable of expansion. The native of the Gambia, however, takes little or no part in this industry which is almost entirely in the hands of Senegalese natives. At present there is no great demand for dried fish in the Protectorate, but if the fishing industry were developed there is little doubt that the up-country native would supplement his diet with dried fish as is the case in other West African Colonies.

B.

Food Supply.

Apart from St. Mary's Island (including the town of Bathurst) the Gambia may be said to be self-supporting with respect to foodstuffs in that practically all essential articles of diet can be raised locally. In former years a considerable amount of rice was imported into the country, but during the last year or so the importation of this commodity has decreased to a considerable extent. The people are now encouraged by Government to grow an adequate supply of foodstuffs in addition to the export crop of groundnuts. The European articles of food imported into the Protectorate may be regarded as luxuries to the bulk of the population; the same remark applies to kola nuts, which are imported from Sierra Leone.

In Bathurst the position is different. St. Mary's Island is too small in area to permit of farming, whilst many of the inhabitants, particularly those belonging to the educated and wealthier classes, have acquired a taste for European articles of food. Such foodstuffs now form a considerable proportion of the diet of these classes.

Head IV (Table iv) shows the principal requirements in all imports and also the countries whence they are imported.

VI.—Industry.

There are no important industries in the Colony.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The entrepôt trade and the tourist traffic are of little or no importance.

VIII.—Communications.

Harbour.—There is one harbour which is situated at Bathurst and is controlled and maintained by the Marine Department. In conjunction with the harbour, Government maintains a wharf, whilst all the leading firms have wharves opposite their trading establishments. The approach channel to the harbour is marked by a light vessel and buoys. The dimensions, etc., of the harbour are as follows:—

Minimum width at entrance, 1½ miles.
Minimum navigable depth, L.W.O.S.T., at entrance, 5 fathoms.
Maximum available depth of water at wharves L.W.O.S.T., 11-20 feet.

The Marine Department slipway and engineering works are fitted with modern machines capable of carrying out all repairs and refits to vessels of up to 400 tons gross.

External Communications.—For mail services the Colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited. There is a monthly service, but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every six weeks.

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Internal Communications.—River Transport.—The Gambia River is navigable for ocean-going vessels as far as Kuntau-ur (150 miles from Bathurst) and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina (292 miles).

During the trading season, groundnuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers, and lighters and also in cutters and schooners, though the latter have now been almost entirely replaced by steam craft.

Roads.—There are four trunk roads:—

No. 1.—Bathurst to Brumen Ferry (90¾ miles).

No. 2. Barra to Illiassa (62 miles).

No. 3. Illiassa to Brumen Ferry (22½ miles) with a branch eastwards from Jattaba to Sandeng and the French boundary (2½ miles).

No. 4. Bantanding on Road No. 2 to the French boundary (¾ mile).

In addition there is a secondary road running from Illiassa to Bansang Ferry where it connects with the secondary road on the South Bank running from Kwinella to Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder-roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate.

The total mileages of secondary and feeder-roads in each Province are approximately as follows:—

	Miles.
North Bank Province	116
South Bank Province	95
MacCarthy Island Province	280
Upper River Province	200

River Services.—A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government steamers *Prince of Wales* (400 tons) and *Lady Denham* (250 tons).

The steamers call at 26 ports outward and homeward when proceeding to Basse, a distance of 242 miles from Bathurst, and 31 ports when calling at Fattoto, a distance of 288 miles from Bathurst.

This service ensures communication with all ports in the Protectorate twice weekly during the trade season from November to May. During the remaining months of the year, a fortnightly or monthly service is maintained.

Ferries.—Passenger and vehicular ferries have been installed by Government in connexion with the road system at a number of points.

There are no rail or air communications in the Gambia.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on all imports, except certain goods exempted for special purposes. Specific rates, or in a few cases special *ad valorem* rates, are charged on a number of articles; on all others a general rate of 10 per cent. preferential, 12½ per cent. general is charged.

Imperial preference is provided by lower duties for goods of Empire origin in all cases. The margin of preference is usually one-fifth of the general duty but in some cases is higher (e.g., 20 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of motor cars).

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Gambia has no official Trade Representative abroad. The Receiver-General is the local Imperial Trade Correspondent.

GOLD COAST.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Gold Coast comprises the Gold Coast Colony, its dependencies Ashanti and the Northern Territories, and Togoland under British Mandate. It is situated on the Gulf of Guinea and lies between longitude 1° 14′ E. and 3° 7′ W., and between latitude 4° 45′ and 11° 10′ N. On the west, north, and east it is bounded by French territory and on the south by the sea.

The Gold Coast may be divided generally into three belts. In the centre is the forest area; the south-eastern corner consists of rolling plains covered with scrub and grass; and the north is largely "orchard" country. The forest area consists of low hills and is traversed in a north-westerly direction by a well-marked range varying in height from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. The country is plentifully intersected by rivers, streams, and watercourses, but the rivers are not navigable by vessels other than canoes, except in the lower reaches where launches can operate under certain conditions.

The climate of the forest area is typically hot and damp. The temperature ranges round 80°, and there is little variation. The rainfall varies considerably but on the average may be said to be from 60 to 70 inches per annum. The dry season extends from December to February, and there is a break in the rains in August. June and September are the wettest months. Tornadoes may be expected in March and October. In the north the rains are of less duration and reach their highest intensity in September. The average temperature is higher than on the coast and the climate is generally drier. On the plains in the south-east the seasons are not well-defined and the rainfall is low. During the months of January and February the whole country is visited

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by the Harmattan, a dry, dusty wind from the Sahara, the duration and intensity of which are much greater in the north than in the south. When this wind is blowing, the daily variation in temperature is greatly increased, and comparatively low temperatures are registered at nights in the north while the maximum shade temperature during the day may rise to 105°.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles; of Ashanti, 24,379; of the Northern Territories, 30,486; and of Togoland under British Mandate, 13,041; the total being 91,843 square miles.

The fundamental principle underlying the ownership of land in the Gold Coast is that the land belongs to the community. In recent years, however, the practice of disposing of freehold rights to private individuals, which is contrary to native custom, has arisen. Such alienations are on the increase and are the cause of considerable trouble in the constitution of Forest Reserves. Crown land consists of the land at Kumasi obtained at the conclusion of the Ashanti war of 1900 and land acquired from time to time under the Railway and Public Lands Ordinances for public purposes in various parts of the country. The total area owned by Government is only 116.5 square miles. The leasing of land by the chiefs for mining, agricultural, or arboricultural purposes is regulated by the Concessions Ordinance, and land so alienated amounts to 9,689 square miles.

II.—Population, etc.

At the census of 1931 the population of the Gold Coast was—

Gold Coast Colony	1,573,770
Ashanti	578,702
Northern Territories	717,382
Togoland under British Mandate	293,714
Total	3,163,568

The total included 3,182 non-Africans, chiefly Europeans. It is estimated that the population had increased to 3,325,550 at the end of 1932.

The majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are peasant farmers. The most important crops cultivated are cacao for export and foodstuffs for local consumption, but a number of other agricultural products receive attention. In the large towns there is an abundance of African skilled labour and fishing is a common industry all along the coast. The educated classes are employed largely in the Government Service, by the mercantile houses, and in the teaching profession. Petty trading is the peculiar occupation of the women.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1931, are Accra, the capital (60,726); Sekondi, in the Western Province of the Colony (16,953); Cape Coast, in the Central Province (17,685); Kumasi the chief town of Ashanti (35,829); and Tamale, Northern Territories (12,941).

Immigration is mostly from the north, numbers of foreign unskilled labourers coming into the country every year in the hope of securing employment. Traders from the north regularly come down with cattle for sale and return to their homes with kola nuts for disposal there.

Generally speaking, owing to the stricter conditions prevailing in the adjoining French Colonies, there is a tendency for individuals, families and even tribes to attempt to cross the frontiers and settle in the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast native sees small attraction in wandering far afield and consequently there is little real emigration.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African Colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consist of £1 and 10s. notes and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., and $\frac{1}{10}$d. issued by the Board.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited, with head offices in London, have 16 and 9 branches respectively in the Gold Coast.

A Government Post Office Savings Bank has been in operation since the 1st January, 1888. The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1932, was approximately 16,400, and the amount on deposit was £102,750. Interest payable on deposits is at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, but it is proposed to reduce the rate to 2½ per cent. with effect from 1st January, 1934.

There are 391 co-operative societies in the Gold Coast established under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, No. 4 of 1931. The number of members on the 31st March, 1933, was 7,890, and the total share capital £5,370.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) The total public debt as at the 31st December, 1932, was £12,961,000.

(*b*) The annual amount required for
(i) interest is £611,300 and for
(ii) sinking fund £114,610.

(*c*) The total value of the sinking funds was £1,733,760 at the 31st December, 1932, and in addition there is a sum of £206,563 invested as a Supplementary Sinking Fund and available in case of need, either for loan amortization or for other Government purposes.

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The following table gives details regarding each particular loan:—

Date Raised.	Public Debt Amount of issue. £	Annual Rate Per cent. Interest.	Annual Rate Per cent. Sinking Fund.	Date of Redemption.	Total Amount of accumulated Sinking Fund on 31st December, 1932. £
1898 and 1900	1,035,000	3	1	1927–52	584,040
1902	63,000	3	1	1927–52	
1908	1,030,000	3½	1	1934–59	379,655
1910	1,035,000	4	1	1939–59	257,360
1919	4,000,000	6	⅝	1945–70	296,474
1925	4,628,000	4½	1	1956	216,231
1931	1,170,000	4½	1	1960–70	(begins 15th October, 1934.)
	12,961,000				1,733,760

2.—(A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of the Estimates for* 1933-34).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
Railway*	748,525	897,846
Takoradi Harbour*	85,600	180,691
Posts and Telegraphs	120,000	140,124
Waterworks	18,000	21,700
Electric Light...	24,000	17,700
Transport Department	21,000	22,908
	1,017,125	1,280,969

Net deficit £263,844.

Colonial Development Fund.

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
Grants—		
Accra Waterworks	1,035	1,035
Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme	54	54
Forest Utilization Officer	425	425
Loans—		
Cape Coast Electric Light	1,000	1,000
Tamale Waterworks	662	662
	3,176	3,176

General Revenue.

	Annual. £	Percentage.
(1) Customs	1,760,000	75·3
(2) Licences, etc.	194,370	8·3
(3) Fees of Court	135,370	5·8
(4) Rents, Interest, Harbour, etc., Dues and Miscellaneous (including Salary levy).	248,680	10·6
	2,338,420	100·0

(B) *Analysis of Customs Revenue from Import Duties collected during the calendar year,* 1932.

(i) *Revenue from Import Duties.*

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£
686,939	3,126	676,925	—	237	1,367,227

(ii) *Revenue from Import Duties on articles from*

United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
£	£	£	£
598,044	28,332	740,851	1,367,227

* Includes proportion of public debt charges—viz., £471,325 Railway and £153,395 Harbour.

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3. *Expenditure on the basis of the Estimates for* 1933-34.

	Annual. £	*Percentage.*
(1) Self-balancing Departments net deficit	263,844	11·3
(2) Debt Charges (excluding Railway and Takoradi Harbour).	92,397	4·0
(3) Administration	965,818	41·5
(4) Economic Development	140,045	6·0
(5) Social Services	533,779	22·9
(6) Defence	91,539	3·9
(7) Pensions	243,100	10·4
	£2,330,522	100·0

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1933, amounted to £1,301,476 fully invested in British funds.

The revised surplus of assets over liabilities on the 31st March, 1933, is estimated to amount to £236,210.

Not included in the Reserve Fund or in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities is a sum of £206,563, fully invested in British funds, set aside as a Supplementary Sinking Fund.

The Railway Renewals Fund on the 31st March, 1933, is estimated to amount to £504,600 in respect of which the value of investments in British Funds amounted to £431,033 at that date.

Advances to municipalities for various municipal works and buildings amounted to £77,548 on the 31st December, 1932. These are interest-bearing loans repayable by annual instalments.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been received from the Imperial Government in recent years. Free grants and loans on repayment from the Colonial Development Fund have been received or will have been received by the end of 1934, as under:—

	Amount of Grant or Loan. £	*Estimated Total Cost.* £
(*a*) Free grant towards construction of veterinary laboratory in the Northern Territories.	20,000	28,140
(*b*) Free grant of interest on £46,000 for 2 years on the capital cost of Accra Waterworks Extension (Weija Main).	4,140	—
(*c*) Annual grant to supplement annual contribution to the Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Fund—1933-34 grant.	54	—
(*d*) Free grant for one year towards cost of training an officer in forest utilization—1933-34.	555	—
(*e*) Loans repayable by annual instalments:—		
(1) Tamale Water Supply	40,000	40,500
(2) Cape Coast Electricity Supply	33,000	33,096

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including re-exports) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	3,514,873	402,559	1,509,673	5,427,105
1929	3,615,835	416,506	8,645,375	12,677,716
1930	4,386,843	428,324	6,472,221	11,287,388
1931	4,477,289	198,724	4,624,607	9,300,620
1932	3,431,199	136,870	4,324,836	7,892,905*

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1932.

Countries of destination.	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	1,389,317	651,931	115	—	2,041,363
Rest of Empire	97,282	3,629	95	168	101,174
Total Empire	1,486,599	655,560	210	168	2,142,537
United States of America ...	1,603,947	38,437	21	—	1,642,405
Germany	1,327,214	66,060	9	—	1,393,283
Holland	730,714	585	—	—	731,299
Other foreign countries	365,362	51,234	3,010	—	419,606
Total foreign countries	4,027,237	156,316	3,040	—	4,186,593
GRAND TOTAL	5,513,836	811,876	3,250	168	6,329,130

In addition there were exports to the United Kingdom of bullion to the "value" of £1,236,599, of which £1,236,591 represented the value of gold bullion. As this value is calculated at the par rate of £4 4s. 11½d. per fine oz., the actual realized value of the bullion was substantially in excess of this figure.

* This includes bullion and specie and currency notes to the value of £1,237,895 and £244,879 respectively.

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I—		£	
Cocoa	233,745 tons	5,511,360	United States of America (1,604), United Kingdom (1,389), Germany (1,327), Holland (731), Italy (92), French Togoland (83), France (56), Australia (55), Belgium (39), Poland (37), Canada (31).
Class II—			
Diamonds	842,297 carats	536,946	United Kingdom (all).
Manganese ore	50,688 tons	123,627	United Kingdom (53), United States of America (37), France (19), Norway (13).
Palm Kernels	6,999 tons	60,283	Germany (53), United Kingdom (5), French Togoland (2).
Mahogany	259,917 cub. ft.	32,685	United Kingdom (30), Germany (1), United States of America (1).
Copra	1,777 tons	20,077	United Kingdom (6), France (6), Germany (5), Italy (3).
Class V—			
Raw Gold	318,431 oz.	1,236,591*	United Kingdom (all).

IMPORTS.

Imports are classified as received from the country of consignment, which is the country where the goods were last owned and from which they were procured by the importer. It is not necessarily, therefore, the country of origin.

(i) *Total Imports from*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	3,466,351	285,098	1,201,045	4,952,494
1929	4,757,712	398,770	4,925,899	10,082,381
1930	4,395,108	296,384	4,261,828	8,953,770
1931	2,512,260	196,980	2,094,634	4,803,874
1932	3,273,593	226,684	2,104,942	5,605,219†

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

Country of Consignment.	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	445,881	38,997	2,683,396	—	3,168,274
Rest of Empire	58,788	49,376	117,914	606	226,684
Total Empire	504,669	88,373	2,801,310	606	3,394,960
United States of America... ...	208,915	2,300	503,638	—	714,853
Germany	113,130	2,829	269,740	—	385,699
Holland	99,039	1,299	197,658	—	297,996
Other foreign countries	197,425	10,195	349,049	25	556,694
Total foreign countries	618,509	16,623	1,320,085	25	1,955,242
GRAND TOTAL	1,123,178	104,996	4,121,395	631	5,350,200

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of Consignment with amounts in £'000.*
Class I—		£	
Cigarettes	298,942 lb.	178,904	United Kingdom (178).
Flour (wheaten)	126,303 cwt.	106,408	United States of America (96), United Kingdom (8), Canada (2).
Rice	146,430 cwt.	88,166	Holland (27), British India (22), Germany (17), France (11), United Kingdom (10).
Potable spirits	138,617 gal.	87,259	United Kingdom (48), Holland (36), France (2), Germany (1).
Unmanufactured tobacco ...	1,479,088 lb.	82,878	United States of America (81).
Fish—canned or preserved in jars or bottles.	25,459 cwt.	65,036	Portugal (27), United States of America (24), United Kingdom (5), Holland (3), Germany (3).
Sugar (refined)	67,824 cwt.	61,010	United Kingdom (31), Germany (23), Czecho-Slovakia (3), France (3).
Beer and ale, stout and porter ...	334,097 gal.	60,393	Germany (33), United Kingdom (17), Denmark (5), Holland (5).
Fish—dried, salted, smoked, etc.	41,666 cwt.	58,817	Canary Islands (36), Ivory Coast (10), French Togoland (6), United Kingdom (2), South Africa (1).

* Value at £4 4s. 11½d. per fine ounce, see above.

† This includes bullion, specie, and currency notes to the value of £255,019, of which £105,319 came from the United Kingdom and £149,700 from foreign countries.

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.—continued.

Article	*Quantity*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal Countries of Consignment with amounts in £'000.*
Class I—(contd.).			
Meats—			
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	41,532 cwt.	48,709	Germany (22), Denmark (16), United Kingdom (8), Holland (1).
Canned and bottled	10,067 cwt.	32,859	United Kingdom (12), Holland (8), Argentine (6), United States of America (3), France (1).
Salt (other than table)	152,243 cwt.	31,220	United Kingdom (16), Spain (10), French Togoland (2), France (1), Germany (1).
Class II—			
Coal	29,066 tons	50,849	Nigeria (49), United Kingdom (2).
Class III—			
Cotton manufactures—			
Bleached piece-goods	3,887,744 sq. yd.	71,778	United Kingdom (67), Japan (2).
Dyed piece-goods	6,043,310 sq. yd.	106,381	United Kingdom (140), Nigeria (12), Japan (2), Germany (2).
Coloured piece-goods	5,327,018 sq. yd.	112,993	United Kingdom (105), Nigeria (4), Japan (1).
Grey piece-goods	1,959,005 sq. yd.	26,583	United Kingdom (25).
Printed	31,104,174 sq. yd.	872,589	United Kingdom (689), Holland (131), Germany (38), Switzerland (12), Japan (1).
Velveteen piece-goods	99,271 sq. yd.	6,107	United Kingdom (5).
Unenumerated (including sewing, yarn, hosiery, and ribbons).	—	139,011	United Kingdom (113), Holland (6), United States of America (6), Germany (4), Belgium (3), Japan (3).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	4,095,662 gal.	232,584	United States of America (226), Dutch West Indies (6).
Kerosene	2,199,036 gal.	108,278	United States of America (102), Dutch West Indies (5).
Lubricating	374,926 gal.	39,600	United States of America (19), United Kingdom (18).
Fuel	1,782,298 gal.	38,372	Dutch West Indies (16), Canary Islands (10), United Kingdom (8), United States of America (4).
Iron and Steel Manufactures—			
Corrugated Iron Sheets ...	6,058 tons.	87,167	United Kingdom (85).
Other kinds	—	151,845	United Kingdom (95), Germany (26), Holland (10), Czechoslovakia (10), Belgium (7).
Machinery—			
Mining and gold dredging ...	—	126,549	United Kingdom (118), Germany (3).
Industrial	—	85,904	Germany (46), United Kingdom (15), Belgium (14), Holland (7).
Artificial Silk Manufactures (other than apparel).	—	170,955	United Kingdom (131), Italy (14), Germany (10), Japan (4), Czechoslovakia (4), France (2).
Motor Cars and Lorries	948	111,404	United States of America (68), United Kingdom (34).
Motor Cars and Lorries, parts ...	—	49,064	United States of America (33), United Kingdom (10).
Bags and Sacks	4,334,967	138,933	British India (74), United Kingdom (48), Germany (5), French Togoland (4), Belgium (3), Holland (2).
Apparel (except boots and shoes, hats and caps).	—	114,842	United Kingdom (84), Japan (25).
Rubber Tyres for Vehicles ...	—	83,504	United Kingdom (42), United States of America (27), France (12).
Soap (other than toilet)	60,090 cwt.	80,604	United Kingdom (66), Holland (5), France (3), Nigeria (3), Belgium (2).
Medicines and Drugs	—	74,657	United Kingdom (63), Germany (4), United States of America (3).
Cement	23,319 tons	64,375	United Kingdom (39), Belgium (8), Holland (6), Germany (5), Yugoslavia (3).
Perfumery (except fancy soap) ...	—	54,317	United Kingdom (44), Holland (4), Germany (3), Belgium (2).
Silk Manufactures—			
Other kinds	—	34,914	United Kingdom (28), Japan (2), France (1), Germany (1).
Cordage	6,998 cwt.	34,762	United Kingdom (34).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

Cocoa.—The most important product of the Gold Coast is cocoa, which is grown almost exclusively by peasant farmers. Its cultivation is the chief agricultural industry in the Colony, Ashanti, and Southern Togoland; but cacao does not thrive in the Northern Territories. The plantations extend throughout the forest area, where areas of forest have been cleared for the cultivation of foodstuffs which have been interplanted with cocoa, but it is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the actual acreage under this crop. The older "farms" are in

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the east and it is in the west that new production is most noticeable. The average yield is estimated at 5 cwt. of dried cocoa per acre, and after making due allowance for "new areas" not yet in full bearing it is concluded that an acreage slightly in excess of 925,000 acres is under cocoa cultivation. From details secured in surveys by the Agricultural Department it appears that the cultivations in the Western Province of Ashanti range between 2·8 and 6·4 acres and average 4·6 acres per holding. August to January constitutes the main cocoa season, and during those months the great bulk of the crop is harvested; but a smaller quantity averaging about 14 per cent. of the total annual crop is gathered in May and June and is termed the mid-season or minor crop.

Cocoa is grown for export. The beans are extracted from the pods by hand, allowed to ferment and then are dried in the sun. The actual farm receives little attention beyond weeding and elementary precautions against disease. Labour is usually supplied by the owner's own family, but paid labour is sometimes employed. The result is that the cost of production is low, even if the quality is not high. Considerable improvements in the quality have taken place in recent years, but great efforts are being made to raise the standard of quality still further. The prices realized have not as yet increased in accordance with the improvement in quality and the cultivator is as a consequence naturally loath to adopt measures which merely involve him in increased expenditure with insufficient return for the additional labour and trouble involved.

In recent years the efforts of the Government to foster the industry have been directed along three main lines, viz., (i) agricultural education; (ii) voluntary inspection and the issue of certificates of purity; and (iii) the formation of co-operative marketing societies. These measures are meeting with considerable success and the results so far secured indicate that considerable improvements in quality are being effected by the co-operative societies. The pests and diseases of cocoa have also received attention and instruction in regard to control measures is provided through the agricultural officers.

The whole of the crop is sold to local buyers, and the cost of transport to the buying centres and thence to the coast for shipment is an important factor in the price paid. The beans are packed in standard bags containing about 140 lb. The buyer may ship or hold according to the state of the market overseas, but no difficulty has yet been experienced by the farmer in disposing of his crop. The price he receives for it depends on the distance from the coast, competition amongst buyers, and the ruling prices in Europe and America. The big European firms established in the country are prominent buyers, but there is always a number of individual independent buyers in addition.

The amount of cocoa exported during recent years was as follows:—

	Tons.	Value. £		Tons.	Value. £
1929	238,068	9,704,493	1931	244,097	5,493,165
1930	190,580	6,970,385	1932	233,745	5,511,360

In 1932 the bulk of the crop was consigned to the United States of America (66,629 tons); Germany (57,703 tons); the United Kingdom (56,300 tons); and Holland (31,552 tons). Australia took 2,370 tons; New Zealand, 210; Canada, 1,245; and South Africa, 265. The balance went to Italy, France, Belgium, and Poland.

The Gold Coast produces nearly half the world's supply of cocoa. The quantity exported may be taken to be the quantity produced and that has tended to fluctuate during the last few years rather than steadily to increase, the inference being that, although the 1932-33 crop reached a new high level, production under existing conditions is approaching its maximum. Increased planting in the west is offset by a reduction in yield in the east, and there is little doubt that the prevailing low prices discourage new planting in remote districts.

Kola.—The cultivation of cocoa involves the clearing of forest lands and planting, but the kola industry of the Gold Coast is based on wild trees. Kola is an indigenous tree in two main areas in the forest belt, and the only labour involved is in the collection of the nuts, which is usually done for wages in kind, viz., food and a share of the nuts. The crop is mostly exported, although there is a certain amount of local consumption in the Northern Territories. It is either sold *in situ* to itinerant traders for export across the northern frontiers or transported to the coast for shipment to Nigeria.

The overland export is difficult to gauge accurately. An export duty on kola exported from Ashanti and the Northern Territories was levied during 1932 and was paid on 2,218 tons valued at £51,755, but it is probable that a larger quantity actually crossed the frontiers owing to the lack of facilities for safeguarding the revenue. The cost of adequate measures would be out of all proportion to the result.

The maritime exports have steadily fallen in the last three years, as the following table shows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
1929	3,056	1931	1,318
1930	3,768	1932	355

The fall is due to increased production in Sierra Leone and Nigeria and also to the alleged inferior taste of the Gold Coast nut.

Oil Palm Products.—The oil palm is indigenous and is found wild throughout the forest area. Its fruits are largely used for local consumption. The peak of the export trade was in the year 1884, when 20,134 tons of oil and 38,702 tons of kernels left the country. Since then it has steadily declined on account of the superior attractions of cocoa and the low price of oil. Two crushing mills have been erected for operation under European management, but one has had to close down owing to economic conditions.

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The export of oil and kernels in the last four years is given in the following table:—

	Oil.		*Kernels.*	
	Tons.	*Value.* £	Tons.	*Value.* £
1929	596	16,830	6,569	96,447
1930	489	11,392	5,470	69,018
1931	320	4,749	4,035	37,204
1932	702	10,688	6,999	60,283

Steps have recently been taken with a view to safeguarding the principal oil-palm belts in the Gold Coast.

Copra.—The coconut palm is common all along the Coast in varying intensity, but the export of copra is small, being in the neighbourhood of 1,000 tons per annum. Efforts are now being made to expand the industry, but with a view to reducing imports rather than stimulating exports. It is reported that fairly considerable areas are suitable for the cultivation of coconuts.

Food Crops.—There is a very large production of foodstuffs for local consumption throughout the country. The crops include yam, cassava, coco-yam, plantain, groundnuts, maize, shea-butter, etc. They are raised either to supply the needs of the inhabitants in the vicinity or for transport to markets for sale in districts where foodstuffs are scarce. With the development of cocoa, the cultivation of foodstuffs was somewhat neglected, but during the past two years, when prices for cocoa have been low, much greater attention has been given to the growing of food crops, with the result that supplies have increased very considerably. The cultivation of rice as a local foodstuff is being encouraged in the Axim district, where a rice mill has been erected. Sugar-cane grows very widely, but there is no local manufacture of sugar even of the most primitive type.

Other Agricultural Products.—Rubber and cotton are produced in small quantities for export The former is a dying industry in the Gold Coast in consequence of the cost of preparation being greatly in excess of the existing values for the product, and the latter is still in the experimental stage. Tobacco and coffee are not unknown. Fruit is represented by bananas, oranges, grapefruit, avocado pears, limes, pawpaw, and pineapple. A small plant has been erected by private European enterprise to deal with citrus products, and an area of 2,000 acres is already planted with limes by native growers. The question of establishing a fruit canning industry is under consideration. In order to relieve the almost total dependence of the country on cacao as an export crop, the possibility of growing bananas and groundnuts on a large scale is being explored, with a view to the ultimate development of an export trade in these products on properly organized lines.

2. Forest Products.

Steps are being taken to conserve the forests of the Gold Coast in the interests of the cocoa industry, but a certain amount of legitimate exploitation takes place. Mahogany is the most important timber exported. The forest also yields large quantities of firewood for local consumption.

The export of timber, mostly mahogany, in the last four years is shown below:—

	Cub. ft.	*Value.* £		Cub. ft.	*Value.* £
1929	1,430,230	160,364	1931	636,127	62,479
1930	934,790	100,098	1932	299,936	37,389

The reduction in exports has been due to the heavy fall in world prices, but measures are now under examination for improving the marketing of timber.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Cattle, sheep, and goats thrive in the Northern Territories and on the coastal plains. They do not thrive in the forest area. Pigs are plentiful in the Colony and Ashanti. The following are approximate figures:—

	Cattle.	*Sheep and Goats.*	*Pigs.*
Colony	23,000	220,000	60,000
Ashanti	2,000	10,000	20,000
Northern Territories	130,000	455,000	7,000

Nevertheless there is annually a considerable maritime import as the following table shows:—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Cattle	2,348	2,798	976	1,132
Sheep	10,901	14,323	9,790	420
Goats	2,222	1,356	352	43

The estimated number of stock imported overland is as follows:—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932–33.*
Cattle	49,423	52,319	36,870	48,621
Sheep	84,673	61,079	34,249	43,349
Goats	20,269	14,909	8,498	11,705

Pasturage is generally poor. The scourge of rinderpest is rapidly being eradicated by immunization methods, and animal husbandry is receiving a good deal of attention, with the result that herds are increasing in number and quality. Native Administration cattle farms are being established and the inauguration of live-stock fairs is being attempted. The development of the industry is important in view of the fact that the Gold Coast imports more beef than any other country in the British Empire with the sole exception of the United Kingdom itself. The demand for fresh meat is, however, at present relatively small, the people preferring imported beef in canned or pickled form as being cheaper and more convenient to handle. Trypanosomiasis of domestic animals is common and a large proportion of the bovine population is

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infected at some time or other. In the north-eastern part of the Northern Territories the incidence of this disease appears to be low and it is in this area that the cattle are the most prolific. Clearing of rivers and streams has been experimented with and a reduction of the tsetse-fly has been secured in the areas dealt with.

It is impossible to estimate the number or value of live-stock annually slaughtered for food.

There is a small export trade in hides and skins.

4. Minerals.

Gold, manganese, and diamonds are produced in the Gold Coast. **Gold**, in fact, is found all over the Colony and Ashanti, but it is only in certain districts that it can be extracted commercially. Mining is conducted by European companies, the largest mine, at Obuasi, being owned by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited. Nearly all the gold is won from lode mines, but there is a small amount of alluvial mining.

The exports of gold for the last four years are as follows:—

		Value at £4 4s. 11½d. per fine oz.				*Value at £4 4s. 11½d. per fine oz.*
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1929	225,386	869,863	1931	273,514	1,069,581
1930	272,089	1,055,634	1932	318,431	1,236,591

Considerable activity is at present in evidence owing to the gold premium, and it is possible that the near future will see an expansion of the gold mining industry.

Manganese is produced at Nsuta in the Western Province of the Colony by the African Manganese Co., Ltd. In past years large quantities have been exported, but the present trade depression together with competitive cut prices has greatly reduced output. There is reason to believe, however, that with the restoration of normal conditions the industry will come into its own again and exports have substantially recovered during 1933.

Exports for the last four years were:—

		Value.			*Value.*
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1929	419,224	748,286	1931	247,191	388,963
1930	417,490	823,396	1932	50,688	123,627

Diamonds are found in the Birim valley. Diamond working is confined to a few European companies. Here again, economic conditions have reacted on the industry, but not to the same extent; and the outlook is more satisfactory than it has been for some time.

The following table shows the exports for the last four years:—

		Value.			*Value.*
	Carats.	£		Carats.	£
1929	660,536	584,613	1931	880,479	440,924
1930	861,119	658,994	1932	842,297	536,946

Over 10,000 natives are employed in general mining operations throughout the country.

5. Fisheries.

The Gold Coast has a large sea fishing industry which caters wholly for the local market. Fish is retailed fresh on the coast and is dried for transport up-country for sale. The industry is entirely in the hands of native fishermen using canoes.

A small quantity of fresh water fish is caught in the rivers.

It is impossible to estimate the value of the annual catch, nor can any idea be given of the numbers of the fishing community.

B.

Food Supplies.

The Gold Coast is not self-supporting in foodstuffs, large quantities of flour, rice, meat, fish, sugar, and salt being imported annually. Attention is being given to this question at the present time, and it is not anticipated that any considerable dislocation of the economic life of the community would be involved by reason of the measures that can be taken. All the articles mentioned, except flour, can be and are produced in certain quantities, but it is doubtful whether production could ever be organized on such a scale as completely to satisfy the needs of the population.

Over 6,000 tons of flour were imported in 1932, valued at £100,000. Of this quantity 90 per cent. came from the United States of America and 10 per cent. from the United Kingdom and Canada. Rice came in to the extent of over 7,000 tons, valued at £90,000. The local output of rice was only 260 tons. The United Kingdom supplied more than half the total import of salt and 40 per cent. of the canned meats imported. Pickled and salted meats were largely of German or Danish origin, only 20 per cent. coming from the United Kingdom. Imported dried fish is essentially the produce of the Canary Islands and of the neighbouring French Colonies, and canned fish was consigned mostly from Portugal and the United States of America. Over 3,000 tons of sugar were imported in 1932, valued at £60,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied over half, Germany providing most of the balance.

VI.—Industry.

There are no important industries of a manufacturing nature in the Gold Coast.

The Shell Company of West Africa, Limited, has erected a petroleum bulk installation at Takoradi, which distributes imported petrol and oil in standard containers. Overseas Breweries, Limited, has built a brewery at Accra and will shortly commence operations. The Company expects regularly to employ 100 men. Both these Companies contemplate exporting their goods to other parts of West Africa in addition to supplying the local market.

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Small mineral-water factories and ice-making plants exist at one or two of the large centres and there is an electric bakery at Accra.

There is also a number of purely native industries which cater solely for the needs of the local population, such as weaving, pottery, basket-making, wood cutting and carving, canoe building, vegetable dyeing, and the blacksmiths' and goldsmiths' craft.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

(i) The entrepôt trade of the Gold Coast is negligible.

(ii) There is no tourist traffic and no organization to encourage tourists. The attention of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited has, however, recently been invited to the opportunities for this traffic which the Gold Coast affords.

VIII.—Communications.

There are 6,400 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast, of which 1,868 miles are maintained by the Public Works Department. Twenty-three per cent. of the latter are tarmetted, the remainder having a gravel surface. The maximum gross weight of motor vehicles permitted to use each road is prescribed.

The following vehicles were in use at the end of 1932:—

1,618 private motor cars.
4,141 lorries.

The Accra Town Council operates a service of motor omnibuses within the municipal area, and privately-owned omnibuses ply between Accra and Achimota, a distance of 8 miles. The Government Transport Department maintains a fleet of cars and lorries for official use.

Lorry traffic is considerable and is the source of much embarrassment to the railway.

The Gold Coast Government railway consists of two main lines both running from the coast northwards, one from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and the other from Accra to Kumasi. There is a branch line serving the Central Province of the Colony. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches, and the total mileage operated is 500 miles. The line is open to passenger and goods traffic. There are extensive workshops at Sekondi. The railway has been working at a loss since 1929, but large economies have since been effected and steps are being taken to effect a legitimate distribution of road and rail traffic.

The rivers of the Gold Coast figure but little in the general transport system owing to the fact that they are not navigable by vessels other than canoes except in the lower reaches where launches can operate under certain conditions. On the western side, however, they are employed to float logs down to the sea.

The Gold Coast has no air communications.

At Takoradi there is an artificial deep water harbour, constructed at a cost of over £3,000,000, capable of accommodating nine vessels, three alongside and six at moorings with laden draught of 25 to 27 feet. The harbour is fully equipped with up-to-date appliances. The other ports consist of unprotected open roadsteads, but the port of Accra possesses a breakwater which permits the use of lighters within its shelter for the loading and unloading of bulky cargo.

Communication with the United Kingdom is primarily effected by the vessels owned by Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which maintains a regular fortnightly mail service between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa, calling at Accra and Takoradi in the Gold Coast. The Company also operates a regular freight service between all West African ports and the United Kingdom and the Continent. Direct communication with New York and Montreal is occasionally provided. The voyage to and from England by mail vessel ordinarily occupies 13 to 14 days.

In addition, the United Africa Company, Limited, and various foreign steamship lines maintain a regular passenger and freight service between the Continent and the Gold Coast and other West African ports. Amongst the latter are the Woermann Line and its auxiliary Companies, the Holland West Afrika Line, the Chargeurs Reunis, the Fabre and Fraissinet Lines, and the American West African Line.

1,272 vessels of total net registered tonnage 3,547,905 entered and cleared from the Gold Coast in 1932. Of these, 704 were British of 1,847,073 net tons.

IX.—Tariff.

The tariff policy of the Gold Coast is that known as the "open-door" policy. Imperial preference is not in operation because the country is prevented from granting it by the provisions of the Anglo-French Convention of 1898. The greater proportion of the customs revenue is derived from specific duties although a larger number of articles are liable to duty on an *ad valorem* basis.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Gold Coast has no official trade representative overseas.

The Comptroller of Customs is the official representative in the Gold Coast of the Department of Overseas Trade, London, to which Department he transmits, as and when required, statistical and other information bearing on trade and traders of all classes in the country. There is a Trade Reference Room attached to the office of the Comptroller.

None of the Dominions or Colonies has a trade representative in the Gold Coast. The United States of America has a Trade Commissioner resident in Accra. He represents the Department of Commerce, but is principally engaged in connexion with the sales and movement of cocoa, vegetable oil products, etc., from the West Coast of Africa to the United States.

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NIGERIA.

I.—Situation, etc.

1. Situation.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is the largest of the British West African possessions, its approximate area, including the area of the Cameroons under British Mandate, being 372,674 square miles, or more than three times that of the United Kingdom. The Protectorate is divided into two Administrative units, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, that part of the mandated area comprised in the Cameroons Province being administered with the latter.

It is bounded on the west and north by French territory, on the north-east by Lake Chad, on the east by the Cameroons, and on the south by the Gulf of Guinea and lies between latitude 4° 15′ and 14° N., and longitude 2° 40′ and 14° E.

Nigeria is divided into four main zones:—

(1) A belt of swamp and mangrove forest, 10 to 60 miles wide and following the coastline. It includes the delta of the Niger and is intersected by innumerable rivers and creeks.

(2) A belt of dense tropical forest from 50 to 100 miles wide, intersected by rivers and streams, and very rich in oil-palms, which constitute at present the chief wealth of Nigeria. The ground here is undulating with a few scattered hills, but there is no open ground except around villages and farms. This zone merges into the next, a line passing through the towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ondo, Onitsha, and Afikpo serving as a rough boundary.

(3) A belt of more open country which gradually becomes clearer, park-like land being followed by open expanses covered with high grass. This zone is hilly, especially north of Ondo and on the frontier of the Cameroons.

(4) A vast undulating plateau, generally about 2,000 feet high, but, with occasional hills of granite and sandstone, rising, e.g., in parts of the Plateau Province and to the south-west of Yola to heights of over 6,000 feet. The southern portion of the plateau is covered by thin forest, but the country becomes more open towards the north, until at last the sandy tracts are reached that border on the Sahara.

In the north of the Cameroons Province begins the Central African plateau of an average altitude of about 4,000 feet rising in places to 8,000 feet. In the south near the sea is the Cameroons Mountain (13,350 feet). It is volcanic, and has been active as recently as 1922.

Nigeria has many important rivers. The Niger itself rises to the north-east of Sierra Leone, flows for about two-thirds of its length through French territory, and enters Nigeria from the west, running in a south-easterly direction to its confluence with the Benue (its principal tributary) at Lokoja, and thence southwards. About 5° 30′ North, it splits into a number of channels, which finally run into the Gulf of Guinea. Other important rivers are the Rima (or Sokoto) and the Kaduna (tributaries of the Niger) and the Cross, which enters the sea close to the eastern frontier. There are a large number of smaller rivers.

2. Climate.

There is a clear demarcation between the dry and rainy seasons. The former lasts from October to April in the north and November to March in the south, and is accompanied by the "Harmattan" (only intermittent in the south)—a dry dust-laden north-easterly wind. The rest of the year is the rainy season, the bulk of the rain falling between June and September. The amount of rainfall is very heavy on the coast and in the east (356 inches per annum is the average at Debundscha in the Cameroons) but decreases rapidly in the inland regions. Tornadoes commonly occur at the beginning and end of the rainy season. There is not much seasonal variation in temperature but, particularly during the "Harmattan" there may be a large diurnal variation. The range of temperature variation is greater inland than on the coast.

Nigeria shares with the other West African territories a reputation for unhealthiness and its climate cannot be regarded as healthy for Europeans except perhaps on the Plateau.

3. Surveys.

Considerable progress has been made with a trigonometrical survey of Nigeria and topographical surveys on the base of it are proceeding, some 10 per cent. of the area having been mapped on the scale of 2 miles to the inch. Cadastral surveys have been made of townships, Government acquisitions, and private leaseholds.

4. Land Tenure.

A report made in 1908 by a Committee of Inquiry into the system of land tenure in Northern Nigeria established the fact that according to native law and custom no private estate could exist, and that all land was the property of the community. Land was granted to individuals who had the use and enjoyment of it, but, as this grant could at any time for particular reasons be revoked, there was no freehold as understood in England. In evidence given before the West African Lands Committee in 1912 it was maintained that in Southern Nigeria the general rule was that each community had rights of distribution among its members over a certain tract of land, the distribution being carried out by the head of the community acting in concert with a council of elders and each member of the community being entitled to the use of sufficient land to provide for his sustenance. Subject to good behaviour and to the performance of his duties towards the state he could retain this land for life, and at his death it would pass, usually, to his eldest son, but always subject to the approval of the original grantors.

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Legislation has been enacted to prevent wholesale alienation of land under economic pressure and the introduction of extraneous forms of land tenure.

In the Northern Provinces to-day all land is held in trust for the people by the Governor, and his consent is necessary for any grant of title to the use and occupation of land, for the transfer of possession or other dealing in land, and the alienation of land to non-natives. No grants of freehold are made, but building and agricultural "rights of occupancy" are granted by Government with conditions as to improvements, and revision of rent at stated intervals.

In the Southern Provinces lands are not at the disposal and under the control of the Governor in the same way as are native lands in the Northern Provinces, but lands may not be leased to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor. Except in a few cases where absolute ownership has been recognized in the past, non-native interests are now practically confined to leases for not more than 99 years.

The greater part of the land in the Southern Provinces is still held under rights which, by long occupation, have matured into family rights, but an increasing proportion of the land in the more developed regions is passing into individual ownership.

Within the Colony of Nigeria individual ownership is everywhere recognized and the restrictions as to alienation to non-natives do not apply.

Crown Land is of limited extent, the greater part being lands acquired by the Government for public purposes.

The Governor may grant leases of Crown Land, generally for not more than 99 years, but sales require the prior consent of the Secretary of State.

II.—Population.

Nigeria is divided among a great number of tribes. Their origin and ethnological classification are obscure, but they may be divided into two main groups; the people of the north, who are organized in a number of Moslem states, and some Moslem nomads and a number of smaller unassimilated tribes; and the politically less developed tribes of the coast and forest regions.

The total population in 1931 was 19,928,171, distributed as follows:—

	Total.	*Natives of Nigeria.*	*Non-Nigerian Africans.*	*Non-Natives.*
Northern Provinces ...	11,434,924	11,422,510	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	8,493,247	8,473,012	16,618	3,617
Nigeria	19,928,171	19,895,522	27,207	5,442

Nearly 2,500 of the non-native male population were in Government service, leaving, after exclusion of 1,066 females, less than 2,000 European and Syrian males, mostly engaged in commerce. Syrian males numbered 283, of whom 247 were adults. The trading activities of the Syrians in Nigeria are considerable, in view of the relative smallness of their numbers.

The division of the population among the principal tribal groups is as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Fulani	10	Kanuri	5
Hausa	18	Munshi	3
Ibibio	4	Yoruba	16
Ibo	16	Other	28

Hausas and Fulanis together form 50 per cent. of the population of the Northern, and Ibos and Yorubas together 70 per cent. of the population of the Southern, Provinces.

Occupations.—The following figures show the primary occupation of persons classified, but the majority of farmers engage in petty trade, and work sometime or other as transport workers.

Table showing the proportion of persons per mille, engaged in each main occupation, for those in classified occupations only.

		Nigeria.	*Northern Provinces.*	*Southern Provinces.*
I.	Farming	737	695	809
II.	Mining	2	3	—
III.	Manufactures*	114	144	61
IV.	Transport	2	2	1
V.	Commerce	59	47	80
VI.	Government and Native Administration	4	4	4
VII.	Professions	5	5	4
VIII.	Personal Service	64	89	19
IX.	Miscellaneous	13	11	22

Immigration and Emigration.—Border natives pass freely to and fro without restriction, but immigration and emigration cannot be said to affect vitally the life of the community.

Immigrant non-natives are required to produce documents of identity and none of good repute would be refused admittance. A guarantee up to £60 is required in doubtful cases.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African Colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consist of £1 and 10s. notes, and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., and $\frac{1}{10}$d. issued by the Board.

* Mainly village industries of spinning and weaving, dyeing, basket- and mat-making, oil-making, and blacksmithery and urban occupations such as butchers, bakers, tailors, builders, bricklayers, and carpenters, besides a few brass-workers and silversmiths.

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2. Banking operations are carried on by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank, Limited (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) both with numerous branches throughout Nigeria and with their head offices in London, and by the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Limited, and the National Bank of Nigeria, Limited, recently constituted with offices only in Lagos.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, has branches at:—Aba, Abeokuta, Abonnema, Calabar, Ebute Metta, Enugu, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Onitsha, Opobo, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Warri, and Zaria.

The branches of Barclays Bank, Limited (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) are at Aba, Burutu, Ebute Metta, Ibadan, Ijebu Ode, Jos, Kano, Port Harcourt, Victoria, Zaria, and Lagos.

3. The Government does not participate in any ordinary banking operations.

Small loans are being granted to farmers to assist and encourage the purchase of simple machines for the extraction of oil from palm kernels.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public debt as at 31st March*, 1933.

	£
(*a*) Total Public Debt	27,822,582
(*b*) (i) Annual Interest	1,369,082*
(ii) Annual Contribution to Sinking Fund	254,364†
(*c*) (i) Total value of the Sinking Funds 31st March, 1933	3,262,065
(ii) See paragraph 4 for particulars of the Reserve (Supplementary Sinking) Fund.	

Statement of existing Loans at 31st March, 1933, showing annual charges.

Year.	*Amount.*	*Interest.*		*Sinking Fund.*		*Total Annual Charges.*	*Period of Redemption.*	
		Rate.	*Annual Interest.*	*Rate.*	*Annual Contribution.*			
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	£		
1905 ...	2,000,000	3½	70,000	1	20,000	90,000	1930–1955	Trustee Security.
1908 ...	1,232,661	3½	43,143	1	12,327	55,470	1930–1955	,, ,,
1911 ...	812,932	3½	28,453	1	8,129	36,582	1930–1955	,, ,,
1919 ...	6,363,226	6	381,794	⅛	39,770	421,564	1949–1979	,, ,,
1921 ...	3,200,390	6	192,023	1	32,004	224,027	1936–1946	,, ,,
1923 ...	5,700,000	4	228,000	1	57,000	285,000	1963	,, ,,
1927 ...	4,250,000	5	212,500	1	42,500	255,000	1947–1957	,, ,,
1930 ...	4,263,373	5	213,169	1	42,634‡	255,803	1950–1960	,, ,,
Total ...	27,822,582	—	1,369,082	—	254,364	1,623,446	—	

2. *Revenue.*

(A) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1934).*

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	£	£	£
Railway (including capital expenditure)	1,995,000	2,159,451	—164,451
Government Collieries	102,875	71,180	+ 31,695
Electricity Supply	66,944	70,521	— 3,577
Posts and Telegraphs	108,250	163,654	— 55,404
	£2,273,069	£2,464,806	—£191,737

Net deficit, £191,737.

General Revenue (excluding Colonial Development Fund receipts).

	£	£	Per cent.
(1) Customs, i.e. :—			
Import Duties	2,130,550		
Export Duties	510,000		
Miscellaneous	47,276		
		2,687,826	58·2
(2) Fees of Court, etc.		181,589	3·9
(3) Direct Taxes		861,350	18·6
(4) Marine		263,850	5·7
(5) Interest		357,407	7·7
(6) Licences, internal revenue, rents and miscellaneous ...		275,115	5·9
		£4,627,137	100

* £876,752 of the Annual Interest is paid by the Nigerian Railway.

† Sinking Fund Contribution in respect of 1930 Loan commences in August, 1933.

‡ See previous note.

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(B) *Analysis of Customs Revenue collected on Imports.*

(i) *By Classes.*

Year.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Total Classes.	
	Food, Drink, and Tobacco.	*Per cent.*	*Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.*	*Per cent.*	*Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.*	*Per cent.*	*Miscellaneous and unclassified including Parcels Post.*	*Per cent.*	*I to IV.*	*Per cent.*
	£		£		£		£		£	
1913	1,406,553	81·56	33,182	1·92	279,390	16·2	5,533	·32	1,724,658	100
1929	1,563,197	59·23	220,777	8·37	811,683	30·75	43,494	1·65	2,639,151	100
1930	1,625,964	60·24	285,303	10·57	744,927	27·60	42,946	1·59	2,699,140	100
1931	989,940	61·15	191,525	11·83	412,343	25·47	25,105	1·55	1,618,913	100
1932	1,080,645	59·75	148,587	8·22	556,389	30·76	22,963	1·27	1,808,584	100

(ii) *Countries of Origin.*

Year.	*United Kingdom.*	*Per cent.*	*Other British Empire.*	*Per cent.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Per cent.*	*Total all Countries.*	*Per cent.*
	£		£		£		£	
1913 ...	352,434	20·44	40,350	2·34	1,331,874	77·22	1,724,658	100
1929 ...	1,331,150	50·44	68,233	2·58	1,239,768	46·98	2,639,151	100
1930 ...	1,303,226	48·28	71,593	2·65	1,324,321	49·07	2,699,140	100
1931 ...	856,866	52·93	28,602	1·77	733,445	45·3	1,618,913	100
1932 ...	1,132,027	62·59	28,077	1·55	648,480	35·86	1,808,584	100

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1934—excluding Colonial Development Fund expenditure).*

	£	Per cent.
(1) Deficit on self-balancing Departments (See 2(A)) ...	191,737	4·1
(2) Debt Charges	752,374	16·3
(3) Administration	1,663,726	36·1
(4) Economic Development	417,857	9·1
(5) Social Services	822,724	17·8
(6) Defence	331,320	7·2
(7) Pensions and Gratuities	431,661	9·4
	£4,611,399	

4. *Reserve Funds.*

The Reserve (Supplementary Sinking) Fund, which is wholly invested in Trustee Securities, amounted at 31st March, 1933 (market value of Securities) to £931,115.

5. *Grants and Loans-in-Aid.*

No financial grants have been received from the Imperial Treasury except through the Colonial Development Fund.

Grants received from the Colonial Development Fund amount to £28,016 and a further £142,354 has been approved.

The particulars of the schemes approved are as follows:—

	£
Dietetics Research	3,750
Veterinary Scholarships	920
Tsetse Fly Investigation	1,500
Public Health Improvements	50,200
Relaying Minna-Kaduna Railway—Interest for seven years on £326,000* at 5 per cent. per annum	114,000*
	£170,370

IV.—Trade Statistics.†

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	3,744,516	349,208	3,258,653	7,352,377
1929	7,990,414	186,502	9,745,585	17,922,501
1930	6,183,956	205,968	8,784,401	15,174,325
1931	5,123,154	121,616	5,399,749	10,644,519
1932	3,504,895	127,935	5,996,114	9,628,944

* Approximate figures.

† All trade statistics have been recorded according to the country from or to which the goods are consigned.

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(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Bullion.*	*Total Merchandise and Bullion.*
To :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	303,014	2,959,698	593	30	11,408	3,274,743
Rest of Empire	16,680	39,471	11,444	2,640	—	70,235
Total Empire	319,694	2,999,169	12,037	2,670	11,408	3,344,978
Germany	364,395	1,334,192	52	—	—	1,698,639
France	2,078	1,495,189	64	—	400	1,497,731
United States of America ...	347,440	671,539	34	—	—	1,019,013
Holland	469,031	509,899	9	3	—	978,942
Other foreign countries... ...	22,930	713,139	3,400	310	—	739,779
Total foreign countries ...	1,205,874	4,723,958	3,559	313	400	5,934,104
GRAND TOTAL	1,525,568	7,723,127	15,596	2,983	11,808	9,279,082

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Cocoa	71,035 tons	1,461,451	Holland (433), Germany (355), United States of America (347), United Kingdom (302).
Class II.			
Palm Kernels	309,061 tons	2,695,964	United Kingdom (1,161), Germany (1,001), Holland (303), United States of America (73).
Groundnuts	188,123 tons	1,873,831	France (1,318), United Kingdom (197), Germany (173), Italy (74), Holland (57).
Palm Oil	116,060 tons	1,514,310	United Kingdom (605), United States of America (326), Italy (325), Germany (110), Holland (93).
Tin-ore	5,967 tons	579,504	United Kingdom (579).
Goat Skins	30,131 cwt.	338,812	United States of America (200), United Kingdom (110).
Cattle Hides	53,692 cwt.	175,395	France (85), United Kingdom (59), Italy (13).
Cotton Lint	23,818 cwt.	51,463	United Kingdom (47), Germany (4).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from :—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	4,938,243	483,194	1,780,382	7,201,819
1929	9,367,708	404,479	3,632,260	13,404,447
1930	8,634,090	344,329	3,721,618	12,700,037
1931	4,801,834	197,321	1,745,044	6,744,199
1932	5,358,891	247,396	1,639,656	7,245,943

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From :—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,183,753	71,032	3,964,505	136,064	5,355,354
India	6,583	—	132,872	—	139,455
Rest of Empire	60,118	603	12,610	610	73,941
Total Empire	1,250,454	71,635	4,109,987	136,674	5,568,750
United States of America... ...	178,264	7,859	361,982	—	548,105
Germany	144,897	2,444	306,170	77	453,588
Holland	51,724	336	111,840	—	163,900
France	32,101	1,172	96,824	1,150	131,247
Japan	198	—	121,480	—	121,678
Other foreign countries	64,280	2,642	139,586	—	206,508
Total foreign countries	471,464	14,453	1,137,882	1,227	1,625,026
GRAND TOTAL	1,721,918	86,088	5,247,869	137,901	7,193,776

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of consignment with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Fish (all kinds)	14,104 tons	411,392	United Kingdom (294), Germany (62), Norway (40).
Salt	51,877 tons	250,608	United Kingdom (239), Germany (11).
Cigarettes	—	227,091	United Kingdom (226).
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	3,872,034 lb.	214,973	United States of America (140), United Kingdom (74).
Rice	151,802 cwt.	88,558	United Kingdom (60), Germany (15), India (7), France (3), Holland (3).
Kola Nuts	2,823,209 lb.	58,744	Sierra Leone (51), Gold Coast (7).
Ale, Beer, etc.	301,221 Imp. gal.	56,507	United Kingdom (34), Germany (18), Holland (4).
Class III.			
Cotton piece-goods—			
(*a*) Plain Grey	17,474,245 sq. yd.	283,338	United Kingdom (279), Italy (2), Japan (2).
(*b*) Other Grey	2,118,894 sq. yd.	19,133	United Kingdom (19).
(*c*) Bleached	35,330,809 sq. yd.	684,627	United Kingdom (656), Japan (10), France (8), Germany (5), Italy (4).
(*d*) Printed	14,949,547 sq. yd.	378,271	United Kingdom (308), Holland (52), Japan (11), Germany (4), France (2).
(*e*) Dyed in the piece ...	8,461,851 sq. yd.	202,034	United Kingdom (183), Japan (8), France (4), Italy (3), Germany (2).
(*f*) Coloured	33,731,151 sq. yd.	797,135	United Kingdom (679), India (65), Japan (26), France (12), Italy (10), Holland (3), Germany (2).
Bags and Sacks	3,746 tons	225,151	United Kingdom (136), India (68), Germany (13), Belgium (3), France (2), Holland (2).
Motor Spirit	4,065,405 Imp. gal.	191,694	United States of America (188), Germany (2).
Artificial Silk...	5,229,835 sq. yd.	181,467	United Kingdom (65), Italy (33), Japan (29), France (24), Germany (18), Holland (6).
Apparel	—	133,850	United Kingdom (99), Japan (12), Germany (9), France (4), Holland (4).
Galvanized Iron Sheets ...	8,276 tons	119,391	United Kingdom (119).
Oil, illuminating	2,154,904 Imp. gal.	112,282	United States of America (108), Germany (2).
Cement	31,002 tons	96,542	United Kingdom (81), Italy (9), Belgium (3), Germany (2), Holland (1).
Casks, Shooks, Staves, etc. ...	—	73,538	United Kingdom (42), Germany (15), Italy (7), Holland (7), Belgium (1).
Motor Cars	400	54,918	United Kingdom (47), United States of America (6).
Cottons, unenumerated ...	—	54,549	United Kingdom (35), Germany (9), Holland (4), France (2), Italy (2), Japan (1).
Motor Lorries	266	46,276	United States of America (22), United Kingdom (21), Gold Coast (3).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

Nigeria is fortunate in not depending upon only one crop for her trade and prosperity. The agriculture of the country is almost entirely a peasant industry, and, as the production of food crops is still the most important feature of the local agriculture, the country is practically self-supporting in so far as the Africans generally are concerned. The chief food crops are yams and maize in the south, and guinea corn and millet in the north. There is no export trade in either of these crops.

The main agricultural exports in order of gross value are the products of the oil palm—palm oil and palm kernels—groundnuts, cocoa, and cotton. Of these palm oil, palm kernels, and cocoa are produced only in the Southern Provinces and are the produce of permanent crops, which are greatly favoured by the native farmer, as once established and mature they will continue to produce a crop annually for many years with little labour.

Benniseed and rubber are minor export crops, but many other crops are grown which under suitable circumstances might develop into definite local industries. Such crops are ginger, pine-apples, citrus fruits, peppers, and rice. All the export crops with the exception of cocoa were originally grown on a small scale for local consumption and have been gradually developed to their present position.

The production of kola nuts is steadily increasing in the Southern Provinces. The nuts produced are all used for local consumption, but they have had a real effect on the trade of Nigeria, for instead of importing some 6,000 tons of kolas from the Gold Coast, as was done a few years ago, Nigeria is now very nearly self-supporting in this respect.

In spite of the steady fall in prices during the last three years the volume of exports of all agricultural produce with the exception of cotton, has been more than maintained; cotton suffered a severe set back in 1931-32 but is now increasing again. The low prices have, of course, decreased the total value of the produce exported and this has been reflected in the decreased value of the import trade which mainly consists of what to the bulk of the population are luxuries.

Except perhaps in the case of palm oil for a short time the low prices do not seem to have led to any reduction of production in Nigeria. The producer must have some ready money with which

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to pay his tax and to buy those so-called "luxuries" which are now almost necessities, and the general volume of exports may be expected to remain at about their present level even if there is no great rise in the price level. While a rise in prices might be expected to increase the production of groundnuts and cotton it is doubtful if it would cause any great immediate increase in the production of cocoa or palm produce.

Products of the oil palm.—The oil palm is said to grow wild all over the greater part of Southern Nigeria. Many of the existing trees were planted by man, but they now receive no cultivation or attention and are in effect wild. Palm oil is extracted from the pericarp of the fruit of the oil palm and the kernel is obtained by cracking the hard shell of the nut which is left after the pericarp has been removed.

Palm Kernels.

	Export in tons.	*Average annual price per ton at Lagos.* £ s. d.
1928	246,638	15 7 0
1929	251,477	13 2 0
1930	260,022	9 3 6
1931	254,454	6 6 0
1932	309,061	6 15 0

Palm kernels are not to any extent consumed locally so that the export figure represents practically the whole annual production. Since 1928 the price has steadily fallen yet production has increased, and the figure for 1932 constitutes a record. Palm kernels are depended upon as a source of cash for payment of taxes, etc., and they were still being brought in for sale recently when the price fell as low as £4 5s. 0d. per ton at Lagos. Apparently therefore low prices do not cause the production of kernels to decrease. Palm kernels were formerly a perquisite of the women, but nowadays they appear to be a source of cash for general purposes. As prices fell, more kernels had to be produced to provide the amount of cash required by the people. Some are of opinion that the 1932 figure was almost the maximum possible, and that it is doubtful if production will increase very greatly even if prices again return to the 1928 level.

Palm Oil.

	Exports in tons.	*Average annual price per ton at Lagos.* £ s. d.
1928	127,111	24 3 0
1929	131,845	23 9 0
1930	135,801	16 1 0
1931	118,179	9 13 0
1932	116,060	10 3 0

In contrast with palm kernels the export of palm oil appears to be considerably influenced by price. When the price in Lagos fell to between £6 and £7 per ton, no falling off in the amount marketed was noticeable, but when there was a further fall to between £4 and £5 per ton very little was offered for sale. Whether this state of affairs would continue if prices remained at such low levels it is impossible to say.

In the case of palm oil the exports do not by any means represent total production as very large quantities are consumed locally. It is impossible to make an absolutely accurate estimate of total production but by deduction from the production of palm kernels (nearly all of which is exported) it appears that the maximum total production is between 260,000 and 270,000 tons, of which about half is locally consumed.

The present maximum total production of the oil palm belt is therefore 260,000-270,000 tons of oil and 292,000 tons of kernels. In order to reach these figures it would seem that all readily accessible trees have been fully exploited. Little further production can be expected from wild trees not yet exploited and production from the palm belt under present conditions appears to have almost reached its limit. But changes in conditions are already taking place. The practice of planting oil palms in well-tended plantations is beginning to spread rapidly. Not only will such palms give a greater yield than wild palms, but they will also commence to fruit much earlier. Similarly a new type of press is coming into use, which can recover at least 20 per cent. more oil than is extracted by native methods.

Groundnuts.—The production of groundnuts for export is almost entirely confined to the light sandy soils of the extreme north of Nigeria and especially of Kano. It is impossible to give figures for total production as there is no means of ascertaining local consumption, but on the basis of the export figures production is steadily increasing in spite of the fall in price.

	Exports in tons.	*Average price at Kano 1st October to 31st March.* £ s. d.
1928	103,161	12 18 0
1929	147,379	11 0 0
1930	146,371	8 18 0
1931	159,739	4 13 0
1932	188,123	6 16 0

There has been a very big increase in quantity exported since the 1928 season, due to the opening up of new branch railways which have enabled the industry to develop in new areas and the new policy adopted in 1931 of charging a zone rate instead of a rate calculated on the distance of each railway station from the Port, thus greatly increasing the area of collection. Considerable expansion is still possible and, while the export for 1932 namely 188,123 tons constituted a record, it is expected to be surpassed in 1933. It seems likely that the producer near the railway will go on growing groundnuts even if the price falls to a still lower level, since it is his only money crop.

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Considerations closely affecting the development of the industry are the cost of transport which is high owing to the distance from the coast, and the possibility of technical innovations such as the general adoption of cultivation by cattle-drawn implements, the introduction of a heavier yielding variety, or of a variety which will give a profitable yield on the heavier types of soil.

Cocoa.—The main crop season lasts from October to March; figures of exports for the years ending 30th September are :—

	Exports in tons.	*Lagos average monthly price per ton.*
		£ s. d.
1928	49,163	35 11 7
1929	55,236	29 16 3
1930	52,331	18 11 7
1931	52,806	15 19 7
1932	71,035	18 13 4
1933	72,900 (estimated)	—

Cocoa is not consumed locally, and the export figures therefore represent the total production. The crop is susceptible to weather conditions and the quantity exported fluctuates accordingly. Cocoa trees in Nigeria on the less suitable types of soil tend to pass their maximum productivity after they are about 18 years of age. Instances of this are found around Agege in the Colony, and on such soils, where the cocoa is going back, it is being cut out and replaced by kola. New areas of cocoa coming into bearing have more than made good the loss from areas which have gone out of bearing. The increase in exports in recent years shows that the acreage of cocoa coming into bearing must be very considerable. Much of this new cocoa was planted in the years 1926, 1927, and 1928 when " boom " prices no doubt stimulated planting. The full effect of these plantings is apparently beginning to show in the present year's crop. The normal increase seems to be some 6,000 or 7,000 tons every two or three years. But the probable increase for the present season is about 15,000 tons, which as suggested may be due to extensive planting stimulated by " boom prices ". Considerable additions to the acreage under cocoa are being made in the Ondo Province and in the adjacent districts of neighbouring Provinces. In Ondo Province the cocoa crop in 1930-31 was some 1,700 tons, in 1931-32 it was 3,000 tons, and in 1932-33 it reached 4,800 tons.

The annual increase cannot be expected to continue at this high rate but it may reasonably be expected that there will be some increase for some years to come and that a production of cocoa of 100,000 tons will be reached.

Cotton.

Northern Provinces.—Cotton is grown all over the Northern Provinces for the local hand spinning and weaving industry, but the growing of cotton for export is almost entirely confined to the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. A considerable quantity is grown in the Kano Province but this is almost completely absorbed by the local weaving industry. In the exporting areas American cotton, Allen's Long staple, has now completely replaced the local indigenous types and the cotton exported from Northern Nigeria has a high reputation for uniformity and reliability. The following table shows the quantity exported and the price paid to the producer in recent years :—

Exports of American Cotton (in bales each of 400 lb. net) and buying prices (in pence per pound of seed cotton).

Year.	*Bales.*	*Price.*
1928–29	24,686	2·25d. falling to 2·125d.
1929–30	34,389	1·6d. falling to 1·2d.
1930–31	13,849	0·8d. falling to 0·5d.
1931–32	4,811	0·6d. rising to 0·8d.
1932–33	21,800*	0·8d. and 0·9d. fluctuating.

There are no statistics available to show the normal annual consumption of the local weaving industry, so that it is impossible to give any figure for total production. The quantity absorbed locally must, however, be fairly considerable and is probably also fairly stable. Therefore it is probable that the total production has not fluctuated so greatly in response to world prices as the above figures for exports indicate. When prices are low or the crop is short the local industry competes directly with the export trade and the price in the local markets rises above that paid by the exporters. The local demand is in a sense a safeguard to cotton growing in the Northern Provinces for, no matter how the world price of cotton falls, this local demand always exists and cotton is grown to meet it. With this as a nucleus the industry can expand again very rapidly.

The cotton growing industry received a severe set-back in the 1931-32 season and the exports fell to 4,800 bales. This reduction was not caused entirely by the low price. The locust situation caused the farmer to concentrate on food crops at the expense of cotton cultivation. Last season—1932-33—the export increased again to 21,000 bales and there is every indication that even with prices at their present level this figure will be greatly exceeded next season if weather conditions are normal.

Cotton production in the Northern Provinces is capable of further expansion but the gross possible production is definitely limited. An export of 50,000 bales may well be reached within the next few years when a good season as regards weather coincides with a favourable economic situation, but it is doubtful if 60,000 bales will be exceeded or even reached—

(*a*) unless the price of seed cotton should for a few years vary around 3d. per lb., or

(*b*) until the whole farming system is radically changed by the introduction of mixed farming involving as it does the use of animals for the production of manure and for ploughing.

* Approximate to end of March.

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Southern Provinces.—Cotton growing for export in the Southern Provinces is mainly confined to the Oyo and Abeokuta Provinces. It is grown as a catch crop and is interplanted with cowpeas, egusi and late maize or yams—it is seldom grown as a sole crop.

	Native Cotton.		Improved Ishan.	
Season.	*Bales.*	*Price.*	*Bales.*	*Price.*
1928-29	5,771	$1\frac{1}{4}$d. to $\frac{5}{8}$d.	939	$2\frac{1}{2}$d. to $2\frac{1}{4}$d.
1929-30	2,719	$\frac{5}{8}$d. to $\frac{5}{16}$d.	6,026	$1\frac{5}{8}$d. to $\frac{7}{8}$d.
1930-31	313	$\frac{1}{2}$d. to $\frac{3}{8}$d.	4,289	$\frac{3}{4}$d. to $\frac{5}{8}$d.
1931-32	4	$\frac{1}{2}$d. to $\frac{3}{8}$d.	1,330	$\frac{3}{4}$d. to $\frac{5}{8}$d.
1932-33	1	$\frac{1}{2}$d.	800 (Estimated.)	

Bales of 400 lb.—price in pence per lb.

Since 1930 Improved Ishan has replaced the indigenous native cotton for export. Native cotton is now only grown for local weaving, for with prices as low as they are at present it is almost unsaleable in the world's markets. Should the price paid for seed cotton rise to a level of about $1\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb. it is probable that a very considerably increased acreage, compared with the present season, will be planted and an export of 10,000 bales could be produced. It is possible that with an even higher price a slightly greater export could be anticipated but it is unlikely that the Southern Provinces will ever produce much above 10,000 bales for export. There are large areas where it is probable that cotton could be grown satisfactorily but such areas are only scantily populated and cotton growing on a big scale cannot be expected under existing conditions.

Total exports for statistical years: 1928, cwt. 74,956; 1929, cwt. 117,302; 1930, cwt. 160,166; 1931, cwt. 70,301; 1932, cwt. 23,818.

Benniseed.—The growing of benniseed for export has hitherto been confined almost entirely to the Tiv people of the Benue Province, but it is grown on a small scale for local consumption in most parts of Northern Nigeria. In the Benue Province benniseed is the only money crop of the Tiv farmer and as he depends upon it entirely as a source of cash the fall in price has so far stimulated him to increased production. The export of benniseed fluctuated between 1,000 and 2,000 tons previous to 1925 but since then it has risen to 10,500 tons in 1932. There has recently been a tendency for the growing of benniseed to spread to adjacent Provinces and a steady increase in production can therefore be expected.

Rubber.—There was at one time a small export of wild rubber from Southern Nigeria, but it is doubtful if any wild rubber is now exported. The 2,000 tons or so which are exported annually are produced mainly from one or two European-owned plantations, but there are also a few small African-owned plantations. The industry is not of any importance and the output is unlikely to increase with rubber at its present price.

Kola.—In recent years kola has been extensively planted all over Southern Nigeria particularly in the Colony and the Abeokuta Province. Since it will grow well on soils which are unsuitable for cocoa it is now being planted by farmers in the Benin and Onitsha Provinces. In 1928 some 6,000 tons of kola nuts were imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, but by 1932 the imports had fallen to the neighbourhood of 1,000 tons. At the same time local production has increased considerably. Kola nuts are used entirely for local consumption the chief market being the Northern Provinces, so that it is impossible to give more than an estimate of the quantity produced locally.

Year.	*Estimated total local production.*	*Year.*	*Estimated total local production.*
1928	3,700 tons	1931	9,900 tons.
1929	6,300 tons.	1932	10,700 tons.
1930	6,800 tons.		

It is estimated therefore that during the last five years kola production has increased at the rate of approximately 1,000 tons per annum, and in view of the widespread extension of cultivation there is every indication that over-production is imminent since the market for kola nuts is definitely restricted.

Ginger.—Ginger is at present a crop of minor importance in the trade of Nigeria, but as it is a relatively high-priced product, and Nigerian ginger is already gaining a reputation for quality, the industry is capable of considerable expansion. It is grown for export only in Southern Zaria and parts of the Plateau Province, and the amount exported at present amounts to only 60 tons.

Pineapples.—Experimental shipments of pineapples have been made to the United Kingdom and satisfactory results have been obtained. Efforts are in consequence being made by the Department of Agriculture to test the possibility of developing an export trade with this fruit.

2. Forestry.

The forest area of Nigeria is approximately 233,000 square miles in extent; these forests are of four main types, viz.:—

	Sq. miles.		*Sq. miles.*
Mangrove forests occupying an approximate area of	7,000	Mixed deciduous forests occupying an approximate area of	14,000
Tropical rain forests occupying an approximate area of	37,000	Savannah and orchard forests occupying an approximate area of	175,000

The timber in the savannah and orchard forests is of no great commercial value.

Like all other forests, those of Nigeria have a *direct* and *indirect* utility, and in appraising the economic worth of the forest estate due value must be given to both these considerations.

The average annual value of forest produce exported in the last five years is £380,000; the annual value of the internal trade is estimated at not less than £2,800,000. The latter figure is almost certainly an under-estimate.

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Timber.—The merchantable forests cover about 53,000 square miles (including 9,500 square miles of reserves). It is estimated that the gross timber increment is about 300,000,000 cubic feet per annum, but only about one-third of this is utilized. Much the greater part is used locally for building, etc., and imports (averaging over 4,000,000 cubic feet) exceed exports (averaging about 2,700,000 cubic feet).

The principal timbers exploited for exportation are mahogany and other hardwoods. There is room for expansion in this production as there are large foreign imports into the United Kingdom, but development will meet with several difficulties. Any assurance of permanent supplies is hampered by the agricultural practice of shifting cultivation, involving the destruction of forest. Freight charges, both within Nigeria and between the Colony and the United Kingdom, represent a very large percentage of the cost of the timber. A full development will also require the establishment of a trade in sawn timber; the Forest Department is drawing attention to the encouragement of this and to the proper antiseptic treatment of timber.

Wood fuel, charcoal, etc.—There is a large local consumption of wood as fuel, estimated at 100,000,000 cubic feet per annum. Of this about 2,000,000 is sold to mines, markets, etc. There are possibilities of increased utilization of charcoal, which is efficiently produced in native kilns, in connexion with producer gas stationary engines.

Minor Forest Products.—Exports of other forest products (excluding palm products and rubber, dealt with under Agriculture) on the average of the five years 1927-31 have been as follows:—

Type of Produce.	*Exports.*	
	Value.	*Quantity.*
	£	
Gum Arabic	3,871	2,421 cwt.
Gum copal	85	200 cwt.
Gums, others	196	91 cwt.
Shea butter	3,048	93 tons
Shea nuts	59,615	6,484 tons
Forest nuts and kernels other than palm	131	52 tons
Edible oil seeds	2,758	—
Oils, vegetable and wood	888	29 tons.
Beeswax and others	—	—
Gutta-percha	620	200 cwt.
Piassava fibre	8,966	435 tons
Fibres, others	13	½ ton.
Ivory	142	21 cwt.
Total	£80,333	

These are all wild products collected as more or less spare-time occupations and in most cases available in almost unlimited quantities.

Shea produce is collected almost entirely by women and children as a spare-time rural industry in the Northern Provinces and is not at present likely to develop much.

Piassava fibre for the manufacture of street and stable brooms, &c., supplies the raw material of a similar rural industry in the south.

Gum arabic as an industry has recently been organized by the Forestry Department, and the result is that the output has increased from a value of under £900 in 1928 to £10,970 in 1932; this small boom also reacted favourably on other gums. The supply of gum arabic is limited by the geographical area in which suitable gum trees will grow but a fourfold or fivefold increase in present production is possible.

Camwood used to be a large item of export but is now replaced on the home market by aniline dyes.

Beeswax is another material which used to be collected and exported; there are large quantities of this material in the country.

Tanning materials are produced in substantial quantities for local use. They are not at present exported but the local Mangrove (*Rhizophora racemosa*) produces a bark equal to that of the Indian Ocean mangroves.

Steps are being taken to try to develop this trade, and sample consignments have recently been despatched to England. Other forest materials used largely in local trade and barter include dyes, fibres, cordage, gums, canes, resins, rubber, oils, and tallows and edible fruits and leaves of all kinds. These and other fruit products are of very great importance in native economy although no exact money value can be placed upon them.

The number of persons employed in forest work of various kinds is shown in the following table, all the figures in which are only approximate.

	Value of material.	*Number of people employed.*
	£	
Timber Concessions	206,205	27,650
Other lumbering	194,620	9,850
Sylvan produce collectors	271,800	88,000
Firewood gatherers, Charcoal burners	1,250,000	40,000
Carpenters, etc., canoe manufacturers	600,000	8,000
Workers in minor forests produce, Cord-weavers, etc.	200,000	4,000
Tanners	154,000	17,000
Hunters	—	8,100
Other forest occupations	—	4,200
Total	£2,876,625	206,800

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The forests have also an indirect value, less obvious but probably of little less importance than their direct value. The chief high forest areas (the rain and deciduous forests) occupy a position athwart the moisture-laden sea breezes of the summer months, and accordingly exercise a marked influence on rainfall, assist in maintaining stable relative humidity, upon the maintenance of which the agricultural crops of the country depend, and prevent erosion and silting. The savannah forests exercise similar influences which although less in absolute intensity affect very much larger areas. In addition through the vast savannah and orchard forests there extend long "fingers" of deciduous forests closely following the stream beds and stretching many miles into the grasslands of the north.

The maintenance of these forms of indirect utility is not yet satisfactorily secured and climatic retrogression, accompanied by other prejudicial conditions, is not impossible in the future; but this can be retarded by measures to prevent further destruction of high forest. Fortunately in the south such reservation measures are proposed in connexion with the development of the timber trade.

3. Animal Husbandry.

In Nigeria the majority of the live stock are in the Northern Provinces but there are considerable numbers of domestic animals in the Southern Provinces.

The following are the figures given:—

	Northern Provinces.	*Southern Provinces.*	*Annual profit on.* £
Cattle	3,000,000*	122,584	1,405,162
Sheep	1,883,065	467,743	195,900
Goats	4,994,979	783,831	432,018
Horses	194,298	1,372	176,103
Donkeys	529,249	20,751*	183,333
Camels	2,221	—	2,832
Swine	51,249	20,000*	35,624
	Total Annual gross Profit		£2,430,972

These figures do not include the value of the hides and skins but these are given in the Trade returns, and in recent years total in value:—

1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
£	£	£	£
929,416	874,822	725,666	625,623

In the annual gross profit are included sales for slaughter and other sales and consumption of butter and milk. These figures are obtained from various enquiries now being made in different parts of Nigeria where the marketing facilities, pastures, disease position, and other factors are extremely variable.

In the case of cattle the gross annual profit per hundred head of cattle is found to be approximately £45; in sheep 33⅓ per cent. of value, in goats 40 per cent. of value, in horses 20 per cent. of value, in donkeys 33⅓ per cent. of value, in camels 15 per cent. of value, in swine 100 per cent. of their value. The prices of all live-stock except poultry have dropped considerably in the past two years and the figures given for annual profit are based on the present valuation of animals in the local markets and do not represent their true valuation, especially in the case of cattle; female live-stock would not be sold (except in an emergency such as has happened in the past two years) to obtain tax money. This also applies in the case of mares and other female breeding stock and is entirely caused by the difficulty of obtaining money in normal ways for payment of tax.

Recorded exports of animal products excepting hides and skins are inconsiderable. Records are available of animals shipped to the Gold Coast or elsewhere, but not of animals exported overland.

Meat.—It is estimated that during 1932 there were 218,000 cattle slaughtered in the Northern Provinces and 230,176 exported to the Southern Provinces by rail and road for slaughter purposes, a total of 448,176. Of the cattle proceeding to the Southern Provinces 90,281 crossed Jebba bridge on hoof and 39,895 went by the railway, and it is estimated that at least a further 100,000 went to the south by other routes particularly from Adamawa and Sokoto.

At present cattle are mainly taken on the hoof to slaughter. This involves considerable loss of condition *en route* as journeys are frequently long. Suggestions have been made for the erection of a plant at Kano for slaughtering cattle with the object of exporting meat to the Southern Provinces and possibly to other parts of West Africa but nothing has materialized so far. The railway have recently made a big reduction on the freight charges for cattle and it is hoped this will help to increase the numbers of cattle carried by the railway.

Hides and Skins.—There is a large production of hides and skins, and an important export trade (valued at £625,000 in 1932). There is still room for considerable improvement in the flaying and drying, but propaganda work is being carried out by the Veterinary Department and some progress has already been made.

Ghee.—There is a local production of ghee (clarified butter) among the nomadic Fulani, but production on a large scale is dependent on some commercial firm taking it up. Messrs. Unilevers, Ltd., have taken a trial consignment with the object of testing its use in the manufacture of cooking fats and margarine.

* Estimated as below actual numbers.

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Work Animals.—The economic value of horses, donkeys, cattle and camels for transport purposes is difficult to estimate, and what the natives of the Northern Provinces would do without them is difficult to surmise. These animals, particularly the donkey, are used to carry loads not only locally but great distances to the railway or other points from which motor transport is now used to move produce from buying centres to the railway.

Sheep and Goats.—A great many of the sheep slaughtered for food in Nigeria are imported from French territory but most of the goats slaughtered are reared in Nigeria. These animals provide most of the meat consumed by natives in areas away from the larger towns where cattle are more often slaughtered.

Poultry.—Apart from the local trade in poultry and eggs there is a definite industry, in Zaria and Kano Provinces particularly, in the rearing of turkeys, guinea fowl, and ducks for export to other parts of Nigeria. The value of the local trade in poultry, even at the low values placed on birds locally, amounts to a very large sum and they provide a very large amount of food for the population. It would be difficult to estimate the value of poultry in Nigeria from the economic point of view.

Swine.—The raising of pigs, particularly in the Southern Provinces and other non-Muslim areas, has a definite importance and in view of the amount of pork imported, evidently for the native trade, it seems surprising that local enterprise has not done more to capture this trade. Pigs thrive in Nigeria and food-stuffs for fattening are cheap.

Camels are used in the Provinces bordering on the desert country for transport of cotton and other produce to centres from which it can be transported by motor lorry. They are of value in the sandy country on account of the large loads they can carry while existing on the country.

4. Minerals.

A considerable amount of geological survey work has been done by the Geological Survey Department, formed in 1919; notably a survey of the tinfields which enabled unsuspected deposits to be opened up; surveys of the western and eastern railway areas; a detailed study of the coal area; and an investigation of the Minna-Birnin Gwari goldbelt. Latterly the Department has concentrated on the location and development of water in the more arid parts of the Northern Provinces and considerable success has been achieved in tapping underground water.

The principal minerals commercially produced are tin, coal, gold, silver, lead and zinc. Salt is exploited locally by native methods. Deposits of mica, lignite, limestone, iron and (possibly) oil exist but are not at present worked. Details are as follows:—

Tin.—The principal tin-mining area is in Bauchi, north of the Benue River and west of Bornu. Jos, the centre of the tinfields, is connected by light railway with the Lagos-Kano line and by a standard guage-line with Port Harcourt. Tin has been mined and smelted by natives for the past century or more, but the greater part of the production is now in the hands of European companies.

Output was formerly in excess of 10,000 tons of ore per annum, the maximum being in 1929 with 15,335 tons of ore, metallic content 10,734 tons, of a value of £2,183,551; but in 1931 Nigeria entered into an agreement with other important tin-producing countries to restrict production, in view of the low prices due to over-production. In 1932 the export was 5,967 tons of ore and the present output is at the rate of 3,341 tons per annum (metallic content) while potential output is estimated at 13,000 tons. The original restriction scheme was due to expire not later than August, 1934, but it has now been renewed for another three years.

Practically the whole of the Nigerian ore is exported to the United Kingdom for smelting.

Coal is found in the neighbourhood of Enugu (151 miles from Port Harcourt) and that coal-field has at present been traced within an area of about 80 miles by 20 miles. Other considerable deposits probably exist. Only two mines, Udi and Iva, owned by Government, are at present worked and further prospecting is suspended as the potential output of these is over 1,200 tons per day and since operations started in 1915 they have met all local demands. In 1931 a total of 273,000 tons was mined.

The Nigerian Railway and Marine Department draw their entire supplies of coal from these mines. Sales are also made to the Gold Coast and to steamers calling at Port Harcourt or engaged in local transport.

Gold.—Very little systematic prospecting has been carried out and practically no ore reserves have been proved; 17,847 ounces have been produced from 1914-1932 inclusive, 2,700 ounces being the output for 1932. During the last few months an enormously increased amount of attention has been devoted to gold and the output now exceeds 1,000 ounces of bullion per month, at present prices valued at about £5,500. This increased attention is due largely to the present premium on gold, but also to the supplies of labour available as a result of restriction of tin mining. If the present conditions persist for some time the industry might become established on a sound basis, and the present rate of production might not be seriously curtailed even if the tin industry returned to full production.

Silver Lead. Lead-Zinc.—During 1931, 2,015 tons of silver lead-ore was exported from Zurak, containing an average of 125 ounces silver per ton; the output for 1932 dropped to 683 tons which contained about the same quantity of silver. All this ore came from one shoot which now appears to be exhausted and the future of the property is problematical.

A deposit of lead-zinc at Abakaliki has been partially developed by Nigerian Base Metals Corporation, Limited, but owing to the low price of lead and zinc all work has been suspended.

Numerous deposits of these ores are known, but, owing to their isolation and resulting high cost of transport, are unlikely to be of any commercial value and consequently few have been seriously examined.

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Mica.—Two small deposits are held under mining title from which a few tons yearly might be produced if prices improved. The mica found so far has been of indifferent quality.

Lignite.—Deposits are reported to be extensive and of good quality. The amount of capital required for development and plant is large thus necessitating a big output for profitable operation. Available markets for the products appear to be restricted and until there is an assured outlet for a reasonable quantity development is considered unlikely.

Oil.—The presence of oil in Nigeria is indicated by the bituminous deposit in the Southern Provinces but nothing has yet been proved.

Salt.—Apart from the Lake Chad area, which is too distant to compete with imported salt, only small deposits, exploited by the local natives, are known. Many of these have proved to be too poor to compete with the imported article and have been abandoned.

Limestone.—Several deposits have been investigated in connexion with projects for the local manufacture of cement but conditions appear to have been unfavourable.

Iron.—Extensive deposits of iron-ore occur in various parts of the country but all are reported to be too poor or too far from the coast to be of commercial value.

5. Fisheries.

The coast, rivers, and creeks of Nigeria are well stocked with fish but at present no attempt has been made to develop their resources on a commercial scale. There is, however, a considerable native industry in catching and smoke-drying fish on the coast which are then traded in the inland markets where they command a higher price than the dried fish imported from Europe. The chief centres of these fishing activities are the coast round Lagos and at Tom Shot on the Calabar Estuary, though smaller fisheries exist along the entire coast line. There are no records of the number of people engaged in this industry nor of the value of the annual catch.

B.

1. Foodstuffs.

It is not possible to aver that Nigeria is self supporting as regards foodstuffs, but it is extremely likely that in the event of necessity arising it would be found that it was singularly independent of outside commodities.

Importations of foodstuffs are considerable but it is doubtful if any of them, with the exception of salt, are prime necessities although various communities now use them regularly. In order of importance and possible necessity the principal foodstuff importations are:—

Salt.—Imports remain fairly stable at about one million cwt. per annum. A large inter-tribal trade formerly existed in locally-won salt, and deposits are to be found in several parts of Nigeria. It is highly probable that if imported salt became rare this old trade would revive.

Fish (dried).—During the past five years importations have been 359,000; 352,000; 329,000; 167,000; 282,000 cwt. This fish is largely consumed in the Eastern Provinces where meat is very scarce, although a market is also found over a large part of Nigeria. But the native certainly existed without this fish in the past, and there is little doubt that local fisheries could be made to produce a great deal more than they do at present.

Rice.—For the last four years importations have been as follows:—221,000; 257,000; 172,000; 152,000 cwt. Spread over the population of Nigeria these quantities are negligible. Rice is grown in parts of Nigeria and local production could be increased.

Flour.—These imports are too small to warrant the assumption of necessity. From 84,000 cwt in 1928 they have declined to 49,000 cwt. in 1932.

Milk.—Importations of preserved milk have averaged a million pounds in weight for the past five years, but it is probable that the non-native population consume 75 per cent. of this.

Sugar.—In the past five years importations have been:—84,000; 105,000; 117,000; 57,000; 79,000 cwt.

2. Internal Trade and Production.

The main stream of overseas trade is in the hands of non-native individuals or firms, while the innumerable tributaries of the produce trade, which unite to form the exports, and the minor branches into which imported merchandise is directed for sale in thousands of markets and the vast net-work of local trade, are almost entirely in the hands of native middlemen, market-men, and women.

The producer, if we except tin production, is always, and the consumer, except for a few special articles of imported goods, nearly always, a native. In consequence the bulk of the trade of Nigeria, however little this aspect of it is reflected in trade statistics, is internal trade.

This trade is, for the greater part, trade in agricultural produce, as is to be expected in a country practically all of whose foodstuffs are grown locally. The data collected for the World Agricultural Census of 1930 indicate that, excluding palm products and much edible fruit and vegetables like coconuts, plantains, potatoes, pumpkins, and so forth, the annual yield of Nigeria is over 12 million tons. This alone would provide over 3½ lb. of food *per diem* for each man, woman, and child.

In addition, the supplies of meat in the north and fish in the south are considerable. Thus, with over 3 million cattle and 9 million sheep and goats the annual herd-increase, in a normal year, exceeds 300,000 cattle and 2,700,000 sheep and goats.

This will give about 5 lb. of beef and just under 4 lb. of mutton per head of population *per annum*: this is not very much compared, say, with the United States' *per capita* consumption of 67 lb. of beef *per annum* (1911-1921), but it is not negligible.

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The quantity of fish consumed cannot be estimated: but, indirectly, the beneficial effects of a fish diet are emphasized by the observations of the Southern Provinces Medical Census Officer that among persons of 40 years and over the proportion of poorly nourished persons is very much lower among the Ijaws of the Creek area than among the inland Yorubas of Abeokuta and the Forest tribes of the Cameroons. The figures are:—

Tribe.	*Percentages of poorly nourished persons over 40.*	
	Male.	*Female.*
Cameroons Forest Tribes ...	30	48
Yorubas	26	49
Ijaws	16	23

Below the age of 40 the proportion of poorly nourished persons in the areas observed never exceeds 6 per cent. The sacrifice of the old for the young and of the female above reproductive age to the male, the latter a well-marked feature of Indian economic life, is clearly indicated.

VI.—Industry.

No industries, in the accepted sense of the word, are established in Nigeria. There is a soap factory which employs some 70 people and which has a fair local, and small export, trade. A bulk-oil petroleum plant is established and employs 120 people for the tinning and casing of oil for local trade and for re-export. Two soda-water factories keep about sixty men in work, and a cigarette factory, which manufactures from imported tobacco, employs a hundred hands.

Bulking plants for the treatment of palm oil for export in bulk exist at Lagos, Port Harcourt, Koko, Degema, Burutu, and Calabar.

Of local arts and crafts the most important is that of weaving in the Oyo and Kano Provinces, the cotton cloth from these countries finding a ready sale locally and even in the neighbouring French Colonies. Kano is also noted for its brass and silver work and for its coloured leather work. Brass workers are to be found in Bida, Benin, and Calabar, their products having a local sale. Pottery, mat, and basket making are general all over the country but are confined in their range to meet domestic demands.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no entrepôt trade in Nigeria, and there is no tourist traffic.

VIII.—Communications.

1. Waterways.

These are of primary importance to the life of Nigeria. There is a wonderful network of rivers and connecting creeks and on these 185 self-propelled craft are at present operated by commercial interests. In southern Nigeria water transport is the only means of communication in certain places.

The Niger is navigable by sea-going vessels via the Forcados Branch of its delta as far as Warri which is 26 miles from the port of Forcados. There is a weekly mail launch service between Burutu and Baro, a distance of 407 miles. A fortnightly mail launch service runs between Lagos and Sapele, a distance of 227 miles, which in turn is connected at Koko with the Burutu-Forcados-Koko service (60 miles). From Lagos there is also a weekly service to Porto Novo which is 67 miles away, and just over the boundary between Nigeria and Dahomey.

The Upper Niger is navigable by shallow draught stern-wheelers as far as Jebba which is 540 miles from the sea.

At Lokoja, some 340 miles from the Delta, the Niger is joined by its chief tributary the River Benue. Communication is maintained between Lokoja, Makurdi, and Yola (near the boundary with the French Cameroons) by means of shallow-draught vessels, a total distance of 467 miles.

The Imo and Bonny Rivers with their respective ports of Opobo and Port Harcourt, which are used by ocean-going vessels, are the natural outlets for the central Southern Provinces, Port Harcourt being the second most important port in Nigeria. A mail launch service is maintained between Port Harcourt, Degema, and Nembe, some 90 miles.

Further to the eastward, the Cross and Calabar Rivers are available for transport purposes. Ocean steamers go as far as Calabar, which is situated 30 miles from the sea. A regular mail launch service is maintained between Calabar and the stations on the Cross River. During the high water season this service is extended as far as Ikom, a distance of 200 miles. All mail launch services are Government operated.

The British Cameroons are served on the western side by the Akwayafe and Meme Rivers. Ikang can be reached by ocean-going vessels via the Akwayafe River, whilst light craft proceed up to N'dian which is 40 miles from the sea. The Meme River affords a light draft transport up to Bonge, a distance of 45 miles approximately. On the eastern side of the Cameroons, the Tiko River gives access to the port of Tiko which is situated some 20 miles up river and is used by ocean-going vessels.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that there is water communication between Jebba, in the extreme north, and between Yola in the extreme east and the southern sea-board. Again, it is possible to travel by inland waters from Dahomey in the East to the boundary of the British Cameroons.

2. Railways.

The Nigerian Railway consists of two main trunk lines converging at Kaduna and totalling 1,905 route-miles of single line. It is Government owned.

(*a*) *Western Line.*—This comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa stations) to N'Guru, a distance of 847 miles, and passing through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan,

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Oshogbo, Ilorin, Kaduna, Zaria, and Kano. The line crosses the River Niger at Jebba by two bridges having a length of 1,795 feet. Branch lines run from Ifo Junction to Idogo, 27 miles; from Minna to Baro, 111 miles; from Zaria to Kaura-Namoda, 137 miles; from Zaria to Jos, 134 miles. The gauge of the Zaria-Jos branch is 2 feet 6 inches, the remainder of the line being 3 feet 6 inches.

(*b*) *Eastern Line.*—The Eastern main line commences at Port Harcourt on the Bonny River and effects a junction with the Western line at Kaduna. From Kafanchan a connecting line runs to Jos. The line crosses the River Benue at Makurdi by a bridge 2,584 feet long. This is a combined rail and road bridge.

Further expansion of the system has not been neglected and during recent years extensive reconnaissance and traffic surveys have been carried out in promising areas. The principal project involves what would be practically a new main line from Lafia to Lake Chad, the estimated length of this line being 488 miles. A branch line to Sokoto has also been projected but it is evident that expansion must now wait on prosperity.

The lines are laid with varying weights of rail; it was originally considered that 50 lb. rails would carry all the probable traffic, but later experience showed heavier track to be necessary and 55, 60, and 80 lb. rails are now laid for the principal sections.

The rolling stock is good and adequate for the traffic.

Well-appointed passenger trains run between Lagos, Kano, and Jos three times a week and also in connexion with the homeward and outward mail steamers. These trains have sleeping and dining cars. Trains with restaurant cars attached also run regularly between Port Harcourt and Kaduna. Good local services are also maintained. It is now possible to travel from Lagos to Port Harcourt, 1,135 miles, with but one change of carriage and with sleeping and dining-car accommodation throughout. The passenger fares are based on 4d. per mile, 1st class; 2d. per mile, 2nd class; and ¼d. per mile, 3rd class.

Goods rates are based upon a taper, i.e., the basis per ton mile decreases as the distance increases. The exception to this is the first-class rate applying to minerals which is 1d. per ton mile throughout. The rate on cotton goods, provisions, wines, and spirits, etc., equals 3·14d. per ton mile from Lagos to Kano, whilst African foodstuffs are carried at 1·13d. per ton mile. Special rates are quoted for many commodities.

Subsidiary Motor Services.

The railway owns a fleet of motor lorries and tractors, of a total capacity of about 97 tons. The lorries are fitted with governors, limiting speed to 13-15 miles per hour, and are all English-built machines, designed for heavy work, and capable of running over bad roads.

Motor headquarters are at Zaria, where repair shops are situated, and vehicles are stationed at places as far apart as Nguru mile 847 (main line) and Gusau, Kaura Namoda, and Funtua, etc., on the Gusau branch. They cover an enormous area of country, running Nguru-Maiduguri, Gusau-Sokoto-Jega, Birnin Kebbi-Sokoto-Kworre, Gusau-Anka-Jega, Gusau-Kaura Namoda, Tara-Kaura Namoda, Katsina-Faskari-Funtua-Gangara, Karadua-Kankara, and Zaria-Gangara.

Rates are quoted per ton, per vehicle, either by time or day, and the ordinary goods rates are cheap for the class of work done, ranging from 6d. to 8d. per ton mile, according to distance and load of lorry.

Goods are booked through from motor stations to rail stations and ports, at reduced through rates in either direction. In Sokoto, for instance, a way-bill is issued for tonnage loaded at firms' stores and this covers, in one inclusive payment, motor transit, tranship to rail, rail transit to port, off-loading and one week's storage at port, and placing on board—in other words rate at Sokoto, 861 miles from Apapa, is f.o.b. Apapa.

Although 1932-33 was a bad year for trade, railway motors ran 244,434 vehicle miles, and conveyed 537,000 loaded goods ton miles.

3. ROADS.

The roads maintained by Government may be classified as below:—

(i) Roads surfaced with tar or bituminous preparation, 121 miles.

(ii) Earth and gravelled (laterite, quartz, etc.) roads, 3,505 miles.

(iii) In addition, some 190 miles of township roads are maintained, of which 27 are bituminous or tar surfaced.

About 4,300 miles of all-season, and 7,500 miles of dry-season, roads are maintained by Native Administrations.

Through-road communication over long distances exists in Nigeria. The main route from Lagos to the north is open to Jebba on the Niger (282 miles), and passes through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oyo, and Ilorin. There is a route from Lagos to the outskirts of Calabar—the old capital of Southern Nigeria—a distance of 600 miles. This route, after crossing the Niger by a mechanically operated ferry, bifurcates at Onitsha, and one branch goes to Enugu, the administrative centre of the Southern Province. Enugu is connected by road to Port Harcourt on the Bonny River, which is navigable for ocean-going vessels. The distance is about 180 miles. The older roads of the South-Eastern Provinces give very complete intercommunication. The important towns of Sokoto, Zaria, Kano, Katsina, Jos, and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces are connected by all-season roads and a dry-season road runs from Bauchi to Yola, via Numan. From Potiskum a dry-weather road connects Bauchi with Maiduguri, Dikwa, and the shores of Lake Chad. The journey by motor has been made several times from Lake Chad to Khartoum. The journey across the desert from Sokoto or Kano to Algiers has also been made. The French Government operates a service between Niamey, Gao, and Algiers, and facilities are given to join this from Kano. The following summary showing the main transport routes of Nigeria with reference to the carriage of commodities has been compiled by the Government Statistician:—

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SUMMARY OF WATERWAYS, RAILWAYS, AND ROADS SHOWING MEAN MINIMUM DISTANCE OF FARMS FROM METALLED ROADS AND/OR "NAVIGABLE" WATERWAYS AND/OR RAILWAYS.

Province.	*Area of Province* $\angle$	*Mileage of Metalled Roads* R	*Mileage of "Navigable" Waterways* W	*Mileage of Railway* L	*Total Mileage "Main" Transport Lines.* R+W+L	*Mean Minimum Distance from Main Transport Lines* (1) $\frac{8}{27} \times \frac{\angle}{R+W+L}$
Colony	1,381	55·75	142	14	211·75	1·9
Abeokuta ...	4,266	334·50	—	116	450·50	2·8
Benin	8,627	955·00	90	—	1,045·00	2·4
Calabar ...	6,331	679·50	433	—	1,112·50	1·7
Cameroons ...	16,581	330·00	34	—	464·00	10·6
Ijebu	2,456	275·00	10	—	285·00	2·6
Ogoja	7,529	166·00	217	—	383·00	5·8
Ondo	8,211	405·75	62	—	467·75	5·2
Onitsha ...	4,937	702·00	32	90	824·00	1·8
Owerri	10,374	1,095·25	616	109	1,820·25	1·7
Oyo	14,216	669·00	—	114	783·00	5·4
Warri	5,987	328·00	347	—	675·00	2·6
Adamawa ...	35,001	425·00	295	—	720·00	14·4
Bauchi ...	25,977	1,130·50	—	—	1,130·50	6·8
Benue	28,082	313·00	210	177	700·00	11·9
Bornu	45,900	621·00	—	6	627·00	21·7
Ilorin	18,095	301·50	114	88	503·50	10·6
Kabba	10,577	534·00	177	—	711·00	4·4
Kano	17,602	936·00	—	182	1,118·00	4·7
Niger	25,349	1,315·00	121	328	1,764·00	4·3
Plateau ...	10,977	545·25	—	168	713·25	4·6
Sokoto	39,940	1,142·75	135	66	1,343·75	8·8
Zaria	24,278	1,358·75	—	432	1,796·75	4·0

(1) Assumes peripheral roads of $\frac{1}{4}$ the internal road system.

Note:—"Navigable" waterways means those waterways which can be navigated by a mechanically propelled craft.

4. HARBOUR FACILITIES.

Accommodation for ocean-going vessels is provided as follows: Maximum bar draughts are given and draughts alongside wharves where such exist:—

Lagos.—Bar draught 25 feet.

Accommodation.	*No. of ships.*	*Draught.*
Customs Wharf	3	24 feet
Apapa Wharf	4	25 ,,
Marina Buoys...	4	24 ,,
Ijora Wharf	2	18 ,,
Bulk Oil Wharf	1	25 ,,
United Africa Co.'s Wharf	1	25 ,,
Pool Buoys	2	25 ,,
Pool Anchorage	3	19 to 22 feet
Total	20	

Forcados Estuary.—The draught of vessels using the Forcados estuary ports is limited to the Forcados bar draught, which is 16 feet. These ports are Forcados, Burutu, Warri, Koko, and Sapele.

Forcados.—Vessels cannot berth alongside at the port of Forcados, but there is anchorage room for several vessels.

Burutu.—There is accommodation for three vessels alongside the wharf belonging to the United Africa Company, the draught at low water being from 11 to 17 feet. Good anchorage is available.

Warri.—Two vessels can lie alongside the private wharves of Messrs. John Holt & Company. The Government jetty can accommodate a small vessel.

A Government mooring buoy provides mooring accommodation for two vessels, i.e., stern moorings to the buoy and with their own anchors down.

Koko.—Anchorage exists for three or four vessels.

Sapele.—Good anchorage for three or four vessels.

Akassa.—The recommended draught for Akassa is 14 feet. Good anchorage for several vessels exists close to the wharf.

Bonny Estuary.—The recommended draught over Bonny bar is 21 feet. There is no berth at Bonny, but practically unlimited anchorage exists. This estuary leads to Buguma, Degema (Abonema), and Port Harcourt.

Buguma.—The draught is limited by the depth of the Cawthorne Channel which has a maximum of 18 feet. Three vessels may anchor here.

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Abonema.—Draught limited by Cawthorne Channel to 18 feet. Good anchorage for several vessels and two vessels can berth at the wooden jetties belonging to the United Africa Company and one at the Bulk Oil Wharf which is a modern erection.

Port Harcourt.—At the main wharfage there is accommodation for four vessels with a draught of 24 feet. One more vessel can berth at the coal transporter and one at the old coal tip. Draught 20 feet.

Two small vessels can lie in the Pool above Port Harcourt and one at the Quarantine Buoy, three miles down river.

There is no anchorage room off the port.

Though vessels can load to 24 feet at the wharves, the draught on Bonny Bar limits them to 21 feet.

Opobo.—The recommended draught over Opobo Bar is 13 feet.

Two private wharves, one of them being a bulk oil wharf, provide berths for two ships.

Anchorage exists for three or four vessels within convenient reach of the port.

Calabar.—Recommended maximum draught is 20 feet.

The small Government wharf can berth one vessel with draught not exceeding 16 feet.

A Government mooring buoy provides a swinging berth for another and there is anchorage room for about three ships, draught not exceeding the 20 feet maximum.

Victoria.—There is anchorage room for about four vessels within easy distance of the Government jetty. Deep water exists suitable for any vessel trading to the West Coast.

Tiko.—The recommended draught for vessels visiting Tiko is 16 feet. This restriction is due to the vessels having to cross Bimbia Bar.

One vessel can berth alongside the African Fruit Company's steel wharf.

Notes:—

Ample warehouse accommodation exists at the Lagos, Apapa, and Port Harcourt wharves.

Warehouses are provided at all other ports.

Light and buoyage dues are payable at all ports for every ship of a registered tonnage of 100 tons.

Berthage dues, berthing dues, mooring-buoy dues, towage dues, pilotage dues, and anchorage dues are also payable in respect of shipping.

Harbour dues are payable for passengers and cargo.

Docks and Slipways.

There are three Government floating docks available for use, two of which are situated at Apapa Dockyard (Lagos) and the other at Port Harcourt.

At Lagos there is also a floating dock owned by the Nigerian Dry Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, which has a lifting power of 2,700 tons and which can take vessels with a maximum draft of 18 feet.

At Calabar the United Africa Company have a dry dock which can accommodate a vessel up to 600 tons displacement.

Government slipways are at Lagos, Forcados, and Calabar and at the latter port there is also a Government slip leased to Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which is suitable for vessels up to 120 tons displacement.

Shipping Services Maintained.

The vessels of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steamship Company run regularly and at frequent intervals between England and Nigeria. Both these companies are under the management of Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, and constitute one service. The mail steamers sailing from Liverpool run fortnightly, and on the outward passage call regularly at Freetown (Sierra Leone), Takoradi and Accra (Gold Coast), Lagos, and Port Harcourt or Calabar (Nigeria). The vessels on the Calabar mail service call at Victoria (Cameroons) under British mandate.

Calls are made every four weeks at Funchal (Madeira), Bathurst (Gambia) and Monrovia (Liberia). The terminal port of call is Port Harcourt and Calabar on alternate voyages. A branch steamer plies between Lagos, Forcados, and Port Harcourt in connexion with the mail vessel operating the Calabar-Victoria service. On the homeward passage a call is made at either Las Palmas or Teneriffe (Canary Islands) instead of at Madeira.

Monthly services are also maintained by the Woermann Linie between Southampton and Nigeria, the Holland West Afrika Lijn between Havre and Nigeria, and the Fabre-Fraissinet Line between Marseilles and Nigeria.

A regular service between Bordeaux and Porto Novo (Dahomey) is maintained by the Chargeurs Reunis. Regular launch services through the creeks between Lagos and Porto Novo and between Lagos and Epe are maintained by Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, the Woermann Linie, and the Holland West Afrika Lijn.

Airways.

There are no regular airway services to Nigeria. Landing grounds exist at Lagos, Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi, Yola, and Maiduguri, but their condition is indifferent and ample notification should be given by aviators who wish to make use of them.

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IX.—Tariff.

The Customs tariff of Nigeria is purely a revenue tariff. It has been designed to impose as little burden as may be possible on the poorer classes and only luxury items are dutiable at high rates.

The tariff is mainly specific in character, all articles under Group 1, i.e., food, drink, and tobacco, being included at specific rates whilst petroleum, nearly all woven goods, and sundry minor articles are also scheduled similarly. In 1932 the percentage of specific duties to the total revenue was 72 and in 1933 the percentage will be still higher since woven goods have only this year been transferred from the *ad valorem* rates.

Ad valorem duties are imposed on various miscellaneous articles, the rates being 15 per cent. or 10 per cent. assessable on the purchase price in the country of purchase.

Only articles especially scheduled are dutiable, and even then a free list grants exemptions when these articles are imported under certain conditions. The exemptions are mainly in respect of Government importations; importations deemed to be of general benefit to Nigeria; essential motor accessories; implements, instruments, and tools used in various professions and trades.

No Imperial preference is in operation, existing treaties precluding that possibility.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Comptroller of Customs is Imperial Trade Correspondent for the Board of Trade and should be approached on all trade matters by interested firms. Nigeria has no trade representative overseas nor are there any overseas representatives in Nigeria.

SIERRA LEONE.

I.—Situation, etc.

The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,925 square miles) and lies between latitude 6° 55′ and 10° 00′ north and longitude 10° 18′ and 13° 18′ west. The portions administered strictly as Colony are the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, the Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe in Sherbro Island. The total area amounts to some 260 square miles.

Freetown, the capital, is situated at the northern extremity of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour which affords good anchorage close to the shore for the largest ships. The greater portion of the Peninsula is mountainous and well wooded, the conical peaks, of which the highest is Picket Hill (2,912 feet), being visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

The Protectorate (27,665 square miles) is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow being from north-east to south-west. Most of the rivers have wide estuaries; and, although none of them is navigable for ocean-going steamers, several of them provide useful waterways for lesser craft, particularly during the wet season.

Excluding the mountainous peninsula, the Colony and Protectorate as a whole may be generally described as flat and low-lying in the south and west and broken and elevated in the north and east, where the Loma and Tingi mountains rise to over 6,000 feet. The nature of the vegetation varies considerably. South of latitude 8° 30′ north dense bush country (originally tropical forest) is as a rule encountered; but this gives place as one travels northward to more open or " orchard bush " country.

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting until October. The rains are as a rule ushered in during the latter part of March and April by a series of tornadoes. Similar phenomena, though as a rule of a less violent nature, are experienced toward the end of the wet season. The dry north-easterly " Harmattan " wind usually blows at intervals during the December-February period, visibility being thereby greatly restricted owing to the fine dust carried down by it (believed to be from the Sahara). During this period hot days and cool nights are the rule.

The shade temperature at Freetown varies during the year from about 65° to 95° Fahrenheit. The average maximum and minimum may be placed at 87° and 74°, respectively.

The average annual rainfall at Freetown over a forty-year period has amounted to 152 inches. July and August are as a rule the wettest months.

Land in the Colony belongs to the Crown, but considerable portions have been alienated and prescriptive titles have been acquired. It is therefore difficult in many cases to ascertain title to land without recourse to legal procedure.

Land in the Protectorate is held by the Tribal Authority of each chiefdom on behalf of the people of the chiefdom.

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II.—Population.

The population at the census of 1931 was:—

	Colony.	*Protectorate.*	*Total.*
African native tribes	61,783	1,667,789	1,729,572
Other African natives	32,846	3,046	35,892
African non-natives	929	219	1,148
Asiatics	444	772	1,216
Europeans	420	231	651
	96,422	1,672,057	1,768,479

The Colony in its early years was used as a home for Africans destitute in and about London and later for liberated African slaves. The descendants of these people (included above as " other African natives ") still form a substantial proportion of the population of the Colony itself, but the vast majority of the Protectorate inhabitants are indigenous Africans living in tribal communities. Immigration and emigration are not now of any great importance in the economic life of Sierra Leone. There is constant movement between the Colony, Protectorate, and neighbouring territories, but no considerable net inflow or outflow. The European population are of course not permanent residents and the Asiatic population consists very largely of Syrians engaged in trade.

Of the total population of the Colony proper, 96,422, Freetown, the administrative capital of both Colony and Protectorate, contained 55,359 persons. The occupations of the Colony are therefore predominantly commercial, administrative, and industrial. Elsewhere much the greatest part of the population is engaged in agriculture.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African Colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consist of £1 and 10s. notes, and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., and $\frac{1}{10}$d., issued by the Board.

2. *Banks.*—Bank of British West Africa, Limited—two branches and five Agencies. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), Limited—one branch.

3. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—Head Office and 20 Agencies. At the 31st December, 1932, the liabilities of the Bank to depositors, etc., were £66,582.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

At the 31st of December, 1932, the total debt outstanding was £2,141,273. The amounts provided for charges in the Estimates for 1933 were (*a*) interest £84,306 (including £54,119 payable by the Government railway), and (*b*) sinking funds, £18,549 (including £14,281 payable by the Government railway). The aggregate value of sinking funds at the end of 1932 was £676,147. Particulars are given in the Appendix.

2. *Revenue.*

(A) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of Estimates for* 1933).

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	£	£	£
Motor-bus service	2,700	4,170	— 1,470
Post Office	13,895	16,761	— 2,866
Electrical Department	12,420	9,101	+ 3,319
Railway	160,285	214,845	— 54,560
	£189,300	£244,877	—£55,577

Net deficit £55,577.

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Per cent.*
(1) Customs, i.e.:—			
Import Duties	310,500		
Export „	119,500		
		430,000	71·6
(2) House and Poll Taxes		83,000	13·8
(3) Fees, etc.		33,429	5·5
(4) Licences, Port Dues, Rent and Interest and Miscellaneous Revenue		54,555	9·1
		£600,984	100

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(B) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

*The customs revenue collected in 1932 was divided as follows:—

	£
(i) Foodstuffs (including drinks)	61,697
(ii) Partly manufactured articles	93,296
(iii) Manufactured articles	166,301
(iv) Miscellaneous articles (including parcels by parcel post)	6,111
	£327,405

*Note.—(i) All food and drink (Class I—Official Classification) exclusive of tobacco unmanufactured £92,340, and manufactured tobacco £17,571.

(ii) Partly manufactured articles, viz.:—Lumber £715, pitch £18, tar £85, grease £30, wax £1. Goods unmanufactured £107, also unmanufactured tobacco £92,340.

(iii) All manufactured articles (Class III—Official Classification) also including manufactured tobacco £17,571.

(iv) Parcels by parcel post (Class IV—Official Classification) and including (raw products) viz.:—Lime £17, groundnuts £12, raw cotton £1, nuts and kernels—other £10.

As per official classification:

	£
(i) Food, drink, and tobacco	171,608
(ii) Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	996
(iii) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	148,730
(iv) Parcels by parcel post	6,071
	£327,405

	£
(i) United Kingdom	128,011
(ii) Other Empire	13,441
(iii) Foreign countries...	185,953
	£327,405

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of estimates for* 1933, *excluding Colonial Development Fund Expenditure).*

	£	*Per cent.*
(1) Deficit on self-balancing Departments (See 2(A)) ...	55,577	9·7
(2) Debt Charges	34,455	6·0
(3) Administration	238,190	41·6
(4) Economic Development	35,673	6·2
(5) Social Services	119,640	20·9
(6) Defence	38,517	6·7
(7) Pensions and Gratuities	51,223	8·9
	£573,275	100

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the 31st December, 1932, the following reserve funds and other important liquid assets were held by the Government:—

(i) Reserve Fund £30,000.
(ii) Surplus Funds Invested £38,808.
(iii) Loans to Freetown Municipality £20,591.

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*

No grants-in-aid of ordinary expenditure have been received or requested from the United Kingdom Exchequer in recent years but the following assistance has been received from the Colonial Development Fund and the Empire Marketing Board:—

	1930. £	1931. £	1932. £
1. Colonial Development Fund:—			
(*a*) Sierra Leone Development Co., Ltd. (Marampa Concession).	—	175,000	175,000
(*b*) New Passenger Jetty, Freetown	7,400	—	—
(*c*) Canalization of streams and completion of street drainage, Freetown.	6,000	2,577	—
(*d*) Grant for the engagement of an additional Assistant Conservator of Forests.	—	—	175
2. Empire Marketing Fund:—			
(*a*) Newton Fruit Farm	684	1,507	1,522
(*b*) Masanki Oil Palm Plantation	1,500	750	—
Total	£15,584	£179,834	£176,697

(1)—(*a*) Loan to the Colonial Government which is re-lent to the company. Total loan authorized £500,000, balance available in future years £150,000.

(1)—(*c*) Total grant authorized £26,000, balance payable in future years £17,423. Work on this scheme has been temporarily suspended for years 1932 and 1933.

(1)—(*d*) Total grant authorized £515, balance payable in 1933 £340.

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IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie but excluding Ships' Stores) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	230,091	253,882	1,146,886	1,630,859
1929	531,017	225,781	703,855	1,460,653
1930	337,376	196,802	591,951	1,126,129
1931	396,532	62,952	410,238	869,722
1932	370,356	56,628	505,789	932,773

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	13,242	252,208	30	30	265,510
Rest of Empire	4,197	48,552	233	—	52,982
Total Empire	17,439	300,760	263	30	318,492
Germany	919	309,264	8	10	310,201
Holland	740	151,069	1	—	151,810
Other foreign countries	11,812	26,894	34	264	39,004
Total foreign countries ...	13,471	487,227	43	274	501,015
GRAND TOTAL	30,910	787,987	306	304	819,507

In addition there were exports to the United Kingdom of gold bullion to the value of £58,917. Domestic Produce to the value of £1,053 was also exported as "Ships' Stores".

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I—			
Ginger	27,639 cwt.	22,877	United Kingdom (12), United States of America (10).
Class II—			
Palm Kernels	77,162 tons	687,477	Germany (298), United Kingdom (221), Holland (151), United States of America (14), Denmark (2).
Kola Nuts	4,671,296 lb.	41,373	Nigeria (22), Gambia (16).
Palm Oil	2,208 tons	26,914	United Kingdom (18), Nigeria (7).
Piassava	2,877 tons	23,290	Germany (11), United Kingdom (7), United States of America (3).
Class V—			
Raw Gold	12,247 oz. troy	58,917	United Kingdom (all).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	1,144,875	176,018	456,700	1,777,593
1929	977,692	64,559	746,802	1,789,053
1930	783,812	46,878	593,485	1,424,175
1931	722,792	22,853	395,966	1,141,611
1932	822,155	67,327	358,864	1,248,346

N.B. For the years 1913 to 1931 and the first four months of 1932, the imports were recorded by "countries of consignment"; since then goods have been recorded by "countries of origin".

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	83,331	43,247	662,493	32,934	822,005
Rest of Empire	23,762	2,272	40,227	66	66,327
Total Empire	107,093	45,519	702,720	33,000	888,332
United States of America... ...	73,891	3,499	56,715	—	134,105
Germany	24,543	2,828	37,717	—	65,088
Other foreign countries	41,936	634	89,433	60	132,063
Total foreign countries ...	140,370	6,961	183,865	60	331,256
GRAND TOTAL	247,463	52,480	886,585	33,060	1,219,588

In addition there were imports of bullion, specie, and currency notes to the value of £28,758.

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I—		£	
Unmanufactured Tobacco ...	1,240,684 lb.	60,288	United States of America (58), Canada (2).
Wheat Flour	31,429 cwt.	23,187	Canada (11), United States of America (9), United Kingdom (3).
Beer and Ale	114,766 gal.	24,064	United Kingdom (11), Germany (8).
Salt (coarse)	4,855 tons	22,382	United Kingdom (14), Germany (8).
Cigarettes	42,503 lb.	13,541	United Kingdom (13).
Potable Spirits	9,826 gal.	10,085	United Kingdom (6).
Class II—			
Coal	28,543 tons	40,188	United Kingdom (40).
Lumber (wholly or partly dressed).	692,931 sup. ft.	9,211	United States of America (3), Germany (3), United Kingdom (1), Canada (1).
Class III—			
Cotton piece-goods—			
Bleached	2,954,669 sq. yd.	54,673	United Kingdom (52).
Coloured	3,663,650 sq. yd.	104,890	United Kingdom (83), India (17).
Dyed	1,805,536 sq. yd.	46,066	United Kingdom (43).
Grey	449,822 sq. yd.	4,743	United Kingdom (5).
Printed	2,317,205 sq. yd.	52,996	United Kingdom (48), Germany (1), Italy (1).
Iron and Steel manufactures	—	124,265	United Kingdom (114), Germany (5), Belgium (2).
Oil—			
Fuel	105,079 gal.	3,773	United States of America (3).
Illuminating	370,403 gal.	22,812	United States of America (21), Gold Coast (1).
Lubricating...	49,454 gal.	6,194	United States of America (5), United Kingdom (1).
Motor Spirit	394,554 gal.	22,749	United States of America (21), Gold Coast (2).
Apparel	—	45,681	United Kingdom (25), Japan (14), Belgium (3).
Bags and Sacks	45,748 doz. / 10,456 cwt.	30,755	United Kingdom (14), India (12), Germany (2).
Silk manufactures	—	19,679	United Kingdom (12), France (3), Japan (2).
Hats and other headgear ...	—	17,161	Germany (8), United Kingdom (5), Belgium (2).
Motor cars and parts ...	—	16,106	United Kingdom (13), United States of America (1).
Medicines and drugs ...	—	14,486	United Kingdom (11), United States of America (1).
Cement	4,948 tons	14,035	United Kingdom (12), Belgium (2).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agricultural.

All agricultural production is in the hands of native small-holders. A great part of their production is, naturally, foodstuffs for their own consumption, but some crops are grown primarily for export. The principal agricultural exports, with the average exports over the 10 years ending 1931, are:—

	Tons.	*Value.* £
Palm kernels	60,177	927,557
,, oil	2,838	72,566
Kola	2,797	209,047
Ginger	1,973	58,534
Piassava	2,063	26,762

(i) *Main Export Crops.*

Oil-palm products.—Oil-palms have not been cultivated, but large areas are covered by wild growths from which the nuts are collected. Recently a few small artificial plantations have been made with new and superior varieties of palms introduced by the Agricultural Department. There has been a steady increase in exports over the last 40 years; in 1932 the record of 77,000 tons of kernels was reached and there is no reason to suppose that the maximum has been attained. An oil-palm plantation has been established by Government and the growth of the young palms has been quite satisfactory. These palms will shortly reach the fruiting stage.

Kola.—Kola is collected from both wild and semi-cultivated trees, i.e., trees planted in or around a village and left to look after themselves. There has been a steadily increasing industry during the last 40 years but the industry depends on the demands for kola in West African markets. Certain markets, such as Dakar, are being closed against Sierra Leone kola by high preferential tariffs, while the high import duties into Nigeria and into the Gambia are having a limiting effect on exports to those countries.

Ginger.—This is another industry which has steadily increased during the last 40 years. The ginger is of a relatively poor quality, being roughly grown and prepared. The market is fluctuating and the prices vary enormously. The quantities exported generally vary according to the price offered, being high when the price is high and low when the price is low, a proportion of the crop in the latter case being left in the ground for another year in the hope of a rise in price.

Piassava.—The fibre is collected from wild palms, of which there is a large supply in certain parts of the country. Exports of piassava are increasing and reached a record figure of 3,150 tons in 1931, dropping slightly in 1932 to 2,877 tons. During the last few years propaganda and produce inspection have resulted in a noticeable increase in quality of exports, and the price of this commodity is the only one which has maintained itself during the last three years of falling prices. There are prospects of further increases in exports.

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(ii) *Minor Export Crops.*

Chillies.—Exports have fluctuated from 10 to 100 tons, averaging 74 tons (value £5,353) in the ten years ending 1931. The quantity is largely determined by the price offered and could be considerably increased if demand increased.

Cocoa.—Exports have increased during the last decade, prior to which they were negligible, but the country as a whole is not very suitable for cocoa and it is not expected that it will ever become a crop of major importance.

Coffee.—Exports, which were never large, have been almost negligible in recent years (averaging 4 tons per annum), but efforts have recently been made to stimulate the production and there are signs that exports will shortly increase.

Benniseed.—Exports are decreasing, presumably owing to competition by other countries better suited climatically to produce it. The average export in the ten years ending 1931 was 66 tons (value £1,081).

Other crops.—There is a very small quantity of rubber, now practically neglected. Tropical fruits are, of course, grown and trial shipments of oranges and pineapples suggest that there may be possibilities of an export trade in those products. The Government has established a fruit farm at Newton where trials with grapefruit, oranges, lemons, and bananas are being made. Experiments have been made with sisal at the Government Experiment Station, and reports on its quality were favourable. Cotton and tobacco are at present grown for local consumption only. Attempts to foster cotton growing on a large scale have failed, but parts of the Northern Province are suitable for tobacco and its cultivation has increased in recent years.

(iii) *Food Crops.*

Rice.—Is the most important crop and the staple food of the people. A very approximate estimate of the total production in 1931 was 200,000 tons of clean rice. Enough is now produced to satisfy local needs throughout the year and there is sometimes a small surplus for export, which may increase as conditions for the production of rice are decidedly favourable. Considerable efforts have been made during the past few years to extend rice cultivation and to effect improvements in the methods employed. A small rice farm for the selection of improved high-yielding types is shortly to be established.

The other principal food crops are cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, maize, millets, groundnuts, and coconuts. No estimates of the acreage and output of these are available.

2. Forest Products.

The forest area of the country consists of about 800 square miles of reserved forest, and an unknown but steadily diminishing area of unreserved forest. The great majority of the reserved forest is virgin forest of the rain forest type.

Only six months ago a serious beginning was made in ascertaining the nature of the forest crop. The data collected in the first season are encouraging, but it is, of course, much too early to venture on an opinion of any value regarding final results.

The forests are to all intents and purposes not exploited commercially, and there is no local timber trade or logging organization capable of expansion.

A great deal of the timber requirements of the country are at present met by imports. There are grounds for supposing that it may be possible to organize the substitution of local for imported timbers in the local market. This problem, which is engaging the attention of the Forestry Department, appears to be an indispensable preliminary to any overseas timber trade.

There is a very small export trade in gum copal, but there is no immediate prospect of any substantial increase in this trade.

3. Animal Husbandry.

There are no exact figures of the live-stock in Sierra Leone. Cattle farming is carried out on a small scale in the Northern Province. Some 4,000 head per annum are slaughtered in Freetown for consumption, as well as those slaughtered in the interior; but a large proportion are imported from French Guinea. Sheep and goats are bred on a moderate scale throughout the country and pigs to a small extent. No work in this field is at present undertaken by the Government. Exports of animal produce consist exclusively of hides and skins (untanned), coming from the animals slaughtered for food as stated above. The value of these exports was £1,219 in 1932.

4. Minerals.

Given in their probable order of relative importance the following minerals occurring in deposits of economic value have been located in Sierra Leone: hematite iron-ore, diamond, gold, chromite, and platinum. In addition deposits of ilmenite, rutile, corundum, bauxite, and of soapstone are known to exist in Sierra Leone, and these may at some time be capable of exploitation.

Hematite Iron-Ore.—A deposit of good grade hematite containing some 12,000,000 tons of ore averaging approximately 56 per cent. Fe. occurs at Lunsar, Marampa Chiefdom, Port Lokko District, Northern Province. This deposit is being exploited by the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited. A railway has been constructed from the deposit to the port of Pepel, on the Sierra Leone River, a few miles to the north-east of Freetown. Loading equipment of up-to-date design has been installed at Pepel, and all construction work at Pepel, on the railway, and on the mine at Lunsar was completed by June, 1933.

Negotiations are proceeding with the Sierra Leone Development Company for the grant of exclusive prospecting rights over very extensive deposits of hematite iron-ore occurring near the Tonkolili River in the southern part of Koinadugu District, Northern Province. The deposits are situated some 80 miles to the north-east of the Marampa deposit and the reserves of good grade hematite ore probably are in excess of 200,000,000 tons.

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Diamond.—Alluvial diamonds were discovered by the Geological Survey in the Kono and Kenema Districts of the Southern Province in 1930 and 1931, respectively. A special Exclusive Prospecting Licence for diamond only over an area of 4,170 square miles covering these discoveries was granted to the Consolidated African Selection Trust, Limited, for a period of three years as from the 15th May, 1931.

Prospecting has shown that valuable deposits of diamond of gem quality and of large average size occur in the headwaters of the Shongbo and Bandafayi Rivers situated a few miles to the east of Sefadu, Kono District. A mining lease has been applied for over a portion of the Shongbo, and production was commenced on a small scale in January, 1933.

Gold.—The gold deposits of Sierra Leone are all alluvial in character and occur in streams and rivers draining the belt of schists which form the Kangari-Sula range of hills. Production since mining was commenced in 1930 has been as follows:—

Year.	*Oz. (Crude Gold.)*	*Approx. Value.* £
1930	957	3,058
1931	6,650	27,722
1932	12,125	65,855
1933, 1st Quarter	4,196	23,638
Total	23,928	£120,273

Chromite.—Deposits of chromite have been discovered by the Geological Survey at several localities along the Kambui Hill schist belt, but the only deposit which appears to be large enough and of sufficiently high grade to permit of exploitation occurs near Lago, some 4 miles to the north-west of Hangha on the Sierra Leone Government Railway.

The chromite occurs as a series of lenses, each from 4 feet to 20 feet wide and about 100 feet long, associated with outcrops of serpentines and talcose rocks. Prospecting by shafting and adits to a depth of approximately 75 feet, has proved 80,000 tons of ore averaging between 43 per cent. and 48 per cent. Cr_2O_3. The deposit requires to be examined in depth by drilling, when it is probable that many times this quantity of ore will be proved. On account of the financial depression prospecting of the deposit ceased in 1932, and has not been resumed.

Platinum.—Alluvial deposits of platinum occur in the neighbourhood of York in the Colony. The deposits occur in small and very rocky streams. The marked fall in the price of the metal since the discovery of the deposits has retarded their development.

Production since mining was commenced in 1929 has been as follows:—

Year.	*Oz. Crude Platinum.*	*Approx. Value.* £
1929	26	252
1930	542	3,055
1931	594	3,093
1932	531	4,147
1933, 1st Quarter	169	845
Total	1,862	£11,392

Ilmenite.—Occurs in the Colony as bands, several feet thick, in the norite mass near Hastings, and in alluvial deposits in the Whale and Toke Rivers near York.

Rutile.—Is a common constituent of the gravels of the Little Skarcies and Mabole Rivers near their confluence, and also occurs in good concentration in other parts of the Protectorate.

Corundum.—Is widely distributed in Sierra Leone. It is found in the gravels of streams draining the area of contact between the granites and the ultra basic rocks of the Kambui schist series.

Bauxite.—Of medium quality has been noted in several places in the Colony and in the Protectorate. Nothing has been done to determine whether there are deposits of economic size.

Soapstone.—Occurrences of white massive talc have been noted in one or two localities in the Protectorate. These are associated with rocks of the Kambui schist series. The most promising of these occurrences was that seen near the town of Grima in the north of Kenema District.

5. Fisheries.

There is no export trade in fish, and such trade as exists is in the hands of native fishermen who supply the small local markets at coastal towns. Attempts have been made to commercialize fishing, but these have not up to the present proved successful owing to the unsuitable type of boat used. Fishing is carried on both in the sea and in the rivers.

B.

Food Supplies.

Sierra Leone is practically self-supporting except for the requirements of Europeans, in respect of which it could not be made self-supporting.

The principal foodstuff requirements of Europeans and natives which cannot be obtained in the country but have to be imported are flour, meat, milk, butter, sugar, tea, potatoes, and manufactured foodstuffs, such as biscuits, jams, and preserved goods.

VI.—Industry.

There are no large organized industries but there are several "cottage" industries such as the weaving of country cloths, manufacture of mats, and working of leather into ornamental coverings for tins and bottles. These productions are mainly for local sale. Several trading firms in Freetown make soda-water for local consumption.

There is a boat-building trade in Freetown, small boats capable of accommodating 20 or 30 persons being built to ply along the coast and on the creeks and rivers.

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VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is little or no entrepôt trade in this Colony. From time to time a small amount of transit goods are transhipped at this port for other ports in West Africa from vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, employed on the Canada-Cape run.

Tourist traffic is negligible. One or two holiday cruisers have called at Freetown during the last few years and generally stay from 6 to 24 hours.

VIII.—Communications.

Roads.

Colony.—There are 50 miles of roads and streets in Freetown, of which about 30 miles are motorable. In the rest of the Colony there are some 33 miles of motorable roads, including a motor road, 20 miles long, from Freetown to Waterloo. Non-motorable roads connect the smaller towns and villages.

Protectorate.—There are approximately 820 miles of road open to motor traffic throughout the year and about 140 miles of second-class roads open to motor traffic at most periods of the year.

Fourteen ferries are maintained in the Protectorate for transporting motor vehicles over the large rivers, in cases where the width of the river has rendered the construction of a bridge financially impracticable.

There is a Government motor bus service in Freetown. The fleet in 1932 consisted of seven passenger vehicles and two goods lorries. The total number of passengers carried was 242,000, and the gross receipts amounted to £3,300.

Motor transport in the Protectorate is undertaken by private persons and is mostly in the hands of Syrians.

Railway System.

The Sierra Leone Government Railway consists of 311 route miles of 2 feet 6 inches gauge, or, including sidings, 327 miles.

The main line, which was the first railway to be constructed in British West Africa, runs in an easterly direction from the port of Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, the terminus being within 20 miles of the Liberian frontier and approximately double that distance from the frontier of French Guinea.

From Bauya Junction, 64½ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs in a northerly direction to Makeni, a distance of 83 miles.

Passenger trains run on the main and branch lines in the up and down directions on alternate days. In the local (or suburban) area between Freetown and Waterloo, several trains run daily in each direction.

A daily goods train service is run.

The principal operating results for the year 1932 are as follows:—

Number of passenger journeys	408,149
Tonnage of goods (paying)	66,024
Train mileage (excluding service)	358,618
Total engine mileage	459,105
	£
Revenue	159,862
Working expenditure	149,294
Loan charges—(not included in working expenditure)	68,399
Gross expenditure	217,807

Private Mineral Railway.—A private railway of approximately 60 route miles of 3 feet 6 inches gauge has been constructed by the Sierra Leone Development Company between Marampa in the district of Port Loko, and Gapul Point in the Port Loko Creek for the transport of mineral ore from the Company's concession to the coast. Public traffic is not carried.

Rivers.

The country is well watered, and the lower reaches of all the rivers are navigable for boats and canoes, and a considerable traffic is carried on by these means. The most commonly used craft are open sailing boats with a carrying capacity of about 4 tons. During recent years motor launches have come into use and this form of water transport appears to be growing increasingly popular with the natives.

Ocean Communication.

The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from other West African ports:—

Line.	*From*	*Frequency of calls.*
American West African Line	New York	Every 20 days with general cargo.
Elder Dempster Lines	United Kingdom ports	Passengers fortnightly; cargo frequently.
Elder Dempster Lines	Continental ports	Fortnightly.
Elder Dempster Lines	Canada	Monthly.
Fabre-Fraissinet	Marseilles	Monthly.
Holland West African	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bordeaux coast ports up to Spanish Guinea.	Passengers monthly; cargo monthly.
Navigazione Triestina Libera	Genoa, coast ports	Cargo monthly.
Woermann	Hamburg, Southampton and Continental ports	Passengers monthly.
Woermann	Hamburg, Amsterdam	Cargo monthly.
United Africa Company, Limited	Liverpool, coast ports	Cargo monthly.

Air Communications.

There are no regular air services, but two landing grounds exist at Wellington, 7 miles from Freetown, and at Daru in the Protectorate. Neither ground is fit for use without considerable notice. Seaplanes can alight at Cline Bay close to Freetown.

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Port Facilities.

1. *Freetown* is one of the finest natural harbours on the West Coast of Africa. The least depth on the bar at the entrance is 7 fathoms. In the anchorage, off the city of Freetown, the depth varies from 8 to 19 fathoms. Cargo is loaded and discharged by means of lighters. At Government Wharf there are three jetties at which lighters can be worked at any state of tide.

During the year 1932, 736 merchant vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,724,750 tons entered the port of Freetown.

2. The *Port of Sherbro* consists of the sound or strait which separates the Island of Sherbro from the mainland. It is obstructed by numerous shoals and sand banks but there are various anchorages capable of use by vessels of from 19 to 26 feet draught. Cargo is loaded and discharged from jetties by lighters.

In the year 1932, 67 ocean-going vessels called at the Port of Sherbro.

3. Vessels call about once a month at Sulima and Mano Salija, where boats lie in the open sea and receive and discharge goods by means of surf boats.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports, with the exception of an extensive list of goods exempted for special reasons. Specific rates or, in a few cases, special *ad valorem* rates are charged on a number of goods; all others pay duty at the rate of 10 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general in the case of foodstuffs, or 20 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general in other cases.

Imperial preference is provided in every case by lower duties on goods of Empire origin or, in some cases, free entry.

X.—Trade Representative.

The Comptroller of Customs is the trade representative of Sierra Leone in the Colony. There is no trade representative overseas.

Appendix.

Description of Loan.	*Amount Outstanding at 31st December 1932.*	*Annual amount required for interest.*	*Annual amount required for Sinking Fund.*	*Total value of Sinking Fund at 31st December 1932.*	*Remarks.*
	£	£	£	£	
Sierra Leone Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock (1929–1954).	729,848	25,545	7,299	384,736	Interest payable half-yearly on 1st June and 1st December in each year by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 1st June, 1954, but Government have the option of redemption on or after 1st June, 1929.
Sierra Leone Government 4 per cent Inscribed Stock (1938–1963).	1,000,000	40,000	10,000	285,353	Interest payable half-yearly on 15th June and 15th December in each year by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 15th June, 1963, but Government have the option of redemption on or after 15th June, 1938.
Sierra Leone Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock (1955) (Inter-Colonial).	57,825	2,603	1,250	6,058	Interest payable half-yearly on 15th March and 15th September in each year by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 15th March, 1955.
Sierra Leone Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock (1955).	202,500	9,113	5,826	—	Interest payable half-yearly on 1st June and 1st December in each year by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 1st December, 1955. Sinking Fund contributions are not payable until 1st June, 1934.
Sierra Leone Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock (1955).	151,100	6,800	4,500	—	Interest payable half-yearly on 1st June and 1st December in each year by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 1st December, 1955. Sinking Fund contributions are not payable until 1st June, 1934.
Total ...	£2,141,273	£84,061	£28,875	£676,147	The Loans are secured on the general revenue and assets of the Government of Sierra Leone and are Trustee Securities.

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SAINT HELENA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of St. Helena consists of the Island of St. Helena (47 square miles in area) and its dependency the Island of Ascension (34 square miles in area).

St. Helena lies south of the Equator in the South Atlantic about 4,000 miles from the United Kingdom (14 days by steamer) and 1,700 miles from Cape Town (5 days by steamer), and Ascension lies about 700 miles north-west of St. Helena.

The climate is equable and shows no extremes of heat or cold. It is very healthy. In 1932 the lowest monthly minimum temperature was 52·40° F. in September and the highest 61·1° F. in March, while the lowest monthly minimum was 57·1° F. in September and the highest 68·2° F. in April.

The rainfall is moderate but varies considerably in different parts of the Island. In 1932 the total rainfall at Hutt's Gate was 33·20 inches, at Plantation House 30·38 inches, and at Jamestown 12·46 inches only.

Of the total area of St. Helena, consisting of approximately 30,000 acres, about 8,600 acres comprise agricultural and forest land. The remainder consists of barren rocky wastes or clayey slopes totally unfit for agricultural development.

Of the land which is of economic value, namely, 8,600 acres, 4,200 acres are owned by Government, 2,800 by the three principal landowners, and the remainder by small landowners. Most of the Government land is leased.

It was estimated at the end of 1931 that there were 191 separate holdings of land, of which 150 were under 10 acres and only two of over 1,000 acres.

II.—Population, etc.

The population as ascertained by the Census taken in the year 1931 is classified as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Islanders	1,825	2,026	3,851
Other British Residents ...	77	65	142
Other Nationals	2	—	2
	1,904	2,091	3,995

The population of Ascension as ascertained by the Census taken in the year 1931 is classified as under:—

St. Helenians	152
Other British Residents	36
	188

The estimated population of St. Helena at the 31st December, 1932, was 4,144, but owing to the retrenchment of personnel of the Imperial and International Communications, Limited, the population of Ascension at the end of 1932 had fallen to 168.

Apart from some 70 normally engaged in fishing, 250 in the flax industry, and 210 in various occupations, the remainder of the employable population is dependent on agricultural and casual employment. There is at present, however, a large number of unemployed.

Ascension is an important cable station. Practically all the inhabitants are English and St. Helenian employees of Imperial and International Communications, Limited.

Immigration and emigration into and from St. Helena are negligible.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. United Kingdom and South African currency are legal tender and Bank of England notes circulate in the Colony.

2. The Government Savings Bank is the only banking institution.

3. The Government gives facilities for transfer of funds overseas by selling bills of exchange drawn on the Crown Agents.

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B.—Public Finance.

1. There is no public debt.

2.—(*a*) The actual revenue of the Colony for the year 1932 was £27,877.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

Head.	*Actual Revenue 1932.* £	*Proportion of whole per cent.*
Customs	4,248	30·8
Ascension revenue	2,748	19·9
Lands	1,001	7·3
Fines, fees, etc.	937	6·7
Miscellaneous and other ...	4,883	35·3
	13,817	100·0
Grant-in-aid	13,500	
Colonial Development Fund ...	560	
	£27,877	

2.—(*b*) It is not possible, from the information available, to calculate the amount of import duties derived from imports from the various countries.

3. The actual expenditure for 1932 was £18,906.

Principal Heads of Expenditure.

Head.	*Expenditure 1932.* £	*Proportion of whole per cent.*
Administration	5,242	29·8
Social Services	8,803	50·0
Economic Development ...	2,377	13·5
Non-effective (Pensions) ...	1,184	6·7
	17,606	100·0
Colonial Development Fund ...	1,300	
	£18,906	

5. Grants-in-aid.

	£		£		£
1928	2,000	1930	6,000	1932	13,500*
1929	2,000	1931	7,000	1933	7,500

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*South Africa.* £	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.* £
1913	6,900	668	—	7,568
1929	36,175	2,396	—	38,571
1930	18,699	1,146	—	19,845
1931	12,205	562	—	12,767
1932	5,774	1,106	—	6,880

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

Country of destination.	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	—	4,655	709	40	5,404
South Africa	—	—	238	115	353
Total	—	£4,655	£947	£155	£5,757

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports.*

The only exports of any significance are the products of *Phormium tenax* (New Zealand hemp). Exports of which in recent years have been as follows:—

	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Tons.	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £
Fibre ...	738	24,542	769	22,515	888	26,759	540	11,890	645	10,975	234	3,265
Tow ...	365	7,963	379	6,933	504	9,191	342	4,915	296	3,693	144	1,353
Rope and Twine.	18	810	26	1,246	51	2,006	52	2,243	23	301	37	925

* £5,600 of this represents grant-in-aid of expenditure for the year ended 1931, but not issued till 1932.

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IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	37,487	4,721	1,186	43,394
1929	34,848	8,051	4,506	47,405
1930	36,160	5,101	3,150	44,411
1931	35,920	5,218	2,745	43,883
1932	28,732	3,136	4,361	36,229

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

Country.	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	13,400	149	10,475	708	24,732
South Africa	3,000	—	78	58	3,136
Total Empire	£16,400	£149	£10,553	£766	£27,868
France	702	—	19	25	746
United States of America...	—	—	3,550	—	3,550
Other foreign countries ...	20	—	45	—	65
Total foreign countries	£722	—	£3,614	£25	£4,361
GRAND TOTAL	£17,122	£149	£14,167	£791	£32,229

In addition bullion and specie to the value of £4,000 was imported from the United Kingdom.

Imports have been classified by countries of consignment and not by true country of origin. Statistics regarding particular imports in 1932 are not yet available.

V.—Natural Resources, etc.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

1. St. Helena possesses possibilities of agricultural development and is a country suitable for small holders.

The only agricultural product of any economic importance at the present time is *Phormium tenax* (New Zealand hemp). The total area under this crop is about 3,250 acres or over one-third of the total cultivable land of the Colony, namely 8,600 acres. The greater part of the flax is grown on the land of the three firms which own the mills at which it is manufactured into fibre and tow. There are eight private mills and the Government mill which has been leased to Messrs. Solomon and Company, one of the three firms referred to above. The flax produced by small holders is sold to the mill owners.

In 1932 about 80 acres were under oats, 70 under potatoes, and 60 under maize.

There is generally a plentiful supply of vegetables, but the cultivation of fruit trees has been neglected. In recent years vegetables and eggs have been regularly supplied to ships calling at the Island.

There are three acres under coffee. Samples of this coffee were sent to the Imperial Institute, which reported in May, 1931, that it might be expected to command a price about 5s. per cwt. below that fetched by the ordinary Kenya coffee on the London market. There are prospects of developing this industry by small holders.

It is possible also that the cultivation of tobacco might be successfully undertaken.

In Ascension there is little scope for agricultural production. The only suitable locality is on the upper slopes of Green Mountain and is utilized entirely for the needs of the Imperial and International Communications, Limited.

2. FORESTRY.

Some 550 acres are under forest in St. Helena, but timber is not available for export.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

According to the 1931 census the live-stock in St. Helena was as follows:—

Horses	120	Mules	14	Sheep ...	2,326	Swine ...	252
Asses	1,221	Cattle	876	Goats	1,433		

Farming is carried on to a limited extent to supply local needs in meat, vegetables, and dairy produce and also to supply His Majesty's ships when visiting St. Helena; and bullocks and vegetables are supplied regularly to Ascension.

The live-stock in Ascension at the end of 1931 was 21 cattle, 376 sheep, and some pigs on the farm maintained by Imperial and International Communications Limited to supply local needs.

4. MINERAL.

St. Helena has been carefully surveyed, but the only mineral wealth discovered was a small deposit of manganese ore, which has never been worked.

There are some phosphate and other mineral deposits on Ascension, the rights over which are leased to the Ascension Island Phosphate and Guano Company and the St. Helena Colony Development Company.

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5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

An attempt was made some years ago to start a fishing industry in the Colony, but without success. There are prospects, however, of developing an export trade in *crayfish*. In 1932 ten fishing boats, employing 70 hands, were at work and it is estimated that about £1,000 worth of fish were landed.

Turtles constitute the sole export from Ascension at present. In 1932 113 were captured, of which 60 were exported during that year. The number is much below those recorded some years ago.

B.—Food Supply.

St. Helena is not self-supporting, owing to the development of the flax (*phormium tenax*) industry. It could to a larger extent than at present be made self-supporting by the development of small-holdings.

The principal food-stuffs imported are flour and rice, the latter being the staple article of diet of the peasantry. Various other articles of diet are imported, such as sugar, butter, margarine, lard, canned meat, and groceries of all descriptions.

VI.—Industry.

Apart from the manufacture of fibre and tow, a small part of the fibre is manufactured into rope and twine at a factory owned by Captain T. C. Mainwaring and hand-made lace is produced by the women and girls of the Island.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

A certain amount of money is spent in St. Helena by the passengers from ships calling at the port of Jamestown, but there is no tourist traffic in the proper sense of the word.

As already indicated the principal economic activity of Ascension is its function as a cable station, on the service of which its whole population depends.

VIII.—Communications.

1. There are 60 miles of good roads in St. Helena under the charge of the Public Works Department. Gradients are steep and continuous and from the port the road rises to an elevation of about 1,800 feet in 4 to 5 miles.

Motor conveyances and horse-drawn carriages are available for hire.

There are no river, air, or rail communications.

2. There is regular communication with England and South Africa once a month by the Union Castle Line's intermediate steamers. In addition there are occasional calls by other vessels, including His Majesty's ships.

3. The anchorage at Jamestown, St. Helena, is an open roadstead giving good anchorage about 4 cables from the shore in from 17 to 20 fathoms. Motor and other boats are available and there is good landing accommodation for passengers and cargo.

At Ascension good anchorage in about 11 fathoms is found about 4 cables from the shore between Fort Thornton and Pyramid Rock. A jetty is available for passengers and cargo.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on imports as follows:—

(i) Articles named in a Schedule to the Customs Ordinance are subject to various specific duties or *ad valorem* duties (varying from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent.) with a surtax of 25 per cent. of the duty if not of Empire origin.

(ii) A few other articles are exempted wholly from duty.

(iii) All other goods are free if of Empire origin and otherwise subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 12½ per cent., or, in the case of rice, flour, and wheat, to a specific duty of 2s. 7½d. per 100 lb.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no trade representatives locally.

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EASTERN DEPENDENCIES.

CEYLON.

I.—Situation, etc.

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean lying off the southern extremity of India between latitude 6° and 10° North and longitude 79° and 82° East. Its area is 25,332 square miles, exclusive of the Jaffna lagoon, the area of which is 149 square miles.

The northern and north-central parts of the Island form one great plain from sea to sea. The maritime districts consist of similar level or undulating stretches, but the centre of the southern half of the Island is filled by a circular mountainous area almost equidistant from the two seas, intersected by deep valleys and culminating in a mountain 8,292 feet above sea level. Most of the agricultural production is concentrated in the south-west quarter of the island, which receives the rain of the south-west monsoon and is called the "wet zone", with coconuts and rubber in the coastal plains and foot-hills, and tea in the uplands. The bulk of the population of the Island is concentrated in this zone. In the "dry zone" the conditions of life are much more severe. The rainfall is scanty and uncertain and malaria in certain months almost universal. This area has at present little attraction for the agriculturist in search of land for development and is largely undeveloped.

On the whole the climate of Ceylon is good for the tropics and there is a valuable variation of temperature between the lowlands and uplands; at individual stations however there is little seasonal variation.

The highest temperature ever recorded in Ceylon was 104° Fahrenheit at Trincomalee in 1890 and the lowest 27° at Nuwara Eliya in 1914. The humidity is generally speaking high.

At Colombo the "hot weather" may be said to extend from March to May and the "cold weather" from December to February, though July and August are often cool. In general the monsoon periods are comparatively cool and the intervals between them hot.

The mean monthly temperature ranges between 77·8° (December-January) and 85·2° (June) at Trincomalee, 78° and 82° at Colombo, and 56·4° and 61·6° at Nuwara Eliya.

The annual average rainfall varies from about 35 inches in the north-west and south-east to over 200 inches in some parts of the interior. Representative average figures over a number of years are 39 inches (Hambantota), 49 (Jaffna), 89 (Colombo) 95 (Nuwara Eliya), and 152 (Ratnapura). In the drier districts distribution is somewhat uneven. At Jaffna, for instance, there are normally only about 31 rainy days in the months January to September (inclusive) and 44 in the remaining three months of the year. In other parts, however, distribution is much more even; at Galle for instance the average number of rainy days per month varies from 7 to 22, at Nuwara Eliya from 6 to 24, and at Ratnapura from 9 to 25.

Ceylon may be roughly divided into the wet zone, the south-western portion and rather less than one-quarter of the Island, and the dry zone. Generally speaking, the wet zone only is at present suitable for economic development. There is comparatively little remaining Crown land suitable for economic development in the wet zone and what there is is remote from means of communication. The present policy of Government is to reserve this land for peasants or Ceylonese of moderate means. Practically none of it is available for development by outside capital. There is abundant undeveloped Crown land in the dry zone and a considerable extent of this will probably be available for development by outside capital as soon as the advance of science has indicated the methods by which it can be profitably opened up.

II.—Population, etc.

At the Census of February, 1931, the population was 5,312,548 including 1,387 military and 4,290 on board ships in harbour.

Details by race were not collected at this Census except in the Colombo Municipality and on the estates. The following table gives a rough estimate of the population by race on the Census date of 1931 based on the figures at the previous Census:—

Population of Colombo Town, Estates, and rest of the Island by Race (exclusive of the Military and the Shipping).

Race.	*Colombo Town.*	*Estates.*	*Estimate for Other Areas.*	*Estimated Totals.*
Europeans	3,340	2,814	2,999	9,153
Burghers and Eurasians	15,887	2,031	14,397	32,315
Sinhalese	127,927	75,786	3,269,317	3,473,030
Tamils	65,704	698,081	653,692	1,417,477
Moors	44,240	7,496	274,177	325,913
Malays	7,022	1,988	6,967	15,977
Others	20,035	1,738	10,791	32,564
Totals	284,155	790,376*	4,232,340	5,306,871*

* Includes 442 persons of unspecified race.

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The Veddas are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country and the Sinhalese the descendants of the Aryan invaders of the centuries immediately preceding the Christian era. The Burghers and Eurasians are domiciled communities, descendants of European immigrants, mainly of Dutch and Portuguese origin, during the last three centuries. The Ceylon Tamils, originally immigrants from India, have been domiciled in Ceylon for many centuries. The Indian Tamils on the estates and elsewhere are more recent immigrants. The Moors are Muslims, some families of whom have been domiciled in the country for a number of generations.

Apart from fluctuations caused by immigration and emigration the general tendency is towards a steady increase in the population. In 1932 births numbered 199,370 and deaths 110,650, an increase on the year of 88,720 or roughly 1·7 per cent. of the total population.

There is very considerable movement of immigrants and emigrants every year, the greater part of it being accounted for by South Indians who come to Ceylon seeking work, chiefly in the tea and rubber industries, and for the most part return to India after earning a sufficient amount. Many of them, however, remain in the country permanently. During the years 1922 to 1928 (inclusive) immigrants exceeded emigrants by a substantial amount, but since then there has been an appreciable outward movement.

The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	Immigrants.	*Emigrants.*	*Net gain (+) or loss (−) of population.*
1928	289,758	237,670	+52,088
1929	255,886	261,896	− 6,010
1930	223,152	263,000	−39,848
1931	183,122	214,703	−31,581
1932	158,222	187,059	−28,837

In 1932 90 per cent. of the immigrants came from India, and 93 per cent. of the emigrants were bound for India.

A large part of the Indian population is employed on the estates (mostly tea and rubber). In 1932 the estate labour was reported to be made up of 209,789 men, 200,518 women, and 240,270 children, a total of 650,577.

In 1921 about 63 per cent. of the population was engaged in agriculture, about 12 per cent. in industrial occupations, about 8 per cent. in various kinds of trades, and small proportions in other occupations.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the rupee divided into 100 cents. The exchange value of the rupee is the same as that of the Indian rupee, i.e., approximately 1s. 6d.

The coins in circulation are the Indian rupee, ½ rupee, and ¼ rupee, and Ceylon coins of 50, 25, and 10 cents in silver, 5 cents in nickel and 1 and ½ cent. in copper. There is a local issue of currency notes in eight denominations varying from 1 to 1,000 rupees.

The total amount of currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1932 was Rs.41,964,894.

2. The following banks do business in Ceylon:—

The Imperial Bank of India, Limited.
The National Bank of India, Limited.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.
The Eastern Bank, Limited.
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Thos. Cook and Son (Bankers), Limited.
The Bank of Chetinad, Limited.
The Indian Bank, Limited.
The Bank of Uva, Limited.
The Hatton Bank, Limited.
The Calicut Bank, Limited.

Except for the National and Mercantile Banks, each of which has three branches, all these banks are represented by a single branch.

The Bank of Uva and the Hatton Bank have their head offices in Ceylon.

3. There were on the 30th April, 1932, 665 Co-operative Societies in Ceylon with a total membership of 24,415. Paid-up share capital amounted to Rs.563,407, deposits to Rs.756,382 and reserve funds to Rs.144,967.

4. There are two Government Savings Banks in Ceylon, the Ceylon Savings Bank which has a single office in Colombo, and the Post Office Savings Bank which operates through 240 Post Offices and 158 Sub-Post Offices throughout the Island.

The principal particulars as at the 31st December, 1932, were as follows:—

	Ceylon Savings Bank.	*Post Office Savings Bank.*
No. of depositors	59,589	350,196
Total amount of credit to depositors	Rs.8,734,437	Rs.12,068,781

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5. The Ceylon State Mortgage Bank was established on 25th April, 1932, for the purpose of granting long term loans for agricultural purposes on the primary mortgage of landed property in Ceylon. Its capital consisted on 31st March, 1933, of Rs.484,500 raised by the issue of debentures and Rs. 72,503·46 from an overdraft. Loans on mortgages amounted to Rs.558,500.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

1. (*a*) Total Public Debt (on 30th September, 1932) ... { Sterling debt £15,733,468. / Rupee debt Rs.3,000,000.

Total (at 1s. 6d. per Re.) Rs.212,779,578 or £15,958,468.

(*b*) Amount required for	Interest. Rs.	Refund of principal or Sinking Fund. Rs.
In 1931–32	9,949,131	2,377,931
In 1932–33	9,977,249	2,461,269

(*c*) Total value of sinking funds (on 30th September, 1932) :—

Sterling debt...	£6,181,475
Rupee debt	Rs.2,267,888

Total (at 1s. 6d. per Re.) Rs.84,687,551 or £5,351,567

Details regarding Loans comprising Ceylon Public Debt.

Description of Loan.	*Amount in Rs. (at 1s. 6d. per Re.)* Rs. c.	*Amount required annually on debt as at 30.9.32 for Interest.* Rs.	*Sinking Fund.* Rs.	*Value of Sinking Fund.* Rs. c.
1. Debentures unredeemed	8,000. 0	—	—	—
2. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock (Debentures converted) 1934.	14,348,000. 0	573,907	143,480	17,412,160.28
3. 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1940	38,000,000. 0	1,139,976	380,000	32,924,645.23
4. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1959 ...	20,000,000. 0	699,989	200,000	7,662,639.66
5. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1959	13,333,333.33	533,323	133,333	3,543,716.61
6. 6 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1936–51 ...	82,839,912.22	4,970,357	1,491,118	20,876,501.72
7. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1960–70 ...	16,666,666.67	833,331	*	—
8. 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1965 ...	24,583,666.66	1,078,128	†	—
	Rs.209,779,578.88	—	—	Rs.82,419,663.50
9. 4 per cent. Ceylon Inscribed Stock, 1944...	3,000,000. 0	120,120	30,000	{ 1,040,013.50 / 1,227,874.24
	Rs.212,779,578.88	Rs.9,949,131	Rs.2,377,931	Rs.84,687,551.24

Loans numbered 2 to 8 inclusive are trustee securities.

2. (*a*) *Analysis of Revenue of Ceylon.*

(*On basis of Estimates for the year ending 30th September,* 1933.)

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.
Railways	22,000,000	20,708,400
Post Office and Telegraphs	7,045,000	7,143,799
Electrical Undertakings	2,207,770	1,367,020
Colombo Port Commission	5,190,000	2,731,305
Other Ports	120,000	75,603
	Rs.36,562,770	Rs.32,026,127

Net Surplus Rs.4,536,643.

General Revenue.

	Rs.	*Percentage of Total.*
1. Surplus on self-balancing Departments	4,536,643	5·3
2. Customs (including :—Import duties Rs.39,500,000 ; Export duties Rs.5,470,000)	45,000,000	52·0
3. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue	12,995,000	15·0
4. Income-tax	7,000,000	8·1
5. Fees of Court, etc.	5,618,000	6·5
6. Miscellaneous ; interest, land revenue, etc.	5,702,823	6·6
7. Special (i.e., Levy on Salaries, Rs.2,500,000 ; Appropriation of Railway and Electricity Supply Depreciation Funds, Rs.3,162,000)	5,662,000	6·5
	Rs.86,514,466	100

Equivalent to £6,488,585.

* Sinking Fund contribution of Rs.166,667/- per annum payable from 1st August, 1933.
† Sinking Fund contribution of Rs.307,295/- per annum payable from 1st May, 1934.

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(*b*) *Analysis of revenue from import duties in* 1932.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	2,342,738	10,571,011	8,960,050	21,873,799
	or £175,705	or £792,826	or £672,004	or £1,640,535
Class II	84,170	244,283	247,790	576,243
	or £6,313	or £18,321	or £18,584	or £43,218
Class III	3,243,610	1,025,595	11,209,066	15,478,271
	or £243,271	or £76,919	or £840,680	or £1,160,870
	Rs.5,670,518	Rs.11,840,889	Rs.20,416,906	Rs.37,928,313
	or £425,289	or £888,066	or £1,531,268	or £2,844,623

Note.—The above rupee figures have been converted into sterling at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure of Ceylon.*

(*On basis of Estimates for the year ending 30th September*, 1933, *excluding expenditure from loan funds.*)

	Rs.	*Percentage of Total.*
1. Loss on Self-balancing Departments	—	—
2. Debt Charges	12,463,868	14·4
3. Administration	24,486,340	28·3
4. Economic Development	13,620,147	15·8
5. Social Services	26,066,009	30·1
6. Defence	2,133,847	2·5
7. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	7,722,380	8·9
	Rs.86,492,591	100

Equivalent to £6,486,944.

4. On 31st March, 1933, Ceylon possessed—

	Rs.
Fixed deposits in banks	4,756,497
Crown Agents Joint Colonial Fund	9,906,667
Investments	7,285,173

Surplus balances amounted to Rs.11,437,017.

5. Ceylon has no grants-or loans-in-aid, and has not asked for any.

Ceylon has not yet received any grant from the Colonial Development Fund. The Tea Research Institute received a grant of £1,000 from the Empire Marketing Fund, all of which has now been expended.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(1) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total (Excluding value of Ships' Stores and Parcel Post).*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913	105,612,743	30,221,302	99,029,509	234,863,554
1929	161,760,513	85,375,610	160,236,687	407,372,810
1930	136,800,233	64,853,144	108,517,786	310,171,163
1931	102,735,080	54,607,975	69,364,186	226,707,241
1932	83,944,065	39,206,349	47,159,264	170,309,678
Equivalent to	£6,297,379	£2,941,211	£3,537,829	£12,776,419

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	78,003,644	5,035,028	302,213	100	83,340,985
British India (including Burma) ...	3,756,388	11,506,453	73,909	650	15,337,400
Australia	6,472,492	827,294	47,855	—	7,347,641
British South Africa	3,596,182	237,323	5,291	—	3,838,796
Canada	3,484,451	214,228	7,580	—	3,706,259
New Zealand	3,585,085	17,926	7,513	—	3,610,524
Rest of Empire	2,424,432	209,446	141,451	50	2,775,379
Total Empire	Rs.101,322,674	Rs.18,047,698	Rs.585,812	Rs.800	Rs.119,956,984
United States of America	7,293,827	9,164,862	14,660	—	16,473,349
Germany	2,795,874	2,979,028	216,194	140	5,991,236
Egypt	2,779,134	570,189	3,578	—	3,352,901
Other foreign countries	9,645,893	10,664,560	376,082	315	20,686,850
Total foreign countries	Rs.22,514,728	Rs.23,378,639	Rs.610,514	Rs.455	Rs.46,504,336
Ships' Stores...	815,740	2,835	184,941	—	1,003,516
Postal Articles	—	—	—	—	1,380,097
GRAND TOTAL	Rs.124,653,142	Rs.41,429,172	Rs.1,381,267	Rs.1,255	Rs.168,844,933
Equivalent to	£9,348,985	£3,107,188	£103,595	£94	£12,663,370

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total quantity.*	*Total Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in Rs.'000.*
Class I.			
Tea	252,823,755 lb.	107,692,146	United Kingdom (73,596), United States of America (6,865), Australia (6,292), British South Africa (3,488), New Zealand (3,476), Canada (3,139), Egypt (2,567).
Coconuts, desiccated	29,963 tons	7,150,151	United Kingdom (3,597), Germany (1,412), Holland (362), Spain (321), France (183), Belgium (171), Italy (158).
Spices—			
(*a*) Arecanuts	99,185 cwt.	1,399,815	British India (1,227), Maldives (88).
(*b*) Cardamoms	2,687 „	372,715	Denmark (54), United States of America (51), British India (51), United Kingdom (41).
(*c*) Cinnamon, plantation	48,267 „	992,898	Mexico (287), Spain (158), Germany (130), United States of America (101).
Cocoa, Raw	4,126 tons	2,192,357	Philippine Islands (737), United Kingdom (444), Mexico (217), Canada (198).
Oil seed cake, coconut poonac ...	433,707 cwt.	1,765,662	Germany (804), Belgium (750).
Coconuts, fresh	23,144,466	1,135,545	British India (427), United Kingdom (252), Germany (187), Egypt (159).
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	1,621,929 lb.	994,402	British India (988).
Class II.			
Rubber	993,231 cwt.	13,232,696	United States of America (7,862), United Kingdom (1,754), Germany (1,088), Australia (616).
Copra	45,699 tons	8,284,294	British India (3,153), Italy (1,542), Holland (1,295).
Coconut oil	1,025,040 cwt.	14,475,109	British India (7,301), United Kingdom (2,134), Germany (576), Egypt (539).
Plumbago	122,009 „	1,023,283	Japan (271), United States of America (210), United Kingdom (192), Germany (117).
Fibre Coir—			
(*a*) Bristle	8,562 tons	1,210,351	Japan (493), Belgium (188), France (163), United Kingdom (154).
(*b*) Mattress	13,913 tons	280,016	United Kingdom (109), British South Africa (37), Japan (21).
Citronella oil	1,279,801 lb.	1,202,918	United States of America (520), United Kingdom (311), Germany (94).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. Rs.	*Rest of Empire.* Rs.	*Foreign Countries.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
1913	58,199,628	113,349,396	28,091,773	199,640,797
1929	90,470,077	220,246,102	118,579,144	429,295,323
1930	63,619,104	169,550,768	91,186,641	324,356,513
1931	41,088,300	116,032,201	71,075,676	228,196,177
1932	37,365,076	93,650,827	65,351,662	196,367,565
Equivalent to	£2,803,081	£7,025,569	£4,902,601	£14,731,251

Imports by Classes, 1932.

From	*Class I.* Rs.	*Class II.* Rs.	*Class III.* Rs.	*Class IV.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
United Kingdom	4,866,723	2,379,747	29,768,245	68,098	37,082,813
British India (including Burma)	63,992,984	8,265,045	8,330,712	61,838	80,650,579
Rest of Empire	8,650,468	3,530,630	768,002	16,148	12,965,248
Total Empire	Rs.77,510,175	Rs.14,175,422	Rs.38,866,959	Rs.146,084	Rs.130,698,640
Japan	205,805	41,040	12,984,156	205	13,231,206
Sumatra	10	13,634	9,323,901	5	9,337,550
Persia	—	8,220,365	2,726	—	8,223,091
Java	5,690,939	25,311	20,588	738	5,737,576
United States	1,032,273	201,792	3,037,896	60	4,272,021
Other foreign countries... ...	9,376,580	6,020,729	9,146,513	4,896	24,548,718
Total foreign countries ...	Rs.16,305,607	Rs.14,522,871	Rs.34,515,780	Rs.5,904	Rs.65,350,162
GRAND TOTAL	Rs.93,815,782	Rs.28,698,293	Rs.73,382,739	Rs.151,988	Rs.196,048,802
Equivalent to	£7,036,184	£2,152,372	£5,503,705	£11,399	£14,703,660

In addition bullion and specie to the value of Rs.318,763 was imported from the following places:—

	Rs.
United Kingdom	282,263
British India ex Burma	35,000
Java	1,500

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(ii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value. Rs.*	*Principal Countries of origin with amounts in Rs.'000.*
Class I.			
Rice (not in the husk)	8,839,055 cwts.	50,192,227	British India (44,677), Siam (4,076).
Sugar, refined...	1,029,813 „	6,049,166	Java (4,959), United Kingdom (878), Hong Kong (77).
Curry Stuffs, all kinds	316,133 „	4,036,566	British India (2,795), France (512), Hong Kong (227), Italy (203).
Vegetables, raw	707,242 „	2,732,176	British India (2,050), Italy (520), Malta (72).
Flour, Wheat and Meal	363,873 „	2,493,324	Australia (2,448), British India (44).
Paddy	413,709 „	1,654,845	British India (1,645).
Class II.			
Petroleum, crude	61,772,735 gal.	11,577,934	Persia (8,220), Borneo (non-British) (2,959)
Coal	350,046 tons	6,782,246	British India (4,171), British South Africa (1,453), United Kingdom (861).
Fertilizers, all kinds	1,508,451 cwt.	6,120,067	British India (2,913), United Kingdom (1,267), Germany (373), Egypt (282), Holland (254).
Class III.			
Cotton Piece-goods—			
(*a*) Bleached	20,245,493 yd.	3,650,840	Japan (1,858), United Kingdom (1,743).
(*b*) Dyed	24,412,132 „	5,298,823	British India (2,594), Japan (1,799), United Kingdom (728).
(*c*) Grey	4,551,709 „	765,355	United Kingdom (454), Japan (217).
(*d*) Printed	19,241,636 „	3,233,966	United Kingdom (1,639), Japan (1,554).
Motor Spirits	8,190,973 gal.	5,951,904	Sumatra (5,950).
Kerosene	6,432,915 „	3,964,057	Sumatra (3,373), United States of America (581).
Tea Chests	3,717,191	3,333,039	Japan (1,188), United Kingdom (975).
Road Vehicles and parts thereof ...	—	2,511,786	United Kingdom (1,834), Canada (140), United States of America (332).
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	—	2,082,992	United Kingdom (1,200), United States of America (241), Italy (223), Canada (188), Germany (124).
Artificial Silk manufactures ...	7,214,743 yd.	1,937,678	Japan (1,561), British India (226), United Kingdom (113).
Soap, all kinds	48,703 cwt.	1,540,737	United Kingdom (1,384), United States of America (72).
Cement	780,828 „	1,168,003	United Kingdom (643), Japan (360).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agricultural.

The natural resources of Ceylon are predominantly agricultural, and of its agricultural products tea is the most important.

From the point of view of acreage tea is only the fourth most important crop, coming after coconuts, paddy, and rubber. The total area under tea in 1931 was estimated at 475,000 acres, about 742 square miles or approximately 3 per cent. of the total area of the Island. From the point of view of the value of the crop, however, no other commodity approaches it. Apart from the tea consumed locally, of which no statistics are available, the amount exported represents between 60 and 70 per cent. by value of the total exports of Ceylon.

The area under tea consists of about 1,230 estates; most of these are situated over 3,000 feet above sea level, but it can be grown right down to sea level, provided that an average evenly distributed rainfall of from 60 to 250 inches is available. The greater part of these estates is owned by limited companies the capital of which is held in the United Kingdom.

The tea after plucking is withered, rolled, fermented, and dried or fired normally in factories on the estate. The amount of made tea produced annually per acre varies between 300 and 1,200 lb., 600 to 700 lb. being regarded as a good all-round yield.

Quantities of tea exported during the last five years have been as follows:—

	Black tea.	*Green tea.*	*Total Value.*	*Equivalent to £.*
	lb.	lb.	Rs.	
1928	234,802,977	1,828,623	201,235,039	15,092,628
1929	250,332,330	1,157,442	205,114,200	15,383,565
1930	240,826,758	2,194,490	181,974,157	13,648,062
1931	242,434,449	1,465,210	138,656,337	10,399,225
1932	252,361,189	462,566	107,692,146	8,076,911

It will be observed that a variation of 1d. per pound in the price of tea on the London market represents a variation of £1,000,000 in the value of the annual exports.

Compared with other teas the average price per pound made by Ceylon tea on the London market is somewhat higher than that made by Indian and China teas and a great deal higher than that made by Dutch East Indian tea; the finest qualities of Ceylon tea, however, do not command as high a price as that commanded by the very best Indian and China teas. There is a wide spread between the prices of higher and lower grades of tea.

The average price per lb. of all Ceylon tea exported fell steadily since 1924 when the post-war peak was reached, and reached unprecedentedly low levels towards the end of 1932.

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As a result of negotiations between representatives of the Indian, Ceylon, and Dutch East Indies producers (who between them control nearly 90 per cent. of the tea entering world trade) an agreement for a restriction scheme was concluded in February, 1933, and was brought into force by the Governments concerned as from the 1st of April, 1933. Under this scheme exports are restricted by the Governments to agreed quotas, the quota for the first year being 85 per cent. of the standard export (i.e., the maximum export of the three years 1929, 1930, and 1931). New planting of tea is restricted and the export of tea seed is prohibited. The scheme is being managed by an International Tea Committee representative of the countries concerned and is to last for five years. Ceylon's standard export is 251,522,617 lb. and her current quota 213,794,225 lb. Since the initiation of the scheme there has been a substantial recovery in prices.

About 95 per cent. of the labour on tea estates consists of Tamils from India, though in some districts plucking is done by Sinhalese on contract. The average labour force is generally calculated at rather less than one labourer per acre.

There still remains a substantial quantity of land in Ceylon which would be suitable for tea cultivation but is not so employed; it is improbable, however, that such land would produce the best varieties of tea and in any case, so long as the proposals for restriction hold the field, no question of further expansion can arise.

Tea does not come to the bearing stage until from four to five years after the land is first opened and tea planted.

In purchasing a tea estate in normal times, the price may generally be expected to be about 10 times the annual net revenue.

Coconuts.—Although, until the situation was entirely altered by the recent fall in prices and its economic results, the value of coconut products exported from Ceylon has for a number of years fallen behind that of rubber, coconuts are, from Ceylon's own point of view, much the most important of the Island's agricultural products after tea.

Altogether about 1,100,000 acres are under coconut, but only a part of this acreage is well cultivated on systematic lines. The coconut palm probably produces a greater variety of products than any other plant and several industries are dependent on it.

Coconuts can be grown up to heights of 1,500 feet above sea level, though it is generally considered that they flourish best at sea level. The nuts are certainly smaller at the higher elevations. A well distributed rainfall of from 50 to 90 inches is required.

Land suitable for coconuts is still available in the Island but only in the out-districts where a good deal of pioneering work is necessary. The palms take about 10 years to come to maturity, but this period may be reduced to six years with intensive cultivation. The labour force required may be taken at about one labourer to four or five acres.

Considerable capital both European and Ceylonese is interested in coconut properties and particularly in mortgages thereon. In purchasing a coconut estate in normal times the price may be taken at about 12 times the annual net revenue.

The principal product from the commercial point of view is the nut. The nuts are usually gathered six times a year, the average annual yield per palm being about 40 nuts. Without cultivation the figure is as low as 30, but with cultivation up to and over 80 may be secured. The number of palms per acre varies from 50 to 90 with an average of 70. The average annual yield per acre therefore is in the region of 2,800 nuts.

The nuts are used to some extent for food locally and there is some export of whole nuts, but the principal use is for the manufacture of copra, the dried kernel of the nut. The copra is normally manufactured on the estates where the nuts are grown but some of the smaller properties sell their nuts to manufacturers. The number of nuts required to manufacture a ton of copra varies from 3,600 to 6,000 nuts.

The greater part of the copra produced is exported, but a considerable quantity is crushed locally for the production of coconut oil. The residue, or cake, locally called poonac, is widely used locally either as cattle food or as manure, but a certain amount is also exported.

While the traditional method of crushing copra by bullock power still survives, most of the manufacture is now done by hydraulic presses and expellers of modern design.

The greater part of the coconut oil produced is exported but some is consumed locally. No figures relating to local consumption are available.

Desiccated coconut, the powdered dried flesh of the coconut, is produced in Ceylon on a large scale, almost entirely for export; conditions are favourable as fresh nuts are essential to the success of the manufacture and the mills are situated conveniently near the estates. Mills, many with elaborate machinery, have been erected in almost every coconut-growing district.

The manufacture of coir, the stout fibres forming the husk of the nut, is an important but somewhat unorganized industry. The fibres are separated either by rotting the husks in water or by special machinery. In many parts of Ceylon the process is carried out by village labour, chiefly women, and the resultant fibre sold to the exporting firms, but mills have been established at several places.

The fibre, after separation, is graded and used for making brushes, mats, rope, yarn, etc. Much of it (though no exact figures are available) is used locally, but there is considerable export of bristle fibre, mattress fibre, and coir yarn.

The production of toddy and arrack form two important industries dependent on the coconut palm. The nuts are formed at the top of the tree on stalks enclosed in spathes. These spathes contain a considerable quantity of saccharine juice and if they are tapped before the nuts mature a quantity of this juice can be drawn off and collected in a pot. Unless prevented by chemical methods this juice ferments and becomes toddy with an alcoholic strength of 4 to 8 per cent. Toddy is also obtained similarly from the palmyra and kitul palms. It is sold in taverns under Government licence and the revenue derived from it is an important item in the public finances.

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During recent years the average annual consumption has been about 4 million gallons, not far short of a gallon per head of population, and the annual amount of revenue derived by the Government from this industry has been about 2¼ million rupees.

By the distillation of coconut toddy the local spirit known as "arrack" is produced, about 8 gallons of toddy being required to produce a gallon of arrack of proof strength, and this is sold like toddy in taverns licensed by the Government. The distillation of arrack, formerly carried out in a number of primitive pot-stills, has been concentrated since 1924 in seven large modern distilleries owned by Ceylonese capitalists, which sell their output to the Government at a fixed price. The Government stores and matures the spirit in bond, carries on reducing, blending and bottling operations and sells the product to licensed retailers at a considerable profit.

The annual revenue derived by the Government from the arrack business during recent years has been in the region of 6½ million rupees.

Another by-product of toddy is toddy vinegar, which is obtained from the aceticization of fermented toddy. The process is carried on by a limited number of licensed manufacturers under careful Government control. The supply is not yet equal to the demand.

Exports of Coconut Products during Recent Years.

	Copra.		*Desiccated Coconut.*		*Coconut Oil.*	
	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*
1928	2,976,656	31,801,635	786,703	19,840,117	779,112	19,265,529
1929	2,042,486	26,315,987	690,469	11,875,780	875,523	18,024,359
1930	1,812,601	18,028,725	704,690	10,035,931	763,779	13,189,849
1931	1,877,303	12,715,258	669,327	6,832,308	962,774	12,130,476
1932	913,987	8,284,294	599,266	7,150,151	1,025,040	14,475,109

	Fresh Coconuts.		*Poonac (coconut cake).*		*Bristle Fibre.*	
	No.	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*
1928	18,016,191	1,424,287	291,514	2,018,407	182,241	1,527,879
1929	20,821,284	1,281,910	333,424	2,114,898	199,923	1,713,667
1930	20,750,337	972,115	278,878	1,254,177	171,217	1,345,344
1931	21,142,176	759,461	370,637	1,353,020	169,437	1,076,500
1932	23,144,466	1,135,545	433,707	1,765,662	171,238	1,210,351

	Mattress Fibre.		*Coir Yarn.*		*Coir Rope.*	
	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*
1928	387,036	1,051,933	2,162	1,635,827	19,086	267 106
1929	395,468	812,763	100,635	1,837,568	14,995	209,470
1930	309,917	387,962	104,377	1,313,549	11,880	159,458
1931	323,787	412,754	82,413	842,396	8,734	109,718
1932	278,266	280,016	72,977	616,516	8,612	107,688

Total Value of Exports of Coconut products in

	Rs.	*Equivalent to £*		*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*
1928	78,832,720	5,912,454	1931	36,231,891	2,717,392
1929	64,186,402	4,813,980	1932	35,025,332	2,626,900
1930	46,687,110	3,501,533			

Rubber.—Some 534,000 acres are planted with the para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*) from which rubber, that is the coagulated latex of the tree, is obtained by tapping the trunk. The latex is collected, removed to the factory, which is always installed on the estate, treated with acetic acid to cause coagulation, dried and crêped by machinery or coagulated in sheets and smoked.

The rubber tree flourishes at low altitudes, usually below 2,000 feet and requires a well distributed rainfall of not less than 80 inches per annum. It is generally propagated by seed in nurseries and planted out when eighteen months to two years old. Tapping generally commences when the trees are six or seven years old. Daily tapping was formerly common, but alternative day tapping is now generally popular and tapping every third day is adopted on some estates.

The trees are usually planted out at intervals of 24 by 12 feet. The yield of rubber per acre varies, according to a number of factors, from 150 to 700 lb. per acre, 400 to 500 lb. being considered a good all-round yield for an estate in full bearing. A very good tree over twelve years old will yield 10 lb. of dry rubber per annum, while the average yield per tree in full bearing may be put at about 4 to 5 lb. per annum.

The labour engaged is generally immigrant Tamil, less often Sinhalese. The usual labour force is one coolie to 3 acres.

Considerable work has been done since 1929 to improve the plantations and the output by budding and this work is now beginning to bear fruit.

The disastrous fall in the price of rubber since the peak was reached in 1925 has been one of the most marked features of the depression.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	lb.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1928	128,326,444	73,985,953	5,548,946
1929	180,632,140	86,630,874	6,497,316
1930	170,946,243	47,158,226	3,536,867
1931	138,004,736	19,841,665	1,488,125
1932	111,241,860	13,232,696	992,452

Consumption of raw rubber within the Island may be taken as negligible or even non-existent.

Cocoa.—Some 39,000 acres in Ceylon are under *Theobroma cacao*, the cocoa tree.

The amount of suitable land is limited; the tree will not grow below 500 feet or above 2,000 feet above sea level and an average rainfall of between 60 and 80 inches is required.

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The trees are generally planted 13 by 15 feet apart, they come into bearing about the 5th year and yield two crops a year, the smaller "spring" crop, picked in May to July, and the main or "autumn" crop picked in November to January. The average yield per acre varies considerably in Ceylon; the general average is 3½ to 4 cwt. per acre, although some estates have reached a figure as high as 8½ cwt.

In purchasing a cocoa estate in normal times the price may be taken at about 7 times the annual net revenue.

The labour force required is about one coolie for each two acres.

The fruit of the tree is a pod of considerable size containing beans covered with pulp or mucilage, and grows direct on the trunk or branches of the tree.

The pods are lopped off and opened the same day and the beans are carried to the fermenting shed. Here they are fermented for about 36 hours to remove the pulp. They are then washed and removed to the barbacue or curing house where they are gradually dried. The best method is to dry the beans in the sun on barbacues covered with coir matting, the process taking about 5 to 7 days, according to the temperature, but in Ceylon most of the picking has to be done in the wet season and the beans are therefore cured by hot air in buildings at a temperature of about 110° to 120° F.

After curing they are sorted into three grades (1) large, round beans, (2) flat, small beans, (3) "garblings" or shells and broken beans, and packed into bags of 112 lb. each for export.

The whole crop is exported. The most important purchaser of Ceylon cocoa is the Philippines; the remainder of the crop usually goes to Mexico, the United Kingdom, and sometimes Germany and the United States.

The price of Ceylon cocoa shows extraordinary variations, but is usually substantially above that of West African and below that of the best qualities of West Indian and Central American.

The total amount of exports in recent years has been as follows:—

	lb.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*
1928	8,245,198	2,818,361	211,377
1929	9,260,112	4,236,136	317,710
1930	8,648,084	2,936,789	220,259
1931	8,587,254	2,319,879	173,991
1932	9,242,938	2,192,357	164,427

Cinnamon.—Cinnamon, which was once the main export of the Island, is still a minor export. Some 26,000 acres are still under this tree. The tree may grow to a height of 20 to 30 feet and the trunk may be upwards of 3 feet in circumference. The trees cultivated to produce the cinnamon of commerce are coppiced and long willowly shoots are produced growing to a height of about 10 feet, two or three inches in circumference.

In favourable circumstances, branches may be cut from the fourth year, the season for cutting being May to October.

After the shoots have been cut the bark is peeled off, replaced round the stick and left for 3 to 6 hours to ferment. It is then skinned, all that is left being a strip of pale yellow colour and parchment-like texture. After it has been left for a further half-hour to ferment and dry, the smaller pieces are inserted into the larger and the "quills," which are about four feet long, are formed, rolled into shape and made up into bundles.

The smaller fragments are exported as chips.

Cinnamon oil is distilled from the chips and trimmings of the quills.

The annual output per acre may be estimated at about 120 lb. of quills.

The principal destination of exports is Mexico, the others being usually Spain, the United States of America, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Total exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quills.			*Chips.*		
	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*
1928	34,699	4,762,121	357,159	11,023	232,431	17,432
1929	37,059	3,566,735	267,505	11,158	217,705	16,328
1930	35,915	1,683,713	126,278	8,234	96,270	7,220
1931	35,261	1,115,736	83,682	6,680	61,628	4,622
1932	40,166	948,518	71,139	8,101	44,380	3,329

	Cinnamon Oil.			*Cinnamon Leaf Oil.*		
	Oz.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*	*Oz.*	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*
1928	145,955	36,280	2,871	582,358	118,881	8,916
1929	181,068	45,267	3,395	624,592	137,408	10,306
1930	55,496	29,650	2,224	1,418,576	299,316	22,449
1931	194,001	388,003	29,100	2,059,366	411,869	30,890
1932	13,219	21,944	1,646	2,312,432	393,726	29,529

Citronella oil.—Citronella oil grass is a large coarse grass growing 3 to 4 feet high, and cultivated for its essential oil, which is obtained from the leaves by distillation. It grows in any ordinary soil, and thrives best in a moist, hot atmosphere. It flourishes up to 2,000 feet above sea level, but in Ceylon is confined to the south-west coast where about 33,000 acres are under this crop. It is readily propagated by division and may be planted in rows about 2 by 3 feet apart.

The clumps are ready for cutting in about eight months from the time of planting. Two cuttings a year may be obtained and the estimated annual yield is about 40 lb. of marketable oil per acre.

The whole industry is in Ceylonese hands.

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The whole output is exported, the principal destinations being the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Total exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	lb.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*
1928	1,200,001	1,046,598	78,493
1929	1,183,239	1,326,452	99,484
1930	1,213,342	1,346,034	100,953
1931	1,203,482	948,298	71,122
1932	1,279,801	1,202,918	90,219

Tobacco.—Tobacco is grown in all provinces, and in some areas the industry is an important one.

It is estimated that the area under cultivation in 1930 was about 14,000 acres. In the Central Province, particularly in the Kandy and Natale districts a higher grade of leaf is grown. The area under cultivation fluctuates from year to year, as after tobacco the land is generally put under other crops and then allowed to lie fallow before another crop of tobacco is taken off it.

The finest grade is *Dumbara* tobacco grown principally in the Kandy district but also in other areas. The leaf burns with a good white ash but is too thick in texture and unsatisfactory in flavour to be of value on the United Kingdom market, although it is smaller and of finer texture than the Jaffna type of leaf.

It is manufactured locally into cigars, which command a ready sale. In some cases the cigar is composed entirely from Dumbara leaf, but the greater part of the crop is sold to local manufacturers of cigars, who use it as a wrapper for fillers of Jaffna tobacco.

Jaffna tobacco consists of two kinds, locally known as the smoking and chewing types. Both are large-leafed coarse tobacco, the chewing type being the coarser of the two. The curing of the two types requires different treatment.

The smoking tobacco is sold to manufacturers for the local manufacture of "Jaffna cheroots". Some of the chewing types are sold locally for chewing with betel leaf, lime, and arecanut, but the bulk of this type is exported to Travancore where it is much sought after. Jaffna tobaccos are sold not by the pound but by the leaf, the average price being about Rs.20 to 40 per 1,000 leaves.

Some years ago the growing of White Burley tobacco was commenced at the Government Experimental Station in the Jaffna Peninsula and the cultivation of this type is gradually extending in that district. The Government has evolved a purchase scheme for the crop, which commands a good price in the United Kingdom. The exports of this tobacco have been as follows:—

	lb.		*lb.*		*lb.*
1924 ...	4,701	1927 ...	13,328	1930 ...	18,652
1925 ...	15,057	1928 ...	30,688	1931 ...	9,212
1926 ...	18,535	1929 ...	25,312		

Exports of tobacco (other than beedies and cigarettes which are not locally produced) during recent years have been as follows:—

Manufactured.

	(*a*) *Cigars.**		(*b*) *Other.*†	
	lb.	*Rs.*	*lb.*	*Rs.*
1928	8,072	6,485	86	282
1929	9,692	67,844	7	14
1930	8,279	20,613	107	598
1931	5,881	5,175	42	103
1932	7,096	11,840	3	5

Unmanufactured Tobacco.‡

	lb.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*
1928	1,643,441	390,512	29,288
1929	3,193,567	572,202	42,915
1930	1,296,106	436,904	32,768
1931	2,585,264	1,378,301	103,373
1932	1,621,929	994,402	74,580

* Mainly domestic exports. † Mainly re-exports. ‡ Domestic exports.

Cardamoms.—The cardamom plant (*Electtaria Cardamomum*), grows in stools or clumps under the shade of forest trees at elevations between 2,800 and 4,000 feet in areas where the rainfall is from 115 to 150 inches a year. The area under this crop is about 6,000 acres.

The commercial part of the plant is the fruit, which is used as a spice and also, in the pharmacopoeia as a deadener of tastes and a medicine.

The fruit is collected by women and children and manufactured into either (1) bleached or (2) green dried. In the former case the fruit is dried, soaked, and bleached in sulphur fumes, the process being repeated until the required pale colour is secured, and the ends are clipped off either by hand or by machine. In the latter case the fruits are merely dried in the sun.

There are no records of the quantities consumed locally. The most important countries of destination of exports are Germany and the United Kingdom.

Total exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1928	3,337	790,349	59,276
1929	2,851	647,766	48,584
1930	2,801	453,921	34,044
1931	2,712	374,523	28,089
1932	2,687	372,715	27,934

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Arecanuts.—The arecanut palm is grown in all village gardens in the wetter districts of the Island. It produces heavy crops of fruit and provides straight stems which are used for the erection of temporary structures. The area under this palm is about 69,000 acres.

The palm is seldom grown in pure plantations unmixed with other trees, and, though several varieties are grown, little care has been taken to select the fruits of the best varieties for planting.

The fruits are harvested when ripe and sold in their unhusked state in all the bazaars and markets of the Island. The dried product is also readily procurable. It is cut into thin shavings which are used for chewing with the betel leaf, lime and occasionally tobacco.

No statistics of local consumption are available.

Exports are considerable, about 90 per cent. of the total going to India and 5 per cent. to the Maldive Islands. With the grant of a preference in India as part of the Ottawa settlement it may be anticipated that exports to that destination will increase in future.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1928	123,338	3,247,198	243,540
1929	144,169	2,699,085	202,431
1930	113,067	2,621,308	196,598
1931	101,916	1,677,954	125,847
1932	99,185	1,399,815	104,986

Rice.—Two kinds of rice are grown in Ceylon, ordinary paddy and hill paddy or *elvi;* of these the first is much the most important.

The varieties of ordinary paddy grown in Ceylon fall into three groups maturing in (1) six months or more, (2) four to five months, and (3) three months or less.

Successful cultivation depends entirely on an abundant water supply. In some districts reliance is placed entirely on rain-water, while in others rain is supplemented by supplies from springs, streams, wells, and tanks.

The crop is reaped with the sickle, and generally threshed by being trodden out by buffaloes or cattle on the threshing floor and then winnowed by hand.

There are two paddy-growing seasons and when sufficient labour and water are available two crops are taken off each holding annually. The Maha crop is sown from the end of August to the middle of October according to the district and reaped in February or March. The Yala crop is sown in March and April and reaped in July to September.

Paddy is usually converted into rice by pounding in a mortar, but paddy mills are now being gradually introduced.

The area under ordinary paddy is believed to be about 600,000 acres yielding 12 to 13 millions of bushels of paddy per annum. The returns per acre are small compared with other rice-producing countries, and the profits realized have been insufficient to attract capital and organization. Ceylon has been accustomed to draw the majority of its requirements from India, but attention is now being devoted to placing the local industry on a more satisfactory and profitable basis.

Hill paddy or *elvi* is grown on dry lands, usually on hilly lands where no reliance can be placed on an abundant rainfall. Yields, if the season is favourable, are generally heavy and the rice is highly prized. No statistics of the area under cultivation or total yield appear to be available.

Practically all the rice grown is consumed in the Island, and exports are negligible.

Minor food crops.

While rice is much the most important food crop grown in Ceylon, considerable quantities of other food crops are grown, mostly for local consumption.

Except in the Northern Province field crops are generally grown in *chenas*, areas of land covered with secondary forest or other vegetation, which are cleared and burnt.

The principal food crops are the following:—

(*a*) *Grains*, viz., kurrakan (*Eleusine coracana*), maize, Italian millet, *Paspalum* millet, and *Panicum* millet.

(*b*) *Pulses* viz., green gram, horse gram, and black gram.

(*c*) Gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*).

(*d*) *Edible tubers*, viz., dioscorea, tannia and other yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc or cassava.

(*e*) Plantains (bananas) of various kinds.

(*f*) Jak and bread fruit.

(*g*) Vegetables and curry plants, in particular chillies, onions, pumpkins, gourds, cucumbers and, in the hill districts, European vegetables of various kinds.

Minor agricultural products.

Fibres.—Several fibres grow readily in the Island and are exploited on a small scale for local requirements.

Several species of *Sansevieria* (bow-string hemp) grow commonly in many areas and are utilized by the villagers. Mauritius hemp (*Furcroea gigantea*) has been established in the Island for a century but has been exploited only in recent years. The leaves of the wild plants are collected and the fibres are beaten out by hand, dried and made into twine or ropes or woven into thin mats or bags.

Considerable success was attained a few years ago in establishing a *cotton* industry in the Hambantota District in the south of the Island and the area cultivated in 1930 was 2,297 acres, but within recent years the area under cotton has decreased considerably.

The crop is brought by the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills, Colombo, and used locally. Local Cambodia seed is distributed, and yields vary from 1 to 4 cwt. per acre with an average of 2 cwt.

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Fruit is grown, but is generally speaking of poor quality and the supply is irregular.

The papaw tree has been grown in considerable quantities, and forms a suitable catch crop in the early years of tea and rubber plantations. In addition to the demand for direct consumption, the fruit on being tapped yields papaine in marketable quantities.

2. Forestry.

There is a considerable area of natural forest in the care of the Forestry Department in both the dry and the wet zones, but the efforts of the Department are at present being devoted to reafforestation in regular plantations particularly in the wet zone. By the end of 1932 the total area of regular plantations was about 27,327 acres.

Until the autumn of 1930 the principal activity of the Department was the supply of timber at cost prices to other Government Departments, but a new policy was then adopted in order to encourage general trade in the Island's timber supplies on a larger scale, purchasers from the Department being provided with an outlet for their purchases by direct dealings with other Government Departments. Work in pursuance of this policy is not yet fully organized.

In addition to exploiting the forests with direct labour the Department lets out areas of government forest for exploitation by contractors on a royalty basis, and issues free permits to villagers for extracting common timbers for their domestic and agricultural requirements.

From the point of view of export, satinwood was, until recently, the principal timber produced. Total exports of satinwood during recent years have been as follows:—

	Tons.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1928	1,126	370,231	27,767
1929	2,067	724,289	54,322
1930	692	225,133	16,885
1931	563	141,776	10,633
1932	197	47,570	3,543

Advice recently given by the Forest Products Research Laboratory indicates that there are a number of other Ceylon timbers for which a market might be found in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, with a proper organization of the supply in Ceylon, in particular Ceylon gurjun, "Jak", and Trincomalee wood. A consignment of 2,500 cubic feet of Hora was sent to Princes Risborough in 1932 for large scale tests.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The total number of live-stock in the Island in 1931 was estimated at:—

Buffaloes	528,000	Horses	1,100
Neat cattle	1,052,000	Sheep	65,000
Goats	194,000	Swine	41,000

The animal industry is in a very undeveloped condition. Live-stock do not play any important part in the tea and rubber industries and in coconut planting they are unimportant save as a source for manure. They are, however, very important in the cultivation of the soil for paddy-growing. The great majority of the people being Buddhists, there is a marked disinclination to utilize any product the preparation of which has entailed the taking of life.

Apart from the cattle market at Colombo, markets, centres, and factories are practically non-existent. Attempts to establish local cattle fairs in 1929 and 1930 were not successful.

There are a few tanneries, not in a very thriving condition.

The Island is largely self-supporting in livestock. Meat is low in price and quality. Draught cattle for carting and ploughing are bred locally. Cattle are not bred specially for the butcher, requirements being met from surplus stock unsuitable for carting or ploughing. A little frozen meat is imported, rather more substantial supplies of bacon, ham, and pork and very substantial supplies of dairy produce.

Fresh milk is very scarce and expensive, and large quantities of tinned milk are imported. Very little butter and cheese is made. Ghee is made, but in insufficient quantities, and is supplemented by imports from India.

It should be possible to make the Island self-supporting in eggs, poultry, and goat meat, but collecting and marketing requires organization.

There is no prospect in the near future of developing an export trade. Raw hides and skins are exported, the value of exports in recent years being as follows:—

	Rs.	*Equivalent to £.*		*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1928	688,415	51,631	1930	923,746	69,281
1929	1,096,770	82,256	1931	517,441	38,808
			1932	423,046	31,728

but this trade is showing no signs of expansion.

4. Minerals.

Ceylon contains considerable mineral wealth, but no mineral, the export of which commands a ready sale, in really substantial quantities.

The most important mineral is graphite or **plumbago**, which is found in veins from a few inches to several feet in width, either pure or in association with other minerals.

The most important use of plumbago is for the manufacture of crucibles; it is also used in the manufacture of furnace-facings, electrodes, stove polish, lubricants, black paint and lead pencils, and in electroplating.

At one time Ceylon was the principal world source of supply of plumbago and exports reached a very high figure; the trade then fell away over a period of years, but recovered to a large extent during the War, when the demand for plumbago for use in the manufacture of munitions was

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very great. Since the end of the War the demand for Ceylon plumbago has fallen away almost entirely, partly owing to the reduced scale of metallurgical manufacture but principally owing to the fact that the deposits which were recently discovered in Madagascar provide a class of plumbago which is equally suitable for the manufacture of crucibles for high temperature smelting and more durable.

During the War there were a large number of mines at work, but by the end of 1932 the number reported working was only 22 employing 1,090 men, and it is not improbable that these were not all open simultaneonsly. Almost the whole industry is in Ceylonese hands.

The present level of prices is unremunerative and there seems little or no prospects of any substantial increase of production.

The following are the exports during recent years:—

	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1928	286,931	2,704,359	202,827
1929	254,776	2,729,639	204,723
1930	174,478	1,775,317	133,149
1931	134,413	1,225,331	91,900
1932	122,009	1,023,283	76,746

As a general rule nearly half the total exports of plumbago go to the United States of America, the remaining important customers being Germany, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

Precious stones are found in considerable quantities in Ceylon, almost entirely in alluvial gravels.

The most important stones are sapphire, ruby, chrysoberyl (including cat's eye and alexandrite), beryl or aquamarine, and the semi-precious stones topaz, spinel, garnet, zircon, quartz of various colours (cairngorm, citrine quartz, amethyst), and moonstone.

Mining for gems is carried out almost entirely by Sinhalese on a co-partnership system, the stones being bought up by dealers to be cut and polished before export. Many of the best stones are exported to Europe and America but the inferior sorts are largely sold locally or in India. As these exports do not appear in the published trade statistics, presumably owing to the fact that all precious stones are exported by letter or parcel post or as personal luggage, it is difficult to frame any accurate estimate of the value of the annual output but it has been estimated as in the region of Rs.2,000,000 (£150,000).

The output naturally fell off in recent years when the demand was small and prices low, but in 1932 the industry showed signs of revival.

A number of minerals containing *thorium and uranium* have been found in alluvial gravels and the parent pegmatite veins. Thorianite and thorite containing a very high proportion of thorium were at one time produced in commercial quantities and between 1920 and 1927 substantial quantities of monazite sands containing about 9 per cent. of thorium were collected on sea-beaches on the western side of the Island and exported. The price, however, fell heavily and in 1927 operations were abandoned.

The principal use of thorium is for the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

At various points on the coast there are heavy black sands on the foreshore, the removal of which is subject to licence under Ordinance No. 6 of 1926. The black colour is due to the predominance of *ilmenite* which is the most valuable constituent of these sands.

Ilmenite is a titanate of iron used largely as a source of titanium oxide, which can be used as a substitute for white lead or zinc in pigments and possesses certain advantages over those compounds. Several large deposits of these black sands have been discovered, the most important at Pulmoddai, 35 miles north of Trincomalee, where it is estimated that there are at least 2 million tons of ilmenite.

A small amount of *mica*, mostly in the form of phlogopite or "amber mica" has been produced from deposits in pegmatite veins or on the boundaries of limestone bands. The deposits are very irregular and only small quantities have been produced.

Other minor mineral products are kaolin of good quality, white quartz sand suitable for manufacturing common glass, limestone suitable for the manufacture of cement, coral which is extensively burnt for lime, various building stones, pottery clays of poor quality and brick-earth.

5. Fisheries.

The demand for fish in Ceylon is very great and in 1930 the quantity of dried fish and fish products imported from India and the Maldives was 457,639 cwt. valued at Rs.10,701,699.

The traditional methods of fishing in Ceylon are net-fishing from the shore or catamarans and line-fishing from outrigger canoes in the deeper waters, but these methods are antiquated and inadequate and in consequence the industry is not keeping pace with the demands for fish. Consequently in its present condition the industry is not sufficiently attractive as a trade and the younger generation are abandoning fishing for more congenial employment.

The waters of Ceylon abound in both surface and bottom feeding fish of high edible value; and the Fisheries Department since its inception in 1920 has devoted considerable attention to the modernization of the industry. In the first instance it concentrated on a fisheries survey of the coastal waters with a view to ascertaining the fish fauna and also of inquiring into the possibilities of trawl fishing. Two extensive fishing banks have been discovered, which are practically virgin ground, the Pedro bank off the north-east corner of the Island and the Wadge bank off Cape Comorin, Southern India, with an approximate area of 1,000 and 4,000 square miles respectively. Sample trawls taken on both these banks have shown excellent catches of good edible fish, and a local company commenced trawling operations in 1928, landing its fish at Colombo where it is auctioned.

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The Fisheries Department is engaged on a detailed survey of both banks, which are almost entirely uncharted, for the purpose of preparing accurate fishing charts. Work on the Pedro Bank is now complete and a full report has been published; that on the Wadge Bank will be completed within two or three years.

The Fisheries Department has had under consideration for some time the desirability of making extensive experiments with motor fishing boats and with modern fishing appliances. For financial and other reasons an opportunity to make experiments on these lines has not yet presented itself but it is desirable that such experiments should be made as soon as possible as any improvement in the condition of the fishing industry would appear to depend upon the introduction of modern methods.

Pearl Fishery.—The Ceylon pearl oyster, which has been fished for at least two thousand years, is to be found on the famous Ceylon Pearl Banks off the west coast of Ceylon extending from Puttalam to Adam's Bridge, which are under Government control, the fishing rights being held by the Government. No fishery has been held since 1925 and no fishable oysters are at present in the banks. There are therefore no prospects of immediate fisheries.

Chank Fisheries.—The chank shell, which has considerable value in India where it is cut and carved into bangles, is fished annually in the shallow waters of the Palk Strait, north of Adam's Bridge, where it occurs in great abundance. The fishery is not controlled by the Government but a duty is levied on all chank shells exported. The duty was increased in 1929, the old rate having been Rs.2 to Rs.6 per 1,000 and the new rate being Rs.5 to Rs.25 per 1,000 according to quality.

In 1930 a part of the Pearl Banks was for the first time thrown open to chank fishing between 31st January and 30th April.

Exports of chank shells during recent years have been as follows:—

	No.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1928	3,130,865	164,670	12,350
1929	1,538,940	76,947	5,771
1930	2,193,967	121,567	9,118
1931	1,340,440	56,232	4,217
1932	1,326,846	49,627	3,722

Window-pane oyster Fishery.—This is a minor fishery which takes place at Lake Tamblegam, a backwater of Trincomalee Harbour. The window-pane oyster is fished for its pearls which, however, are not of good quality. They are used for cheap jewellery and for medicinal purposes. The fishery is a Government monopoly and the fishing rights are leased when oysters are present in sufficient numbers.

6. Miscellaneous.

Salt.—The manufacture, collection, and sale of salt is a Government monopoly in Ceylon, protected by an import duty.

Ceylon consumes about 660,000 cwt. of common salt per annum. The greater part of this is manufactured locally, any shortages being met by importation from India.

Salt is manufactured:—

(*a*) from sea water by solar evaporation at the Government Salterns,

(*b*) in the same way in certain private salt pans, and

(*c*) by natural evaporation in certain lagoons.

The average amount produced annually from all sources in Ceylon in the years 1922 to 1931 was 540,993 cwt. In 1932 the amount produced was only 354,051 cwt.

A very large stock is maintained in the Island, the amount in store at the end of 1932 being rather over a year's supply.

B.

Food Supply.

Ceylon is very far from being self-supporting in food-stuffs, very large quantities of such important staples as rice, fish, sugar, and curry stuffs and smaller quantities of vegetables and wheat flour being imported annually, the principal source of supply, except in the case of sugar, being India.

There is no immediate prospect of sufficient supplies of at any rate rice and sugar being produced locally and the extent to which the Island could be made self-supporting in the other commodities mentioned remains very problematical.

Having regard to the steady increase in the population the disproportion between local supplies and requirements is likely to increase rather than the reverse.

VI.—Industry.

There are no large industrial establishments in Ceylon, but there are a great many small factories, mills, and workshops, and in 1921 about 12 per cent. of the total occupied population were engaged in industrial work. The establishments may be classified as follows:—

(1) Factories, etc., engaged in the preparation of local agricultural produce for export or consumption, e.g., tea, rubber, and tobacco factories, copra-drying works, desiccated coconut and coconut oil factories; coir fibre works; cinnamon and citronella oil distilleries: rice mills.

(2) A great variety of small local workshops of "handicraft" nature, including (in very approximate figures) 3,000 carpenters' shops, 3,000 gold and silversmiths, 2,000 blacksmiths, 2,000 potteries, 900 brick and tile kilns, and 500 lime kilns.

(3) Other miscellaneous establishments such as electric power stations, engineering works and repair shops, soap factories, food factories.

Details of the numbers employed and the output of these establishments are not available.

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VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Ceylon lies on one of the principal routes of sea-communication of the world. The importance of Colombo as a port of call is revealed by the following figures of passenger traffic during the last five years:—

	Embarked.	*Disembarked.*	*In Transit.*	*Total.*
1928	72,006	85,518	169,151	326,675
1929	73,110	77,008	150,375	300,493
1930	68,295	67,526	140,935	276,756
1931	58,448	62,862	136,428	257,738
1932	46,024	49,305	139,438	234,767

Re-exports of imported goods are negligible, representing little over 2 per cent. of the total exports.

While there is some tourist traffic it is of negligible importance in the economic life of the Island.

VIII.—Communications.

Ceylon is well provided with internal communications.

There are over 16,500 miles of roads and cart tracks in the Island and 8,200 miles of bridle paths in addition.

The main roads are in the charge of the Public Works Department, the surfaces being as follows:—

	Miles.
Full-metalled	3,738
Track-metalled	498
Gravelled	432
Natural	128
	4,796

The streets (565 miles), minor roads (3,000 miles), and natural cart-tracks (7,800 miles) are in the charge of the appropriate local authorities. Some 350 miles are privately owned.

The metalled roads, with few exceptions, may be regarded as fit for all classes of traffic. By the end of 1932 some 3,272 miles of these roads had been tarred or otherwise surface-treated. Gravelled roads can be regarded as dry-weather roads only.

The following motor vehicles were on the registers of Ceylon on the 31st of December, 1932:—

Motor cars and cabs	14,739
Omnibuses	2,193
Lorries, Vans, etc.	2,866
Tractors	29
Trailers	144
Motor Cycles	3,232
	23,203

This figure shows a decrease of 374 compared with the number on the registers on the 31st of December, 1931, viz., 23,577.

Besides the motor-lorry the principal form of road transport is the bullock-cart, the total number of single and double bullock-carts in the Island being about 34,000.

The cost of transport by motor-lorry is not much more than half of that by bullock-cart per ton mile, and the lorry is therefore gradually displacing the older vehicle.

The Ceylon Government Railways connect Colombo with all the most productive parts of the Island and also provide a link with the Indian railways via the ferry at Adam's Bridge. There are night mails in both directions every night by this route.

The total length of line open is 951 miles, of which 843 miles are broad gauge (5 feet 6 inches) and 117 miles narrow gauge (2 feet 6 inches).

Colombo is an important port of call on the main shipping lines from Europe to the East and there are frequent opportunities of direct sea communication with the United Kingdom, the principal Continental ports, India, Australia, China, and Japan and less frequent opportunities of direct communication with South Africa and the United States.

The total number of vessels entered at Ceylon ports in 1932, excluding steamers calling only to coal or oil, warships, transports and coastwise vessels was as follows:—

	British.		*Foreign.*		*Total.*	
	Vessels.	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
Steamships ...	1,943	6,824,913	933	4,575,922	2,876	11,400,835
Sailing Vessels ...	682	63,842	—	—	682	63,842

Of these vessels 2,297 steam vessels and 195 sailing vessels entered at Colombo. The other ports of entry for steam vessels were in order of importance, Talaimannar, Galle, Jaffna, Kankesanturai, Trincomalee, Point Pedro, and Kayts. There were nine other ports of entry for sailing vessels.

All types of vessels navigating Eastern waters call at Colombo, which has an artificial harbour constructed out of an open anchorage by the building of extensive breakwaters.

Berthing accommodation, exclusive of Graving Dock, Guide Pier and Oil Jetties, is available for 38 vessels in the north-east monsoon, and 23 or, using packed berths, 39 vessels in the south-west monsoon. Berths are available in either monsoon for vessels drawing up to 33 feet. One of these berths is for vessels of unlimited length.

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The port has excellent facilities for docking and for bunkering both oil and coal. The rapid discharge and loading of cargo is a special feature. There is a large graving dock and a patent slip capable of slipping a vessel of 1,200 tons dead weight.

The port is equipped with an up-to-date oil fuel installation which provides for the rapid bunkering of ships using oil fuel. The main Oil Installations Depot, about 92 acres in extent, is situated at Kolonnawa, about 3½ miles from the harbour front, and various oil companies have erected their own storage and distribution tanks there. This depot is divided into a non-dangerous and a dangerous oil section and is separated by a safety reservation. Three main pipelines are laid connecting the discharge berth in the harbour with the main oil depot, two for oil fuel and the other for kerosene and petrol. In connexion with the bunkering of vessels, a measuring tanks depot, about 19 acres in extent, has been established at Bloemendahl, about three-quarters of a mile from the harbour front, and branch pipelines are provided from Kolonnawa to Bloemendahl and from Bloemendahl to the bunkering berths. The oil depot is also connected to the main railway system of the Island. Three reinforced concrete jetties, two for bunkering purposes and one for discharge of oil tankers, have been provided. The outer oil bunkering jetty is capable of accommodating vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught. The inner bunkering jetty is used by barges for bunkering. Vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught can be berthed at the discharge jetty where the latest facilities for discharging oil ships are provided.

About a quarter of a mile between south and west of the harbour is an expanse of water known as the Beira Lake. It communicates with the harbour by means of a canal which is navigable by 40 ton barges and small tugs, etc. This canal, together with the lock basin and locks and the water area of the Beira Lake including the locks of a further canal leading into the Lake known as the San Sebastian Canal is now included in the limits of the port of Colombo. A portion of land bordering on the Beira Lake has been opened up for commercial purposes. There is every indication that when trade improves, there will be increasing demand for land on the lakeside which by its propinquity with the harbour and easy access thereto both by land and water affords a valuable venue for commercial purposes. The progressive development of the Beira Lake should gradually ensure the establishment of a commercial zone in the vicinity of the port serving as a feeder to the business of the port and fostering its development.

Landing and shipping of cargo is assisted by an efficient crane service. The largest lift which can be made is 35 tons. The conveyance of cargo from the vessel to the wharf is done by lighter, and is carried out by recognized stevedores and landing companies. There is a total quayage of 15,657 lineal feet.

Proposals for the development of the harbour, including the deepening of it and the provision of a deep-water quay have been under consideration in recent years but the schemes are at present in abeyance. The harbour is under the control of the Colombo Port Commission, which is composed of six official members, excluding the Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner, six unofficial members representing Import, Export, Shipping, Coaling, Oil, and Landing Agencies interests, and two unofficial members nominated by His Excellency the Governor to represent Ceylonese interests.

IX.—Tariff.

Customs duties are imposed on all imports with certain exceptions, generally at *ad valorem* rates up to 25 per cent. general and 15 per cent. preferential, where a preferential rate is provided for, but with a number of specific duties as, e.g., alcoholic liquors, tobacco, rice, fish, and other foodstuffs.

A limited system of Imperial Preference was introduced in February, 1933. Preferences were then granted on a number of items of interest to the United Kingdom, including motor vehicles, machinery, and miscellaneous iron and steel goods, boots and shoes, chemicals, paper, and manufactures, soap, and certain textile products. No preferences were given, however, to cotton piece-goods, apparel, cement, and certain kinds of iron and steel goods.

The general rate of preference is 10 per cent. *ad valorem* but there are exceptions. All preferences are Empire wide.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Ceylon has no permanent official trade representatives abroad, but pursuant to the policy of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, three temporary trade representatives were appointed in 1933 to visit (1) India; (2) Italy, Yugoslavia, Roumania, and Egypt; (3) Manila, Honolulu, and the United States of America for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the possibilities of developing Ceylon's export trade and extending her markets in those countries. The Ceylon Association in London is the London representative of the United Kingdom companies owning property in Ceylon and also represents the interests of certain of the locally registered companies.

As Imperial Trade Correspondent, the Principal Collector of Customs, is under the Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon.

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HONG KONG.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of Hong Kong consists of Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula, one large and a few small islands, which are British possessions, and the New Territories which are held from China on a 99 years' lease running from June, 1898. The area of Hong Kong Island is 28¾ square miles and that of the whole Colony is about 390 square miles.

It is situated on the south-east coast of China, in latitude 22° N. and longitude 114° E. at the mouth of the river which goes up to Canton.

The climate is sub-tropical, the winter being normally cool and dry and the summer hot and humid. The south-west monsoon prevails in the summer and the north-east monsoon in the winter. The temperature rarely rises above 95° F. or falls below 40° F. The average annual rainfall is 85½ inches. In spring and summer the humidity is often very high. The typhoon season lasts normally from June to October, though typhoons occasionally occur before or after this period.

Of the total area of the Colony, viz., 249,885 acres, 44,515 acres are cultivated; the remainder, apart from the area occupied by towns and villages, is waste or uncultivated land, most of which is hilly.

All land in the ceded portions of the Colony is Crown land with the exception of the site of St. John's Cathedral, the freehold of which is vested by Ordinance in an incorporated body of Trustees, and certain land held in freehold by the Admiralty and War Department.

The Crown grants leases of Crown lands; the standard term was 999 years until 1898, but has since that date been 75 years renewable for one further term of 75 years at a reassessed Crown rent.

The New Territories are held by the Crown on a lease from China for 99 years from 1st July, 1898. In this district the standard term of lease granted by the Crown is 75 years from the above date renewable for 24 years less 3 days at a reassessed Crown rent.

II.—Population, etc.

The great bulk of the population is Chinese by race; there is a domiciled European population, of whom the greater part are Portuguese by origin and are commonly known as "Portuguese," though they are and have been for two or three generations British subjects. There is also a substantial resident, but not domiciled, European population principally engaged in commerce.

In the census returns no distinction was made between those Chinese who were born in the Colony, and are therefore British subjects, and the remainder. Under Chinese law persons of Chinese race, even if born in Hong Kong, are Chinese subjects.

The following are the population figures of the census taken in March, 1931, partly by actual enumeration and partly by close estimating:—

Non-Chinese	19,369
Chinese in Victoria (Hong Kong Island)	358,351
Chinese in Hong Kong Island villages	41,156
Chinese in Kowloon and New Kowloon	255,095
Chinese in junks and sampans	68,721
Chinese in New Territories...	97,781
	840,473

To this figure must be added approximately 100,000 for the population of the fishing fleets and trading junks absent on the date of the census.

There is continuous movement of population between the Colony and contiguous Chinese territory; this becomes more pronounced during periods of disturbance and civil war in the Canton area, when there is a large influx into the Colony, but there is a steady tendency for immigration into the Colony to exceed emigration owing to the continuous development of commerce and industry in the Colony and its superior attractions from the point of view of security of life and property. It is estimated that in 1932 about 2,975,000 persons entered the Colony and 2,830,000 left it.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency in Hong Kong is the silver British dollar, commonly known as the Hong Kong dollar, divided into 100 cents. The silver content of this coin is almost identical with that of the Mexican dollar, which is still the currency unit of parts of China, and the various Chinese dollars derived therefrom, but from the point of view of international exchange the Hong Kong dollar is an independent currency unit, the exchange value of which should theoretically be identical with its value as silver bullion but in fact commonly varies from, and generally exceeds, that value by a margin which during some periods in the past has been very substantial.

The whole question of Hong Kong currency is one of considerable complexity, which is explained in detail in the Report of the Hong Kong Currency Commission, 1931.*

* Cmd. 3932.

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The legal tender currency of the Colony is the British dollar and Hong Kong subsidiary coin (50, 20, 10, and 5 cents silver, 1 cent copper), but the customary currency of the Colony comprises in addition to these the banknotes issued by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China and the Mercantile Bank of India. Owing to the fact that both coin and notes circulate in a wide area in China as well as in the Colony it is impossible to estimate accurately the actual amount of currency in circulation in the Colony.

The exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar is constantly fluctuating in terms of all other currencies, those fluctuations corresponding roughly but not accurately to the fluctuations in the value of silver in the foreign centres concerned. These fluctuations have been at times very pronounced, but during 1931 and 1932 the value of the dollar kept fairly close to one shilling at gold parity; that is to say that from January to September, 1931, the sterling value of the dollar was generally not far off a shilling and that since then it has varied with the value of sterling in terms of gold currencies. This value is much below that recorded in any previous period.

2. Hong Kong, being one of the principal entrepôt ports through which trade with China is conducted, is a very important banking centre. Its banks include the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation whose head office is in the Colony and which is, so far as the Colony is concerned, much the most important; branches of the two other note-issuing banks already mentioned; and branches of the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation (head office in London), the Ho Hong Bank, Limited, (head office in Singapore), two Dutch, two French, two Japanese, two United States, and three Chinese "Western style" banks, as well as a number of "native banks," some of which command considerable resources. There is a local Clearing House of which the sixteen principal banks doing business in the Colony are members.

3. The Government conducts no banking business of any kind.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

	Total amount of Public Debt on 31.12.32.	*Rate of Interest.*	*Annual amount required for interest.*	*Sinking-fund.*	*Value of sinking fund on 31.12.32.*
					£
Sterling issues ...	£1,485,732 16 5	3½%	£52,000 13 0	£14,857 6 8	832,751
Dollar issues ...	$4,927,000	6%	$300,000	$333,000	125,792*

2. (*a*) *Revenue (on basis of Estimates for* 1933).

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	$	$	$
Post Office	2,045,000	531,094	803,577
Wireless Services		710,329	
Water Supply...	1,450,000	1,312,100	137,900
Kowloon-Canton Railway	1,283,350	1,021,631	261,719
	$4,778,350	$3,575,154	$1,203,196

Net surplus $1,203,196.

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
(1) Surplus on self-balancing Departments		1,203,196	3·9
(2) Customs and Marine, i.e.—	$		
Import Duties	6,650,000		
Harbour Dues	805,000		
		7,455,000	24·5
(3) Excise (Liquors)		1,280,000	4·2
(4) Opium Monopoly		2,500,000	8·2
(5) Assessed Taxes (Rates)		6,500,000	21·4
(6) Licences, Stamps, and other internal revenue ...		6,054,575	19·9
(7) Fees, etc.		2,180,750	7·2
(8) Rent and Interest and Miscellaneous		1,953,900	6·4
(9) Land Sales (premia on leases)		1,300,000	4·3
		$30,427,421	100

Equivalent (at $1=1s. 3d.) to £1,901,776.

2. (*b*) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

The Revenue from Import Duties in 1932 amounted to $5,381,724 and was derived from duties on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and motor spirit as follows:—

	$
Liquor	1,171,130
Tobacco	3,476,137
Perfumed spirits	74,240
Motor spirit	660,217
	$5,381,724

It is not possible to give figures showing the duties for the different articles divided according to the countries from which they were imported.

* £125,792 at 1s. 3d. (closing rate on 31st December)=$2,012,672.

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3. *Expenditure (on basis of Estimates for 1933).*

Analysis of Expenditure.

	$	*Per centage.*
(1) Deficit on self-balancing Departments	—	—
(2) Debt Charges	1,781,834	5·6
(3) Administration	11,999,951	38·0
(4) Economic Development	3,073,160	9·7
(5) Social Services	6,881,161	21·8
(6) Defence	5,993,987	18·9
(7) Pensions	1,894,000	6·0
	$31,624,093	100

Equivalent (at $1=1s. 3d.) to £1,976,506.

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Hong Kong Government has no reserve or other special Funds but at the 31st December, 1932, the excess of assets over liabilities was $12,847,062, held largely in the form of investments, cash, and bank deposits.

5.—*Grants-in-aid.*

Hong Kong has not received or requested any grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Hong Kong is relatively unimportant as a producing centre of primary products and manufactured articles. Its principal function is to act as the entrepôt port through which is conducted much of the trade of South China, not only with foreign countries, but also with other parts of China. The entrepôt trade of the Colony also includes a substantial trade between other Eastern countries, e.g., between Japan and the Malay Archipelago. Hong Kong uses the "invisible exports" represented by the profits which it makes in this entrepôt business and the associated financial and shipping services to purchase the commodities which it requires to meet the needs of its population. On balance therefore its visible imports greatly exceed its exports.

The collection of trade statistics, which was not commenced until 1917 was discontinued in July, 1925, and not resumed until the 1st of April, 1930.

(i) *Total exports from merchandise to—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1931	5,247,416	57,662,739	479,139,683	542,049,838
1932	3,462,248	42,607,973	425,789,485	471,859,706

(ii) *Total imports from merchandise from—*

1931	78,251,178	57,402,155	602,087,326	737,740,659
1932	76,905,373	56,752,665	490,389,562	624,047,600

(iii) *Total exports of bullion, specie and currency notes to—*

1931	616,925	2,626,718	118,530,237	121,773,880
1932	—	923,538	139,090,293	140,013,831

(iv) *Total imports of bullion, specie and currency notes from—*

1931	1,666,233	13,983,694	50,407,213	66,057,140
1932	13,414,751	105,459	71,752,193	85,272,403

Trade Statistics for 1932.

Article.	*Value of total imports in* $	*Principal countries of origin and value in* $'0,000.	*Value of total exports in* $	*Principal countries of destination and value in* $'0,000.
Foodstuffs and Provisions.	211,774,566	Siam (5,320), French Indo-China (4,496), Netherland East Indies (3,157), China, South (1,661), China, North (1,560), United States of America (1,018), Australia (928), Burma (562), China, Middle (558), Canada (441), Japan (201), Macao (177), United Kingdom (154), British Malaya (142), Holland (130), British India (124), Kwongchow Wan (118), Cuba (109), Switzerland (61), Philippine Islands (58), British North Borneo (39), France (22), British East Africa (19), New Zealand (17), Ceylon (16), Egypt (11), Germany (8), Central America (8), Italy (4), Denmark (4), Belgium (3), British South Africa (3), Norway (3).	185,186,137	China, South (8,513), China, North (2,897), China, Middle (1,450), Macao (993), French Indo-China (845), British Malaya (749), Philippine Islands (652), United States of America (473), Kwongchow Wan (410), Siam (291), Netherland East Indies (220), Japan (157), Canada (140), Central America (109), Burma (101), United Kingdom (83), Australia (83), India (66), Ceylon (66), British North Borneo (48), South America (35), Holland (22), New Zealand (16), British South Africa (9), British West Indies (9), Cuba (5), Germany (4).

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Trade Statistics for 1932—continued.

Article.	*Value of total imports in* $	*Principal countries of origin and value in* $'0,000.	*Value of total exports in* $	*Principal countries of destination and value in* $'0,000.
Piece-goods and Textiles.	107,324,653	United Kingdom (4,145), China, North (3,896), China, South (1,094), Japan (747), Germany (342), Italy (134), Belgium (96), United States of America (87), France (44), Siam (29), British India (28), Holland (23),China, Middle (15), Australia (14), Macao (13), British Malaya (9), Kwongchow Wan (6), French Indo-China (3), Switzerland (2), Netherland East Indies (1), Burma (1).	66,898,476	China, South (2,258), French Indo-China (1,263), Siam (688), China, Middle (502), India (502),British Malaya (310), Kwongchow Wan (298), Macao (246), Philippine Islands (194), Netherland East Indies (103), China, North (100), Japan (39), British South Africa (18), British East Africa (15), British North Borneo (15), Central America (14), Burma (12), British West Indies (8), Australia (6), Egypt (5), Ceylon (4), United Kingdom (3), United States of America (2), Canada (2), British West Africa (2), New Zealand (1), South America (1), Holland (1), Denmark (1).
Oils and Fats ...	52,207,267	Netherland East Indies (2,800), United States of America (1,303), China, North (542), China, South (362), Macao (39), United Kingdom (36), Germany (23), British Malaya (20), Kwongchow Wan (20), Philippine Islands (19), French Indo-China (18), Holland (9), Australia (7), Japan (5), France (5), Siam (5), China, Middle (5), India (2).	37,111,145	China, South (1,801), China,Middle (581), Japan (238), Kwongchow Wan (186), United States of America (172), Macao (134), British Malaya (102), Siam (80), Philippine Islands (68), United Kingdom (67), Germany (64), China, North (63), French Indo-China (31), Netherland East Indies (22), Holland (20), Australia (20), British North Borneo (11), Canada (8), India (2), France (2), Spain (2), South America (2), New Zealand (2), Italy (2), Cuba (1), Burma (1), Central America (1), British South Africa (1).
Metals	38,539,623	China, South (1,291), Belgium (784), United Kingdom (731), United States of America (201), British Malaya (126), Holland (79), Germany (78), Japan (73), France (73), China, Middle (65), Italy (60), India (19), Philippine Islands (18), Canada (17), China, North (11), Burma (11), Sweden (11), French Indo-China (9), Siam (8), Macao (6), Netherland East Indies (3), Kwongchow Wan (3), Switzerland (1).	30,203,526	China, South (911), United States of America (817), China, Middle (434), China, North (323), Japan (258), Macao (80), United Kingdom (45), French Indo-China (39), Kwongchow Wan (22), Netherland East Indies (21), France (21), Philippine Islands (14), British Malaya (10), Siam (3), British North Borneo (2).
Chinese Medicines	19,150,432	China, North (964), United States of America (295), China, South (225), French Indo-China (121), British India (76), Siam (62), British Malaya (61), Japan (23), China, Middle (19), Macao (13), British East Africa (13), Netherland East Indies (13), Canada (13), Kwongchow Wan (5), British North Borneo (5), United Kingdom (3), Burma (1).	13,581,154	China, South (215), French Indo-China (195), China, North (191), British Malaya (186), Netherland East Indies (117), United States of America (101), Japan (63), Siam (63), China, Middle (51), Kwongchow Wan (45), India (21), Macao (19), Canada (19), Burma (15), Philippine Islands (12), Australia (6), South America (6), British North Borneo (3), British West Indies (3), Central America (2), France (2), Italy (2), British South Africa (2), Germany (1), Ceylon (1), Cuba (1), Holland (1), New Zealand (1), United Kingdom (1).
Paper and Paperware.	15,666,741	United States of America (218), Sweden (205), China, South (187), Norway (156), China, Middle (120), Germany (111), Holland (111), United Kingdom (86), Japan (77), Italy (69), China, North (68), Canada (39), Macao (15), Belgium (12), Denmark (6), France (3), French Indo-China (1), British Malay (1), Kwongchow Wan (1).	10,299,492	China, South (507), French Indo-China (126), China, Middle (121), British Malaya (79), Macao (66), Siam (40), Kwongchow Wan (30), China, North (19), Netherland East Indies (18), Burma (8), United States of America (4), Canada (4), Philippine Islands (2), British North Borneo (2), New Zealand (1).
Bags	13,390,696	India (1,040), Kwongchow Wan (138), China, South (100), Macao (22), China, North (14), British Malaya (13), China, Middle (10).	13,484,016	China, North (983), French Indo-China (91), Japan (75), India (53), Philippine Islands (49), Siam (45), Netherland East Indies (17), British Malaya (10), Macao (6), China, South (5), China, Middle (5), New Zealand (3), Kwongchow Wan (2).

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Trade Statistics for 1932—continued.

Article.	*Value of total imports in* $	*Principal countries of origin and value in* $'0,000.	*Value of total exports in* $	*Principal countries of destination and value in* $'0,000.
Building materials.	12,909,509	British North Borneo (266), Siam (231), United States of America (141), French Indo-China (140), China, South (114), Japan (99), Belgium (83), United Kingdom (78), China, North (30), Canada (27), Germany (26), Italy (20), Denmark (10), Australia (7), British Malaya (5), Macao (4), France (3), Norway (3), Holland (2), China, Middle (1), Burma (1).	8,684,239	China, South (621), Macao (74), China, Middle (55), China, North (49), British Malaya (35), Japan (13), Kwongchow Wan (7), Siam (5), British North Borneo (5), French Indo-China (2), Philippine Islands (1).
Fuels	14,663,602	Japan (515), British India (280), China, North (265), China, South (173), French Indo-China (100), British South Africa (47), British Malaya (38), British North Borneo (29), Netherland East Indies (14), United Kingdom (5), China, Middle (1).	2,479,205	China, South (183), Macao (53), Siam (6), China, Middle (4), Kwongchow Wan (2), French Indo-China (1).
Manures ...	11,064,356	Germany (545), United Kingdom (361), Holland (66), United States of America (52), Canada (27), British Malaya (19), China, North (17), Australia (9), Macao (3), China, South (3), Japan (2), French Indo-China (2).	10,994,513	China, Middle (588), China, South (378), China, North (59), Kwongchow Wan (43), Siam (12), British Malaya (7), Macao (6), United States of America (4), French Indo-China (3), Philippine Islands (3).
Animals, live ...	12,572,077	China, South (574), Kwongchow Wan (330), China, Middle (191), China, North (108), French Indo-China (33), Canada (11), Macao (11).	433,390	Macao (25), French Indo-China (18).
Tobacco... ...	9,475,254	United Kingdom (376), China, North (230), United States of America (130), Macao (102), China, South (65), Philippine Islands (17), Burma (14), British Malaya (5), China, Middle (2), Netherland East Indies (2), Egypt (1).	7,923,799	China, South (149), British Malaya (148), China, Middle (106), Macao (100), French Indo-China (62), Netherland East Indies (61), Siam (45), South America (38), Kwongchow Wan (25), Egypt (24), China, North (15), United States of America (7), British North Borneo (3), Philippine Islands (2), Canada (2), Belgium (1), British India (1), Central America (1).
Machinery and Engines.	6,141,566	United Kingdom (263), United States of America (163), Germany (76), China, North (27), Sweden (11), Japan (10), Belgium (8), Italy (2), China, South (2), Holland (2), Netherland East Indies (1), British Malaya (1), France (1), China, Middle (1), Macao (1), French Indo-China (1).	1,648,251	China, South (101), China, Middle (29), China, North (14), Macao (10), French Indo-China (3), Netherland East Indies (3), Philippine Islands (2), Siam (1), British Malaya (1).
Nuts and Seeds...	6,975,239	China, North (301), China, South (143), British Malaya (106), French Indo-China (45), Kwongchow Wan (41), Netherland East Indies (23), China, Middle (13), India (7), Siam (6), British North Borneo (4), France (3), United States of America (2), Japan (1), United Kingdom (1).	5,564,777	China, North (128), China, South (99), Japan (88), Macao (53), French Indo-China (44), British Malaya (34), Siam (29), China, Middle (20), United States of America (14), Philippine Islands (10), Netherland East Indies (6), British South Africa (5), Central America (4), Kwongchow Wan (4), South America (3), Australia (3), Germany (3), Canada (2), Burma (2), France (1).
Dyeing and Tanning materials.	6,033,387	Germany (240), British Malaya (59), China, North (55), French Indo-China (49), Holland (47), France (37), United States of America (34), Netherland East Indies (24), China, South (19), United Kingdom (17), Switzerland (7), Siam (3), India (3), Belgium (2), Burma (1), Macao (1), Spain (1), Kwongchow Wan (1), British North Borneo (1).	5,032,574	China, South (216), China, North (101), China, Middle (93), French Indo-China (33), Kwongchow Wan (16), Siam (14), Macao (13), Japan (7), British Malaya (3), Netherland East Indies (1), Philippine Islands (1), Germany (1).

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Trade Statistics for 1932—continued.

Article.	*Value of total imports in* $	*Principal countries of origin and value in* $'0,000.	*Value of total exports in* $	*Principal countries of destination and value in* $'0,000.
Chemicals and Drugs.	6,615,957	United Kingdom (206), Germany (155), Japan (58), United States of America (57), China, North (45), Holland (35), France (30), Sweden (14), Belgium (13), India (12), Italy (9), Netherland East Indies (8), China, Middle (6), China, South (4), British Malaya (3), Norway (2), Philippine Islands (2), Ceylon (2), Switzerland (1), Australia (1).	4,124,940	China, South (204), China, Middle (75), China, North (42), Macao (31), French Indo-China (18), British Malaya (13), Siam (11), Kwongchow Wan (10), Netherland East Indies (4), Burma (1), British North Borneo (1).
Wearing apparel	4,369,890	United Kingdom (123), Italy (87), China, South (44), Macao (42), British Malaya (34), United States of America (34), China, North (28), Germany (19), Japan (16), France (3), Canada (2), China, Middle (1), Siam (1), Switzerland (1), Australia (1), India (1), Philippine Islands (1).	12,784,034	British Malaya (255), Philippine Islands (211), China, Middle (181), China, South (153), Siam (98), Netherland East Indies (76), Kwongchow Wan (68), Macao (35), India (32), China, North (29), Burma (19), Egypt (17), French Indo-China (11), South America (10), United States of America (10), British North Borneo (7), Central America (6), British West Indies (3), United Kingdom (2), Japan (2), Australia (2), Canada (2), British South Africa (1), Ceylon (1), New Zealand (1), Holland (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—Agriculture.

Compared with its population, the agricultural production of the Colony is negligible. The most important crop is padi, the area under which in 1932 was approximately as follows:—

	Acres.
2 crops of padi and 1 catch crop	11,500
2 crops of padi	22,107
1 crop of padi	2,552
	36,159

The remaining agricultural land was employed as follows:—

	Acres.
Sweet potatoes	8,694
Groundnuts	2,200
Sugar-cane	2,100
Orchard	551
Pineapples	356
	13,901

Almost the whole of this cultivated area is in the New Territories.

No statistics of the amounts produced are available, and in any case, apart from some of the rice which is considered to be of such superfine quality that it commands a high price in the export market, it seems improbable that any of these crops are grown for export.

2.—Forest Products.

Some areas of uncultivated and mountainous land are under timber, but it is of very indifferent quality and not suitable for commercial exploitation.

3.—Animal Husbandry.

The Colony is not large enough for stock-raising in any quantity and there is no pasture land in the Colony, such land as would be suitable for this purpose being put to more profitable uses.

The total number of cattle in the Colony is a little over 2,000 this number including the milking herds of the dairy farms of which there are fifteen on Hong Kong Island and twenty on the mainland. The only other "resident" live-stock are a few goats.

There is a very large importation of live-stock for slaughter in the two local slaughter-houses, the numbers slaughtered in 1932 being:—

70,704 cattle; 25,186 sheep and goats; 448,588 pigs.

In addition frozen beef and mutton was imported in cold storage to supplement the supplies derived from these sources.

There are lard factories adjacent to the slaughter-houses and large quantities of lard, sausages, dried meat, and cracklings are manufactured for export, chiefly to the Philippine Islands and the United Kingdom, as well as for domestic consumption.

With the exception of a few hundred hides tanned locally all the hides and skins are exported to Japan and the United States of America.

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4.—Mineral.

The Colony is not known to contain any mineral wealth except building stone. There were some sixty quarries in existence in 1932 for the extraction of building stone, but many of them are very small; more than half are under an acre in area and only three exceed 10 acres.

No records are available of the quantity or value of the stone extracted.

5.—Fisheries and Marine Products.

Hong Kong is an important fishing centre and large quantities of fish are caught for local consumption and also to some extent for curing and exporting, particularly to adjacent parts of China, although on balance the Colony's imports of fish of various kinds exceed its exports.

Between 14,000 and 15,000 boats either actually employed as fishing boats or suitable for such employment frequented Hong Kong harbour in 1932.

No details are available of the classes, quantity, or value of the fish which was taken.

VI.—Industry.

Certain industries, notably ship-building, have long been established in the Colony and industry is steadily increasing in importance.

The following is a list of all the factories* and workshops* operating in the Colony at the end of 1932:—

Aerated water factories	5
Batteries, dry	18
Brickworks	7
Buttons, pearl	3
Canneries	6
Cement tiles	5
Cement makers	1
Chemical works	4
Coal, patent	2
Confectioneries	9
Cigarettes, cigars, and prepared tobacco	23
Distilleries	24
Dyeing works	5
Electric fittings	3
Electro plating	3
Engineering and shipbuilding	47
Leather cleaning and sorting	5
Flour milling	5
Furniture makers	3
Glass workers	14
Gunny bags	1
Handkerchief makers	9
Hat makers	9
Ice makers	2
Joss stick makers	1
Knitting and hosiery	162
Laundry, power	1
Leather trunk makers	24
Noodles	4
Ore refineries	2
Paints and varnishes	2
Pencils, lead	3
Perfumeries	10
Petroleum products	5
Preserves, fruit, ginger, etc.	13
Printers	37
Rattan workers	7
Rope makers	1
Rubber shoes	6
Soap makers	8
Sugar refineries	1
Sugar candy makers	12
Timber mills	10
Torches, electric	22
Vacuum flasks	4
Vermilion and white lead	9
Weaving	29
Total	586

No particulars regarding the labour force employed or the quantity of goods produced are available, though figures as to the former will be obtainable in future as a result of the Factories and Workshops Ordinance, 1932, which was brought into force on 1st March, 1933.

* "Factory" is defined in the Factories and Workshops Ordinance, 1932, as "any premises or place wherein or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which any machinery other than machinery worked entirely by hand is used in aid of any industrial undertaking carried on in such premises or place."

"Workshop" is defined as "any premises or place other than a factory wherein or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to making any article or part of any article, or altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing or adapting for sale any article provided that at least 20 persons are engaged in manual labour in the said premises or in the close, curtilage, and precincts thereof."

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Apart from the goods manufactured in these factories, certain manufactures, e.g., of wood, rattan, and sea-grass furniture and umbrellas are carried out under domestic and not factory conditions.

Certain of the factories mentioned above, e.g., the Taikoo sugar refinery, the Green Island cement works and the shipbuilding yards are of substantial importance, not only supplying the local market but also producing goods in substantial quantities for export; and exports of other local manufactures, e.g., rubber shoes are increasing.

The following figures relating to sugar give some indication of the extent of the overseas trade for 1932:—

	long tons	$
Imports—		
Unrefined brown	92,091	10,361,433
„ white	147,039	18,492,960
	239,130	$28,854,393
Less exports—		
Unrefined brown	27,498	3,330,911
„ white	96,010	12,622,668
	123,508	$15,953,579
Retained imports (unrefined sugar)	115,622	$12,900,814
Exports—		
Refined brown	4,222	533,883
„ white	61,440	10,473,299
Candy sugar	4,099	759,007
	69,761	$11,766,189
Less imports—		
Refined brown	13	2,517
„ white	2,021	302,395
Candy sugar	145	29,179
	2,179	$334,091
Net exports (refined sugar)	67,582	$11,432,098

Although there is a large local production of cement a very considerable quantity is imported, the figures for 1932 being 125,256 tons to the value of $2,398,342 imported and 122,311 tons to the value of $3,859,750 exported. In the previous year imports exceeded exports considerably both as regards quantity and value.

The total number of vessels built in the Hong Kong ship-building yards in 1932 was 4 ocean-going and 26 smaller craft.

Of industries of secondary importance the following deserve mention:—

Ginger.—The business consists in preserving ginger imported fresh or salted. The figures for 1932 are as follows:—

	Tons	$
Ginger fresh and salted—		
Imports	4,425	503,762
Exports	477	58,328
Retained imports	3,948	$445,434
Exports—		
Ginger preserved in casks		1,133,312
„ „ „ jars		248,939
„ „ dry in cases		223,021
		$1,605,272

Imports under these three headings are negligible.

Knitting factories.—These specialise chiefly in the manufacture of cotton singlets and silk and cotton hosiery.

Imports of raw material in 1932 were as follows:—

	lb.	$
Cotton yarn—		
(*a*) Up to single and double 40's	48,280,195	25,076,685
(*b*) Over 2/40's	4,982,940	8,077,745
(*c*) Not otherwise enumerated	78,585	102,026
	53,341,720	$33,256,456
Less exports—		
(*a*) Up to single and double 40's	42,758,573	21,703,529
(*b*) Over 2/40's	872,802	1,316,347
(*c*) Not otherwise enumerated	144,012	104,616
	43,775,387	$23,124,492
Retained imports	9,566,333	$10,131,964

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	lb.	$
Artificial silk yarn—		
Imports	567,571	755,859
Exports	106,116	147,461
Retained imports	461,455	$608,398
Woollen yarn—	lb.	$
Imports	1,879,413	3,679,335
Exports	990,841	1,944,026
Retained imports	888,572	$1,735,309
Raw silk—		$
Imports		4,083,734
Exports		3,829,037
		$254,697
Silk waste—		
Imports		$75,851

The principal classes of exports of knitted goods were as follows:—

	$
Hosiery (other than silk)—	
Exports	1,667,955
Imports	418,209
Net exports	$1,249,746
Singlets—	$
Exports	5,699,497
Imports	481,263
Net exports	$5,218,234

It is not possible to isolate the figures relating to silk hosiery.

Rope factories.—These cater principally for the local market, in which requirements are very considerable, but exports in 1932 exceeded imports by about $150,000.

The manufacture of electric torches and batteries and of rubber boots and shoes and canvas boots and shoes with rubber soles is of growing importance, but exports did not reach any very considerable dimensions in 1932.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

As already indicated a considerable part of the income of Hong Kong is derived from its "invisible exports," which may be classified as follows:—

(i) Profits of entrepôt trade. See above (IV).

(ii) Receipts from financial services. These include the financing of trade, the conduct of exchange operations, of which the Hong Kong dollar is the medium for much of South China, and the custody of funds deposited with Hong Kong banks by residents in China.

(iii) Shipping services, including the earnings of vessels on the Hong Kong register and seamen resident in the Colony, and the repair and supply of vessels using Hong Kong harbour (see below, VIII).

(iv) Receipts from the tourist traffic, which is of some importance although no estimate of its annual value is available.

VIII.—Communications.

The internal communications of the Colony are excellent. There are 161 miles of road on Hong Kong Island and 150 on the mainland, making a total of 311 miles, all suitable for motor traffic at all times of year; the commonest surface is water-bound macadam dressed with asphalt of which there are 227 miles. There is an excellent service of motor omnibuses, 56 operating on the Island and 118 on the mainland.

A tram-line runs from end to end of the harbour front of Hong Kong Island.

There is a cable tramway from the City to the Peak, the upper terminus being 1,300 feet above sea level.

The Island is connected with the mainland by a number of ferry services including one vehicular ferry which was opened in March, 1933; it is estimated that the two principal companies carried 39,640,709 passengers in 1932.

The Kowloon Canton Railway runs from the southern extremity of the Kowloon Peninsula through Kowloon and the New Territories. It is of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. The British section from Kowloon to the frontier, 21¼ miles, is owned and operated by the Colonial Government.

There is a daily service of two express trains each way between Kowloon and Canton, as well as a number of local trains on the British section.

The external sea communications of Hong Kong are excellent.

Regular passenger and freight services with Europe are maintained by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Blue Funnel Line, the Messageries Maritimes, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and several other British and foreign companies.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, the Dollar Line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and other lines maintain regular trans-Pacific services to Japanese, Canadian, and United States ports.

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Three companies, the Eastern and Australian, the Australian and Oriental, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha maintain regular passenger and freight services to Australia.

There are also direct sailings to Africa, South America, and New York.

There is frequent and regular communication between Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports in India, Java, the Philippine Islands, the Straits Settlements, Formosa, Indo-China, Japan, and the China coast.

There is local communication by river steamers with Canton, Macao, and West River ports with several sailings daily.

Besides all these services there is a vast traffic between Hong Kong and the adjacent provinces of China by junk and sampan.

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of foreign-going vessels of various kinds which entered the ports of the Colony in 1932.

Clearances were of approximately the same dimensions:—

	Vessels.	*Net tons.*
Steamers:—		
British	2,510	6,169,599
Foreign	3,242	8,544,831
River steamers:—		
British	4,123	4,105,025
Foreign	1,384	548,273
Junks (foreign)	11,122	1,493,061
Steam launches (i.e., steamers under 60 tons) (foreign) ...	3,638	98,620
	26,019	20,959,409

Entries of vessels trading within the waters of the Colony only are about the same in number as entries of vessels engaged in foreign trade but the net tonnage of those vessels is only between 4 and 5 per cent. of that of the foreign-going vessels.

The harbour of Hong Kong, which lies between the Island and the mainland, forms a natural anchorage for a great number of vessels. There are 56 Government-owned buoys in the harbour to which vessels can tie up and the wharf and godown companies have berthing accommodation on the mainland for eleven vessels up to 650 feet in length. The maximum depth of water alongside the wharves is 36 feet L.W.O.S.T.

Hong Kong has every form of necessary harbour equipment and provides all the services available in the most up-to-date ports in the world.

Three public Warehouse Companies have a storage capacity of 500,000 tons, 300,000 tons at Kowloon adjacent to the wharves, and 200,000 tons on the harbour front of the Island. In addition there are numerous Chinese-owned warehouses of small capacity in both Kowloon and Hong Kong.

Ample bunkering facilities are available, private stocks of coal on hand usually averaging 60,000 tons.

The average stock of fuel oil available for commercial bunkering is 55,000 tons.

There are two large Dock Companies with dry docks capable of taking vessels up to 750 feet on the blocks.

In addition there are five patent slipways capable of handling ships up to 325 feet and 3,000 tons displacement.

There are several smaller yards, mostly owned by Chinese, dealing with repairs to small craft and light work.

IX.—Tariff.

Hong Kong, by virtue of its entrepôt trade, is necessarily a free port, customs duties being levied only on alcoholic liquors, cigars, light oils, and motor vehicles. In the latter case the duty does not become payable until the vehicle is presented for registration. There are preferences in the duties payable for Empire-produced tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, and brandy. Motor vehicles of Empire origin are admitted free of duty. Motor vehicles of foreign origin pay a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no trade representatives of the Colony overseas. There are American and Canadian Trade Commissioners stationed in the Colony.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Straits Settlements comprise the four Settlements of Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Labuan.

Singapore (220 square miles) is an island separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a narrow strait which is now traversed by a causeway carrying a road and railway. The principal town, Singapore, is on the south side of the island.

Included in the Singapore Settlement are:—

(1) A few small islands in the immediate vicinity of Singapore Island.

(2) *Christmas Island* (60 square miles) about 190 miles south of the western extremity of Java, containing extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

(3) The *Cocos* or *Keeling Islands* (one square mile) about 700 miles south-west of Batavia, consisting principally of coconut plantations.

Penang (110 square miles) is an island situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca.

Included in the Penang Settlement are:—

(1) *Province Wellesley* (280 square miles) a strip of country on the mainland opposite Penang Island.

(2) The *Dindings* (180 square miles), comprising the island of Pangkor and a strip of country on the mainland about 80 miles south of Penang.

Malacca (640 square miles) is a strip of land on the west side of the Malay Peninsula about 110 miles from Singapore and 240 miles from Penang.

Labuan (40 square miles) is an island lying about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo about 725 miles from Singapore.

The total area of the Colony is therefore about 1,531 square miles.

The history of land tenure in the Colony is a long and rather complicated one. When the Settlements were first granted to the European powers by the Malay Rulers presumably the whole territory was regarded as Crown land, but even then in the old towns like Malacca it may be assumed that some land was regarded as freehold. Since then the policy of the Government has varied from time to time and a number of forms of tenure exist. The earliest are in Malacca, where a number of title deeds in the Dutch language, dating from the Dutch period, are still valid.

Other forms of tenure from the Crown are the Statutory Land Grant, which is a grant in perpetuity subject to a quit rent, and leases for 999 or 99 years or shorter periods, but this list is not exhaustive.

The greater part of the land of the Colony is now in private possession, under one or other of these forms of tenure. Apart from a few large estates, chiefly under rubber, the average size of the individual holding is very small. There are only 43 holdings of over 1,000 acres in the Colony and 549 of areas between 101 and 1,000 acres. Apart from holdings in Singapore Island, regarding which no figures are available, there are nearly 110,000 holdings of less than 10 acres.

The following table, which does not include the dependencies of Singapore, shows the distribution of land between private and public occupation at the end of 1932:—

	Alienated *Acres.*	*Unalienated* *Acres.*	*Total* *Acres.*
Singapore Island	127,052	13,748	140.800
Penang	49,178	21,222	70,400
Province Wellesley	175,586	3,614	179,200
Dindings	33,185	82,015	115,200
Malacca	325,721	83,879	409,600
Labuan	11,292	14,308	25,600

The Straits Settlements lie within the tropics very little north of the equator and there is little variation of temperature.

The highest monthly maximum at Singapore in 1932 was 92° F. in March, April, and May while the lowest was 77° in March, April, July, and August. The highest monthly minimum was 79° in May, June, July, and September, and the lowest was 69° in January. At Penang the highest monthly maximum was 95° F. in February and the lowest 82° in November. The highest monthly minimum was 78° in May, and the lowest was 68° in February.

There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year.

The total rainfall for the year 1932 at Singapore was 77½ inches, May being the wettest month with 11½ inches, and December the driest with 2½ inches. The total number of rainy days was 240. The highest annual rainfall recorded over the last 60 years was 135½ inches (1914) and the lowest 58½ inches (1877).

The total rainfall at Penang for the year 1932 was 109 inches, the wettest month October (19¼ inches) the driest January (0·24 inches) and the total number of rainy days 206.

Malacca, Province Wellesley, and the Dindings had approximately the same rainfall as Singapore and Penang Islands; that of Labuan being considerably higher, the totals in 1930, 1931, and 1932 being 130½, 138¾, and 155½ inches respectively.

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II.—Population, etc.

At the census of April, 1931, the population was as follows:—

Singapore Settlement*	559,946
Penang Settlement	359,851
Malacca	186,711
Labuan	7,507

*including Christmas Island (1,059) and Cocos Islands (1,142).

making a total of 1,114,015 as against 883,769 in 1921. The racial distribution was as follows:—

Europeans...	10,003
Eurasians	11,292
Malays	250,924
Other Malaysians	34,452
Chinese	663,458
Indians	132,277
Others	11,609
Total	1,114,015

The mean population of the Straits Settlements for the year 1932 as estimated by the Superintendent of Census has decreased to 1,086,187 or by 2·5 per cent., the racial distribution being as follows:—

Malays ... / Other Malaysians	296,215
Chinese	619,657
Indians	139,692
Europeans / Eurasians / Others	30,623
Total	1,086,187

The original population was of course Malay; all the remaining communities are the results of immigration, the Chinese and Indians in particular having come to the Colony in large numbers in the decade ending 1930 in search of work on the rubber, copra, and oil-palm plantations, tin mines, and so on.

Owing to the large excess of emigration since 1930 the population has decreased, although births exceeded deaths by 16,565 in 1932.

Returns relating to immigration and emigration are kept only for British Malaya as a whole; no separate statistics are kept for the Colony and there is no control of internal movements within the Peninsula.

Until the year 1929 inclusive immigration always exceeded emigration, usually by a wide margin. In 1930 gross arrivals in British Malaya by land, sea, and air numbered 573,401 and departures 607,142, the net loss thus being 33,741. In 1931 the figures were arrivals 330,146, departures 517,675, net loss 187,529. In 1932, there was an increasing excess of departures up to the month of June; since then this excess has steadily decreased, owing to a slight improvement in the prices of Straits produce. In 1932, gross arrivals were 264,738, and departures 427,716 a net loss of 162,978, of which the Superintendent of Census estimates that 12·4 per cent. affects the Colony.

The following figures indicate the nature of the principal classes of employment as recorded in Census Report, 1931.

In Public Service	9,179
In industrial employment	69,362
In agricultural, mining and manufacturing employment	134,107
Fishermen	12,432
Commerce	102,248
Professions	20,426
Personal Service	51,531
Transport	67,563
Others	647,167
Total	1,114,015

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the Straits dollar (equivalent at par to 2s. 4d.) divided into 100 cents. The silver dollar and half dollar are unlimited legal tender and the silver 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, the nickel 5 cent piece and the copper 1 cent, ½ cent, and ¼ cent pieces are limited legal tender.

In addition to the coinage currency notes, issued by the Government Currency Commissioners at Singapore, are unlimited legal tender.

Excluding subsidiary coin, the amount of currency nominally in circulation at the end of 1932 was $68,496,575 in currency notes, $3,612,793 in dollars and half dollars, and $136,417 in notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China but there is no doubt that quantities of the silver dollars and half dollars have been melted down, particularly in the period immediately after the Great War when silver stood very high. The commercial banks ceased to issue notes a number of years ago, but their existing notes remain legal tender until withdrawn.

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The exchange value of the dollar varies between the Commissioners' exchange selling rate of 2s. 3¾d. and their purchasing rate of 2s. 4 1/16d. Straits Settlements currency is the currency not only of the Straits Settlements but also of the Federated and Unfederated Malay States and Brunei, and is the basis of the currency of North Borneo and Sarawak.

2. There are altogether twenty banks doing business in the Colony. The most important are the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (of which the head office is in Hong Kong), and the Mercantile Bank of India. There are four locally registered banks with their capital in Straits dollars, the most important being the Oversea Chinese Bank, Ho Hong Bank, and Chinese Commercial Bank. There are three other British banks doing business in the Colony, three Japanese, two Dutch, one French, one United States, and three Chinese.

There are a number of Co-operative Societies in the Colony.

The statistics relating to Thrift and Loan Societies as at the 31st of December, 1932, are as follows:—

Singapore: Twelve Societies, 5,196 members, paid-up share capital $504,363.
Malacca: Four Societies, 1,106 members, paid-up share capital $155,500.
Penang and Province Wellesley: Seven Societies, 2,668 members, paid-up share capital $234,400.

Rural Credit Societies:—
Malacca: Eight Societies, 340 members, paid-up share capital $8,647.
Penang and Province Wellesley: Six Societies, 146 members, paid-up share capital $4,715.

Estate Labourers Co-operative Societies:—
Seven Societies, 1,080 members, paid-up share capital $18,356.

Despite the universal depression, the Societies generally are expanding their activities and doing excellent work. Their accumulated capital amounts to about $926,000.

3. There is a Post Office Savings Bank in the Colony, the number of depositors on the 31st of December, 1932, being 29,630 and the aggregate amount of deposits $5,725,444. The number of depositors increased during the year by 2,306 and deposits by nearly $697,000.

The Government does not carry on any other form of banking business.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

The Straits Settlements have raised three loans, but only a very small part of the service of these loans is a charge on the finances of the Colony. Details of the indebtedness as at 31st December, 1932, are:—

(1) Straits Settlements 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock; £6,913,352 (equivalent to $59,257,302). Nearly all this loan was re-lent to the Singapore and Penang Harbour Boards and the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore and Penang, which bodies are responsible for their shares of the interest and Sinking Fund. The estimated value of the Sinking Fund on the 31st of December, 1932, was about £1,921,768 ($16,472,300).

(2) Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Victory Loan, 1920; $15,074,300 (£1,758,668). The principal and the major part of the interest on this loan are payable by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

(3) The Sterling Loan of 1921-22 amounting to £9,355,000 ($80,185,714), of which £5,155,000 was issued at 6 per cent. and £4,200,000 at 4½ per cent. The whole of the proceeds were re-lent to the Federated Malay States Government, which is responsible for the interest and Sinking Fund.

All the above loans are trustee securities.

2. *Revenue.*

(a) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for 1933).*

Self-Balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	$	$	$
Post Office	1,973,000	1,898,583	74,417

Surplus $74,417.

General Revenue (excluding receipts from Colonial Development Fund).

		$	*Percentage.*
I.	Surplus on self-balancing department (*see* [a])	74,417	0·3
II.	Opium Revenue	6,600,000	25·0
III.	Tobacco Duties, Licences, etc.... ...	3,544,500	13·4
IV.	Petroleum Duties	2,681,100	10·1
V.	Liquor Duties	2,534,050	9·6
VI.	Stamp Duties	1,562,400	5·9
VII.	Interest	5,027,090	19·0
VIII.	Rents of Government Property ...	1,761,660	6·7
IX.	Miscellaneous	2,643,841	10·0
		$26,429,058	100

Equivalent to £3,083,390.

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(b) *Analysis of Revenue from Import Duties.*

The revenue from Import Duties in 1932 amounted to $9,279,158 derived from duties on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and dutiable petroleum as follows:—

	$	*Percentage of Total Revenue.*
Liquors	2,557,137·00	5·74
Tobacco	3,876,913·00	8·70
Petroleum	2,845,108·00	6·38
	$9,279,158·00	

3. *Expenditure.*

Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of Estimates for 1933, *excluding Colonial Development Fund expenditure).*

		$	*Percentage.*
I.	Deficit on self-balancing department	—	—
II.	Public Debt Charges	37,106	0·1
III.	Administration	13,260,374	41·4
IV.	Economic Development	4,396,644	13·7
V.	Social Services	7,856,980	24·5
VI.	Defence	4,260,379	13·3
VII.	Pensions, etc.	2,245,811	7·0
		$32,057,204*	100

equivalent to £3,740,017.

* Including $5,268,457 expenditure out of surplus balances on Public Works Extraordinary.

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The only definitely allocated reserve fund is the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund (held against the contingency of its becoming possible effectively to suppress opium smoking) which at the 31st December, 1932, amounted to $57,544,891.

In addition the Colony has a surplus of assets over liabilities which was $66,537,389 at the 31st December, 1932, and was estimated at $64,000,000 at the 31st of December, 1933. It is held partly in loans to other Malayan Governments, and local authorities in the Colony and partly in fixed deposits and liquid securities.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

The Colony has received no grants or loans from His Majesty's Government except the following grants from the Colonial Development Fund:—

	£
(1) Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme	50
(2) Grant to College of Medicine for Vitamin Research ...	600

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The unusual character of the trade of the Straits Settlements makes it necessary to depart from the usual form adopted for this section in other memoranda.

The published trade statistics of British Malaya, which are analysed below, relate to the external trade of all parts of the Malay Peninsula and the insular Settlements, but not to the trade between those parts, that is to say, they include exports from and imports into the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, as well as the Straits Settlements, from overseas, but they do not include exports from the Straits Settlements to the Malay States or vice versa.

No endeavour is made in these statistics to distinguish between exports and re-exports, and, as much of the trade is of an entrepôt nature with foreign countries, it is impossible to distinguish with any certainty between exports of British Malaya proper and re-exports of imported produce, or between imports for domestic consumption and imports for re-export.

On the whole, however, the statistics indicate that the entrepôt business in " Straits produce ", that is raw materials originating in the Malay Archipelago, is of considerably greater importance than the entrepôt business in manufactured articles.

So far as the Straits Settlements themselves are concerned, it is impossible to frame any estimate of imports for domestic consumption and difficult to frame an estimate of domestic exports.

The only domestic products of the Straits Settlements which were exported in substantial quantities in 1932 were rubber, copra, coconut oil, canned pineapples and certain rubber manufactures, particularly rubber shoes. The total production of rubber in the Straits Settlements in 1932 was estimated to be 49,862 tons, of which only a small quantity, between 2,500 and 3,000 tons was consumed locally. Domestic exports may therefore be estimated at 47,000 tons, which at the average value of all rubber exported from Malaya during the year, viz., $162·11 per ton may be valued roughly at $7,619,170 say £889,000.

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Net exports of copra from Malaya in 1932 were about 97,000 tons. Assuming that these domestic exports should be divided up among the various constituent parts of Malaya in the same proportion as the area under mature coconuts, the Straits Settlements share of this would be about 17,000 tons, which at the average value per ton of all copra exported in 1932, viz., $97, might be valued at $1,649,000, say £192,000. This figure is admittedly subject to a wide margin of error, but it does not seem possible to find any basis of accurate calculation. It is impossible to get any guidance from the domestic exports of copra from the Malay States since part of these are crushed in the Straits Settlements and the domestic exports of the Federated Malay States (74,085 tons) and Johore (41,817 tons) by themselves exceed the total net exports of Malaya.

Net exports of coconut oil from Malaya in 1932 were 11,949 tons of which the Straits Settlements share, on the basis set out above, may be estimated at about 2,100 tons valued at $349,250, say £41,000.

For practical purposes production of canned pineapple in Malaya is equivalent to exports. There are factories in the Federated Malay States and Johore, as well as in the Straits Settlements. Total exports from Malaya in 1932 were valued at $7,914,687. Domestic exports from the Federated Malay States were valued at $912,558 and those from Johore at $3,520,612. Assuming that these figures are calculated on the same basis as the final export figures, the remainder, viz., $2,482,517, say £290,000, may be regarded as of Straits Settlements origin.

As regards rubber manufactures, the net export of rubber shoes in 1932 was about $1,059,000, say £123,500. Taking other manufactured goods into account £200,000 seems a reasonable estimate for the value of total domestic exports of manufactured goods in 1932. To these must be added the phosphates exported from Christmas Island, which with the small amount of tin produced in the Colony add another £170,000.

	£
Rubber	889,000
Copra	192,000
Coconut oil	41,000
Canned Pineapple	290,000
Manufactured goods	200,000
Minerals	170,000
	£1,782,000

A very tentative and provisional figure of £1,782,000, say $15,257,000, is reached for the domestic exports of the Straits Settlements in 1932.

As regards the remaining parts of the Malay Peninsula the domestic exports of the Federated Malay States in 1932 were valued at $82,618,767, those of Johore at $28,685,453 and those of Trengganu at $3,209,588. No figures of trade are available for Perlis, but the quantity is very inconsiderable. For Kedah the only figures available are total exports for the Mohammedan year A.H. 1351 (May, 1932—April, 1933). Re-exports from Kedah are very small and the figure for gross exports, viz., $10,559,618 or, say, $10,560,000, might be accepted as an estimate of domestic exports for 1932, bearing in mind the facts that the Mohammedan year is 3 per cent. shorter than the Solar year and that values in January to April 1932, were higher than those in January to April, 1933.

For Kelantan only a figure for total exports for 1932, viz., $2,428,196, is available. Re-exports are very small and $2,400,000 might be accepted as an estimate of the value of domestic exports.

The total value of the domestic exports of Malaya in 1932 may therefore be tentatively estimated as follows:—

	$	*Equivalent to £.*
Straits Settlement	15,257,000	1,782,000
Federated Malay States	82,618,767	9,638,856
Johore	28,685,453	3,346,636
Kedah	10,560,000	1,232,000
Kelantan	2,400,000	280,000
Trengganu	3,209,588	374,452
	$142,730,808	£16,653,944

This figure might be rounded up to £16¾ million including Perlis.

The total oversea exports of Malaya in 1932 were valued at $366,230,405 (£42,726,881). It is very difficult to estimate what were the total gross exports of the seven territories, including exports from one territory to another for consumption in that territory, but it seems probable that an estimate of about £45 million would not be very wide of the mark. The re-export trade of Malaya may therefore be estimated at approximately £28¼ million.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	118,730,151	53,868,753	179,862,666	352,461,570
1929	132,992,644	107,449,485	690,687,223	931,129,353
1930	85,633,239	110,638,762	474,942,404	671,214,405
1931	64,792,610	54,839,714	310,196,117	429,828,441
1932	58,494,840	60,392,859	247,342,706	366,230,405
Equivalent to	£6,824,398	£7,045,834	£28,856,649	£42,726,881

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(ii) *Total Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom... ...	10,858,872	17,205,641	7,977,009	36,041,522
Australia	706,143	1,449,357	19,834,053	21,989,553
British India (including Burma)	7,971,927	1,907,208	4,221,934	14,101,069
Sarawak	2,792,888	233,423	2,854,123	5,880,434
Hong Kong	1,737,858	1,609,721	2,233,212	5,580,791
Union of South Africa ...	117,443	92,405	2,823,217	3,033,065
Rest of Empire	2,933,915	477,506	5,989,209	9,400,630
Total Empire	27,119,046	22,975,261	45,932,757	96,027,064
United States of America	725,702	47,339,469	23,824,266	71,889,437
Japan (including Korea and Formosa)	590,085	13,019,818	26,768,937	40,378,840
Netherlands East Indies :—				
Sumatra	11,292,435	1,158,732	8,603,894	21,055,061
Java	7,237,680	67,977	2,498,191	9,803,848
Borneo	2,631,120	48,026	1,333,572	4,012,718
Banka and Billiton ...	2,482,800	44,454	416,780	2,944,034
	23,644,035	1,319,189	12,852,437	37,815,661
Netherlands	495,052	3,799,533	9,958,264	14,252,849
Siam	2,701,708	593,318	10,085,068	13,380,094
France	609,716	7,988,595	4,184,580	12,782,891
Germany	962,173	6,729,184	336,080	8,027,437
Italy	197,967	3,160,614	3,891,125	7,249,706
China	776,847	1,688,745	1,485,337	3,950,929
Other foreign countries ...	4,215,579	6,429,547	7,003,117	17,648,243
Total foreign countries ...	34,918,864	92,068,012	100,389,211	227,376,087
GRAND TOTAL	62,037,910	115,043,273	146,321,968	323,403,151

In addition, there were exports of bullion and specie to the value of $42,827,254.

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports from* :—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	68,862,523	119,186,946	200,540,356	388,589,825
1929	147,978,361	174,209,820	576,379,889	898,568,070
1930	98,075,565	130,611,889	487,428,941	716,116,395
1931	62,485,389	71,966,960	323,164,940	457,617,289
1932	55,724,421	68,106,822	256,546,493	380,377,736
Equivalent to	£6,501,182	£7,945,796	£29,930,424	£44,377,402

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom... ...	14,071,603	772,688	40,233,670	55,077,961
British India (including Burma)...	19,566,313	2,938,441	11,014,529	33,519,283
Sarawak	2,255,069	1,894,634	11,234,759	15,384,462
Australia	7,679,363	72,635	537,632	8,289,630
Hong Kong	861,505	40,654	2,600,028	3,502,187
Rest of Empire	1,820,191	3,076,072	1,517,083	6,413,346
Total Empire	46,254,044	8,795,124	67,137,701	122,186,869
Netherland East Indies :—				
Sumatra	6,927,816	14,970,798	56,367,015	78,265,629
Borneo	1,107,614	4,836,882	15,273,734	21,218,230
Java	11,044,107	2,296,860	3,802,896	17,143,863
Banka and Billiton ...	3,722,241	7,856,832	10,171	11,589,244
	22,801,778	29,961,372	75,453,816	128,216,966
Siam	32,726,465	11,846,389	1,837,555	46,410,409
China	9,669,359	2,631,069	9,882,168	22,182,596
Japan (including Korea and Formosa)	591,836	2,325,433	14,104,704	17,021,973
United States of America	1,912,671	348,573	5,029,731	7,290,975
Germany	475,890	11,436	5,427,388	5,914,714
French Indo-China ...	3,273,049	1,539,222	113,758	4,926,029
Netherlands	2,783,580	5,439	1,795,859	4,584,878
Other foreign countries ...	7,713,508	1,818,501	8,510,784	18,042,793
Total foreign countries ...	81,948,136	50,487,434	122,155,763	254,591,333
GRAND TOTAL	128,202,180	59,282,558	189,293,464	376,778,202

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of $3,599,534.

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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(i) *Commodities in which Exports greatly exceed Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Value of Total Imports*	*Principal Countries of Origin and Value in $'000.*	*Value of Total Exports*	*Principal Countries of destination and value in $'000.*
	$		$	
Para Rubber ...	9,786,925	Sumatra (4,504), Dutch Borneo (2,514), Sarawak (1,029), Siam (415), French Indo-China (401), North Borneo (330), Burma (326), Java (153), Brunei (95).	76,693,066	United States of America (43,675), United Kingdom (10,856), Japan (7,222), France (4,828), Germany (3,267), Italy (1,750), Australia (1,370), Belgium (804), China (626), Netherlands (552), Argentine Republic (399), Spain (345), Hong Kong (253), Ceylon (196), Sweden (132), Denmark (107), Czechoslovakia (98).
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs).	13,345	Burma (13)	55,687,036	United States of America (23,269), Netherlands (9,880), United Kingdom (6,743), France (4,098), Italy (3,855), British India (2,957), Japan (2,711), Belgium (788), Hong Kong (403), Germany (242), Spain (189), China (144), Canada (89).
Copra	8,391,168	Sumatra (4,842), Other Dutch Islands (1,147), Dutch Borneo (1,095), North Borneo (590), Banka and Billiton (293), Sarawak (244), Siam (146).	19,146,764	United Kingdom (4,637), Netherlands (2,992), Germany (2,924), France (2,691), Denmark (1,570), Italy (1,188), United States of America (968), Norway (917), Spain (457), Sweden (315), Egypt (180).
Preserved Pineapples.	365		7,914,687	United Kingdom (6,639), Canada (342), Netherlands (167), New Zealand (157), France (119), United States of America (95), British India (68), Germany (48).

(ii) *Commodities of which there are Substantial Imports and Exports*, 1932.

	$		$	
Fish, dried and salted ...	6,376,207	Siam (2,564), French Indo-China (2,435), Sumatra (503), China (361), Sarawak (161), Japan (100).	8,422,894	Java (6,026), Sumatra (1,130), Burma (620), China (300), Dutch Borneo (103), Hong Kong (102).
Pepper (white long, and black).	6,551,872	Banka and Billiton (3,711), Sarawak (1,247), Dutch Borneo (818), Sumatra (433), Siam (225), Java (116).	6,592,108	United Kingdom (2,395), Germany (689), Hong Kong (461), Australia (387), United States of America (331), Brazil (284), British India (250), Egypt (240), Argentine Republic (225), Italy (188), Other European Countries (169), China (168), Spain (106), Canada (81), Union of South Africa (78).
Areca nuts ...	3,443,250	Sumatra (2,179), Java (1,003), Siam (130), Bali and Lombok (101).	6,095,704	British India (4,293), Burma (490), French Indo-China (476), French India (408), Siam (356), Hong Kong (66).

(iii) *Commodities in which Imports greatly exceed Exports*, 1932.

	$		$	
Motor Spirit ...	55,590,546	Sumatra (43,997), Sarawak (6,645), Dutch Borneo (3,299), Java (1,649).	46,703,172	Japan (20,759), Australia (16,291), Union of South Africa (2,440), Portuguese EastAfrica (2,036), New Zealand (1,746), Other British Possessions (1,431), Egypt (900), Siam (464), Sumatra (309), Borneo (166), Ceylon (124).
Rice (white and and cargo).	39,632,925	Siam (24,188), Burma (14,282), French Indo-China (573), British India (499), French India (71).	12,660,493	Sumatra (6,225), Banka and Billiton (2,032), Borneo (1,917), Sarawak (1,046), North Borneo (411), Zanzibar (322), Java (204), Other Dutch Islands (134).
Tin ores and concentrates.	22,743,367	Siam (10,291), Banka and Billiton (7,542), Burma (2,065), French Indo-China (1,043), Japan (599), Union of South Africa (579), Sumatra (565), Tanganyika (56), Alaska (4).	41	
Liquid Fuel ...	13,119,599	Dutch Borneo (8,359), Sumatra (4,667), Sarawak (91).	3,200,450	Siam (788), Sumatra (690), Egypt (665), French Indo-China (339), Ceylon (183), Japan (140), Other British Possessions (114), China (108), British India (107).

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(iii) *Commodities in which Imports greatly exceed Exports*, 1932.—continued.

Article.	*Value of Total Imports* $	*Principal Countries of Origin and Value in $'000.*	*Value of Total Exports* $	*Principal Countries of destination and value in $'000.*
Cotton piece-goods—				
(*a*) Plain ...	6,014,836	United Kingdom (3,142), Japan (1,985), Netherlands (389), China (245), British India (106).	1,557,494	Siam (952), Sumatra (365), Sarawak (94).
(*b*) Dyed in the piece.	6,037,213	United Kingdom (2,178), Japan (2,143), China (1,061), Hong Kong (328), British India (207).	1,860,020	Sumatra (661), Siam (564), Dutch Borneo (187), Sarawak (155), British North Borneo (145).
(*c*) Printed ...	5,453,462	Japan (2,954), United Kingdom (1,835), Russia (275), Italy (207), China (101).	2,334,273	Sumatra (1,225), Siam (511), Sarawak (183), Dutch Borneo (117).
(*d*) Woven-coloured cotton.	113,692	United Kingdom (82), China (17).	11,025	
Cigarettes ...	10,625,958	United Kingdom (9,482), China (574), Hong Kong (531).	1,350,310	Sumatra (459), Sarawak (379), Siam (250), British North Borneo (150).
Kerosene ...	12,746,557	Sumatra (7,423), Sarawak (3,768), Dutch Borneo (1,509).	9,029,352	Australia (2,784), Japan (2,409), Siam (1,368), Sarawak (675), Other British Possessions (378), Union of South Africa (351), New Zealand (323), Sumatra (314), North Borneo (110).
Condensed milk, sweetened and unsweetened.	7,217,528	Australia (2,165), Netherlands (2,050), Switzerland (976), Denmark (503), United Kingdom (359), Italy (306), New Zealand (279), Japan (167), Norway (156), Germany (148).	1,133,076	Sumatra (422), Siam (269), Sarawak (136), Borneo (76), Banka and Billiton (76), North Borneo (62).
Sugar	7,116,808	Java (7,077).	1,159,529	Siam (283), Sarawak (186), French Indo China (169), Sumatra (129), Hong Kong (122).
Coal	4,446,956	Japan (1,713), Union of South Africa (1,163), Sumatra (733), United Kingdom (441), Dutch Borneo (205).	23,804	
Cotton, Sarongs, Slendangs, and Kains.	5,567,806	British India (2,019), Java (1,447), French India (954), Japan (834), United Kingdom (126).	2,348,437	Sumatra (1,217), Java (447), Siam (389) Sarawak (128).

V.—Natural Resources, etc.

A.

1.—Agriculture.

The natural resources of the Colony are predominantly agricultural. Certain kinds of agriculture are carried on both by Europeans on the plantation system and also by Asiatics, not only on the plantation system but also on less organized lines.

Rubber is the most important product, and, with the exception of a comparatively small quantity absorbed by manufacturers in Singapore, is all exported overseas.

The area under rubber at the end of 1932 was approximately 344,227 acres, over one-third of the total area of the Colony, of which 56,808 acres on estates of 100 acres and over were not being tapped. The area not being tapped on smaller estates cannot be stated, but was probably comparatively large. The area was divided among the various Settlements as follows:—

	Acres.
Singapore	50,134
Penang	13,021
Province Wellesley	63,786
Dindings	15,025
Malacca	199,481
Labuan	2,780
	344,227

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Of the total area, 62·98 per cent. consisted of estates of over 100 acres, and 37·02 per cent. of estates of under 100 acres in extent, the latter being owned almost entirely by Asiatics.

The area planted with bud-grafted rubber amounted to 5,055 acres, of which 976 acres are tappable.

The total domestic production of the Colony in 1932 was estimated to be 49,862 tons as compared with 50,112 tons in 1931. This amount is about one-tenth of the total exports from British Malayan ports, or about one-eighth of the domestic exports. With the exception of a small quantity absorbed by a Singapore manufacturer the whole is exported.

Owing to the low price of rubber, there has been a decrease of tapping, the proportion of tappable rubber not tapped amounting to 30 per cent. of the total tappable area including the islands of Singapore and Penang (and 23 per cent. excluding them) at the end of the year. On a number of estates only the higher yielding areas have been tapped and on many small estates tapping was discontinued entirely or for prolonged periods in 1932. There is a tendency towards a substantial increase in tapping on any marked recovery in the price.

Coconuts are the second most important plantation crop. The area under coconuts in 1932 was estimated at about 91,000 acres. In Penang and Province Wellesley many of the palms are of great age, and the annual mortality is consequently high, but partly counter-balanced by replantings.

Coconuts, in the form of fresh nuts and coconut oil, are consumed locally, and some fresh nuts are also exported from Penang mainly to Burma, but the main purpose of coconut cultivation is for the production of **copra** for export.

It is very difficult to form even a rough estimate of the total production of nuts. Many dwellings have small groups of palms planted near them, their produce being used entirely for local consumption, as are also the nuts from many of the holdings under five acres in area. Of the copra produced, which generally falls into the two classes of "Sun-dried" and "Fair Merchantable" (the value of the former exceeding that of the latter by about 10 per cent.) the greater part is exported, but some is used by the oil-mills of Singapore and Penang, which also use copra produced in neighbouring foreign territories.

Much of the copra prepared in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States and also in some of the Dutch East Indian Islands is exported through the ports of the Colony after re-drying and grading.

A good deal of experimental work is in hand, with the object of evolving not only improved methods of cultivation but also improved methods of preparing copra. The latter is being carried on with the assistance of a grant from the Empire Marketing Fund.

Coffee is at present a crop of minor importance, the area under it being estimated at 618 acres in Malacca, 534 acres in the Dindings, including 300 acres interplanted with rubber on a European estate, and about 53 acres on Singapore Island, a total of about 1,200 acres for the whole Colony. The figures of actual production are unknown. The whole of the output is consumed locally and there are in addition substantial imports of coffee from Java and Sumatra.

Of the crops grown exclusively by Asiatics the most important are rice and pineapples.

Rice.—The total area plantable with wet padi varies slightly from year to year owing to the fluctuations of other crops, but usually only a small part of the available land is left unplanted.

In the season 1929-30 the total planted area in the Colony was 67,005 acres, the yield being 40,973 tons of dry unhusked padi.

In the season 1930-31 the estimated plantable area was 72,140 acres, of which 67,350 acres were actually planted, yielding nearly 63,000 tons of dry unhusked padi, equivalent to nearly 39,000 tons of milled rice.

In the season 1931-32 the estimated plantable area was 71,380 acres, of which 67,980 acres was actually planted (Province Wellesley 32,810 acres, Malacca 30,470 acres, Penang 4,340 acres, the Dindings 360 acres), yielding nearly 39,000 tons of milled rice.

The crop is subject to severe damage from drought, insect pests, rats, and, in certain areas, high tides, and there are therefore wide fluctuations of total yield.

On balance British Malaya is a large importer of rice, the total output being even in the most favourable circumstances quite insufficient for local requirements. However, the amounts imported during the last three years have steadily decreased largely owing to the development of rice cultivation throughout Malaya. It is not the custom in Malaya to plant more than one crop of padi in a year.

Palm Oil is an industry of growing importance to Malaya as a whole but plantations at present are confined to the Malay States. There is a bulking plant, recently installed in the premises of the Singapore Harbour Board. Exports from Malaya in 1932 amounted to 7,905 tons valued at $1,139,405.

Pineapples.—While pineapples are grown to some extent for sale fresh, the great bulk of the crop is grown for canning purposes. The area under pineapples in Singapore Island is about 10,000 acres, but, in addition to the pineapples grown thereon, large quantities of fresh fruit are imported from Johore, the tendency being to concentrate the canneries more and more in Singapore.

The area under pineapples in the other Settlements is only about 900 acres in all.

The total export of tinned pineapples of all grades in 1932 amounted to 66,291 tons, an increase of some 6,834 tons above the exports for 1931 and the value of these exports was $7,914,567 in 1932, an increase of $831,117.

Since pineapples have always in the past been grown as a catch-crop with rubber, the cessation of rubber planting will result in some diminution of the pineapple industry unless it is found possible to grow pineapples either as a sole crop or as a catch-crop with some other permanent crop. The successful preparation of by-products from pineapple waste is an important factor in this connexion.

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A good deal of work is being done both with regard to grading and improvement of quality and also on experimental cultivation of the plant.

Fruit.—The area shown in the Colonial Blue Book as being planted with fruit trees is as follows:—

	Acres.
Singapore	2,005
Penang	3,500
Province Wellesley	470
Dindings	15
Malacca	647
Labuan	2,029
	8,666

but there is considerable doubt regarding the accuracy of these figures since nearly all the orchards are small, and in some cases they contain a mixture of fruit and other trees. No information regarding total production is available and exports are unimportant. Probably the most important fruit produced is the banana. There is a tendency to increase the orchard area in Singapore Island, but supplies are obtained in the main from foreign sources.

Vegetables.—Vegetable cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese market gardeners, who often combine it with pig and poultry breeding and sometimes carp rearing. The industry provides a livelihood for a considerable part of the rural population of Singapore Island and supplies the town markets with the greater part of their requirements of such vegetables as can readily be grown in the plains of Malaya, but there is a considerable importation of vegetables from the mainland and from foreign countries. The area cultivated with vegetables in Province Wellesley has recently increased somewhat at the expense of the padi land, but prices have been low and there has been some over-supply.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is a crop of growing importance in the Colony. At end 1932 about 150 acres were planted with tobacco in the Colony mostly by Chinese market gardeners. The year's crop is unknown.

The crop is mostly sold for the manufacture of local cheroots, and Chinese-owned factories for the preparation of cigarettes and manufactured tobacco exist in Province Wellesley and Singapore.

Spices.—The area under spices in the Colony is very small, 394 acres in Penang, 50 acres in Province Wellesley, and about 30 acres in the other Settlements. The spices principally cultivated are *cloves*, *nutmegs* and *mace*. The industry is almost entirely in Chinese hands.

Other crops.—Other crops grown on some scale by Asiatics, mostly for local consumption are *areca nuts* (about 4,320 acres), *tapioca* (about 820 acres), and *sago* (about 390 acres); and in certain localities the drying and plaiting of the leaves of the *nipah palm* for roofing material is a local industry of some importance.

2. Forestry.

In Singapore Island the forests have been depleted as a result of pressure of population, the forest organization has been closed down and all the reserves, except one of 177 acres which is being maintained for the sake of public amenity, are being revoked.

The remaining Settlements are fairly well provided with forests, in respect of which a conservative policy is followed.

Malacca is well provided with forests, chiefly of the plains type, while the forests of Penang, Province Wellesley, and the Dindings are mainly hilly, but contain fair quantities of superior hardwoods and constitute a useful source of local supply. A scheme of converting all these forests into regularly managed stands is in hand.

The forest reserves of the Colony, including those of Singapore which are being abandoned, at present occupy 180 square miles, nearly one-eighth of the total area of the Colony, distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Singapore	16,256
Penang and Province Wellesley	15,040
Dindings	33,600
Malacca	50,496
	115,392

There is no prospect of their further extension, and when the Singapore forest reserves are relinquished the total area will fall to 99,313 acres.

The out-turn of the principal forest products was as follows:—

	Timber c. feet.	*Firewood c. feet.*	*Charcoal c. feet.*
1930	489,230	2,763,179	33,355
1931	366,637	1,466,451	27,595
1932	264,313	1,004,856	59,675

There is a fairly large saw-milling industry in Singapore, which supplies a large part of the needs of the Island and exports sawn timber to a wide range of markets. Durable hardwoods are chiefly obtained from the mainland, and other woods mainly from the neighbouring Dutch East Indian Islands.

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3. Animal Husbandry.

There is little prospect of developing an animal industry in the Colony; there is a great lack of pasture, the only herbage which thrives on the rare open spaces in the Colony being *lalang*, which is quite useless for food (although eaten by buffalo) and is in fact harmful to certain animals.

The animal population of the Colony is estimated as follows:—

Buffaloes	20,815	Sheep	5,463
Cattle	18,676	Pigs	92,447
Goats	19,476	Horses	336

There are substantial imports of livestock and animal products the principal items being as follows:—

1932.		$
Buffaloes and cattle	17,024	889,688
Sheep and goats	68,225	542,620
Pigs	168,577	2,986,929
Milk (condensed, thick cream, evaporated, and sterilised) cases	847,669	7,904,587
Butter (tinned) cwt.	9,066	445,398
Eggs, hundreds...	190,538	335,522
Ghee, tons	736	661,040

These imports are for the whole of British Malaya and include quantities of goods re-exported to the Federated and Unfederated States.

The only animal exports are of *tanned hides and skins*, exports of which were 1,033 tons valued at $560,232 in 1931 and 563 tons valued at $410,764 in 1932.

There is a possibility of developing pig-breeding sufficiently to render the Colony self-supporting and perhaps also of developing the production and sale of fresh milk, but otherwise the Colony must continue to depend largely on imports.

4.—Minerals.

The Colony contains little in the way of mineral wealth.

Three *tin* mines in Malacca were worked sporadically in 1932, the ore produced being 36 tons, the whole of which was sent to Singapore for sale. The industry is entirely in Chinese hands.

There are extensive deposits of **phosphate of lime** on Christmas Island which are worked by the Christmas Island Phosphates Company, Limited.

The production in 1932 was 84,197 tons valued at $1,431,349 (£166,991), the whole of which was exported to Japan. Practically the whole labour force is Chinese recruited in Singapore.

There are extensive deposits of *coal* in Labuan, but they have not been exploited for some years past.

There is a very important tin smelting industry in the Colony, the Eastern Smelting Company, Limited, at Penang and the Straits Trading Company, Limited, at Singapore, being the principal and almost the only tin smelters in the Far East.

The smelter production in 1932 was 49,945 tons of "Straits tin," the ore coming as to about two-thirds from the Malay States and as to the remaining third from a wide range of countries including the Dutch East Indies, Siam, Indo-China, Japan, and even South Africa and Alaska.

5.—Fisheries.

There is an important fishing industry in the Colony, the recorded amount of fresh fish landed being about 20,145 tons in 1932. After allowing for cargoes which are unrecorded or imperfectly recorded it may be assumed that not less than about 22,000 tons were landed in 1932. In addition there are extensive freshwater fisheries, but actual figures of catch are not available. The catch includes a wide variety of fish.

The landed value of sea fish may be taken at an average of $85 a ton and the market value at anything from $135 to $150. The total value of the catch was therefore about £218,203 landed and between £316,000 and £356,000 in the market.

The total number of registered fishing boats in the Colony in 1932 was 5,678 of which 41 were power driven (all owned by Japanese) and the remainder were sailing boats, ranging from junks 100 feet long to small native craft 17 feet long with a crew of 2 men.

There were at least 12,432 fishermen employed, 6,117 Malays, 4,753 Chinese, 592 Indians, 907 Japanese, and 63 Eurasians.

The most important method of fishing is by the use of fishing stakes and traps worked inshore. Drift netting and seine netting are next in importance, and various other methods are also employed.

For the most part the industry is controlled by Chinese, who finance the fishermen and buy the whole of their catch.

The Japanese landed about 5,154 tons or 42 per cent. of the fish landed at Singapore during the year 1932, the greater part being caught on the high seas or in foreign territorial waters.

The balance of exports of *salt fish* over imports is about 4,500 tons annually, equivalent to about 9,000 tons of fresh fish, but the greater part of this fresh fish comes from the Federated Malay States.

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B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

British Malaya is very far from being self-supporting in foodstuffs, and it would be physically impossible to produce locally much of the foodstuffs which are imported.

The most important foodstuff imported is rice, net imports of which in 1932 were valued at about $27,123,840 (£3,164,448), just over one-half coming from Siam and most of the remainder from Burma. Other important imports are condensed milk, sugar, various animal products, and flour.

VI.—Industry.

There is a considerable quantity of minor industrial activity in the Colony but there are few works of any substantial importance.

The most important industrial establishments in the Colony are the tin smelters referred to in a previous paragraph. Of the remainder the majority are employed in the application of simple conversion processes to raw material to fit it for export. Included in this class are the numerous rubber factories, the six pineapple-canning factories, the saw-mills, the sago and tapioca factories, and so on.

The remaining establishments are occupied primarily in ministering to the needs of the local population, though in some cases they also produce some goods for the export market. Included in this class are the aerated-water, biscuit, and ice factories and the numerous carpenter shops and engineering works. There is an export of some importance of rubber shoes and other manufactured rubber goods.

Details of the numbers of persons employed and of the annual output of the works are not available.

The following is a classified list of the industrial establishments in the Colony.

Aerated-water factories	17
Attap depots	189
Bakeries and biscuit factories	82
Blachan factories	9
Brick-kilns	41
Candle factories	14
Carpenters' shops	285
Cement works	1
Charcoal kilns	11
Coconut oil-mills	18
Copra factories	82
Dye-houses	11
Engineering works and iron and brass foundries	21
Fish-curing works	42
Gambier factory	1
Gas-works	2
Groundnut oil-mills	4
Ice factories	4
Lime kilns	8
Oil and fat works	1
Pineapple canneries	6
Potteries	22
Preserving and canning works	1
Quarries	12
Rice-mills	69
Rubber factories	1,058
Sago factories	10
Sauce factories	2
Saw-mills	21
Ship-building yards	2
Smithies	136
Sugar refineries	9
Tallow melting works	18
Tanneries and hide-curing works	27
Tin smelting works	3

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

1. **Entrepôt and transit trade** have been the foundation of the economic wealth of the Straits Settlements. Historically, each of the principal Settlements, Malacca, Penang, and Singapore in succession, originated as a depot for European trade with the Malay Peninsula and the East Indian Archipelago. Penang, and to a less extent Malacca, are still important depots for the trade of the neighbouring Malay States, but the most important trading centre to-day is Singapore, which is one of the most important entrepôt ports in the world. It serves not only as a centre for the collection, grading, and repacking of the various commodities collectively known as "Straits produce," originating in Malaya and the East Indian Archipelago, but also as a centre for the distribution of imported manufactured articles of every kind to the same territories.

The trade statistics of Malaya do not distinguish between domestic exports and re-exports, so that it is not possible to give any precise figure of the extent of this trade, but much the greater part of the trade originating in the Malay States passes through the Straits Settlements ports and it may be assumed that most of the trade with the Netherlands East Indies and Brunei (over £21,000,000 in 1931) is of entrepôt character.

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Recent changes of tariff policy in other parts of the Empire have produced a profound alteration in the conduct of the business in "Straits produce." Until the wide extension of the list of goods eligible for entry into the United Kingdom at preferential rates which was effected by the Import Duties Act, 1932, the adoption of the principle of Imperial Preference by the Government of India early in 1933, and the extension of the benefits of their preferential tariffs to British Malaya by the Dominions and India at about the same time, there was no particular reason why "Straits produce" of Empire origin should be kept separate from similar produce of foreign origin, and in fact no attempt was made to keep consignments of different origins apart. Under the new conditions it is essential to segregate consignments of most kinds of produce of Empire origin in order that they may be admitted to Empire countries at preferential rates, and the trade is rapidly adapting itself to the new conditions.

So far as the business in manufactured articles is concerned, the adoption of the principle of Imperial Preference by the Federated and Unfederated Malay States has necessitated various alterations in local commercial practice, but here too the trade has rapidly adapted itself to the new conditions.

2. *Tourist traffic* has hitherto been an item of minor importance in the economic life of Malaya. Owing to the great distance from those countries from which visitors might reasonably be expected to come, and to the high cost of transport from those countries, Malaya cannot hope to receive any large volume of visitors, but luxury liners on world tours are coming in increasing numbers and this trade is one which is likely to increase, assisted by the development of aerial communications.

VIII.—Communications.

1. Roads.

The Colony is provided with an excellent road system well adapted to the needs of local producers.

Excluding the roads and streets within the Municipalities of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, the mileage of metalled roads in the various Settlements is as follows:—

	Miles.
Singapore	106
Penang	68
The Dindings	33
Province Wellesley	181
Malacca	285
Labuan	20
	693

The mileage in municipal areas is—

Singapore	150
Penang	68
Malacca	18
Total	236

In addition to these metalled roads the Government maintains 130 miles of gravel-road, natural road, and hill path, and further roads and paths are maintained by private firms and individuals and native communities.

Most of the roads in the Colony are now open to very heavy motor lorry traffic and, although the limit is nominally 8 tons gross, in some cases loads of over 14 tons on two axles have been found using the Colony's highways.

2. Railways.

Except for the Dindings all the Settlements situated in the Malay Peninsula have direct access to the Federated Malay States Railway, which is a Government railway administered by the Federated Malay States Government. The southern terminus of the railway is at Singapore; the main line traverses a corner of Malacca and runs directly through Province Wellesley, and spurs run from the main line to Malacca Town and to Prai on the coast opposite Penang. The length of line on Singapore Island is 16 miles, the Malacca spur is 21 miles, and the Province Wellesley line 39 miles long. The line is of metre gauge and there is a frequent service of trains, the line being fully equal to any demands made upon it for the transport of goods.

3. Sea Communications.

Communication by sea between the various Settlements is frequent and regular; the Straits Steamship Company, Limited, maintains a weekly mail service between Singapore and Labuan, and the same Steamship Company maintains a constant service between Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. In addition the great majority of the mail and passenger ships which call at Singapore call at Penang also. Christmas Island is served by s.s. *Islander* belonging to the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, which maintains a five-weekly service.

So far as its external sea communications are concerned, Singapore is a nodal point for the steamship services between Europe and the Far East and the Dutch East Indies, and is in frequent sea communication with almost every part of the inhabited world.

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The following table shows the number of vessels entered in the various ports of the Colony in 1932:—

	Vessels over 75 tons.				*Vessels of 75 tons* and under.*	
	British.		*Foreign.*			
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Singapore	2,576	5,048,740	4,153	9,334,597	15,378	633,657
Penang	1,467	3,833,822	999	2,521,402	6,214	261,784
Malacca	518	458,124	129	316,165	2,503	53,543
Labuan	135	115,595	4	1,700	1,469	14,983
Christmas Island ...	10	7,430	15	40,807	—	—
	4,706	9,463,711	5,300	12,214,671	25,564	963,967

* Including all native craft irrespective of tonnage.

In addition a small number of ships was entered in the Dindings.

Singapore is a first-class port with all modern conveniences and almost unlimited accommodation in sheltered anchorages. The total length of wharfage with accommodation alongside is 11,077 feet, of which 1,273 feet have a minimum depth of less than 25 feet alongside and 4,412 feet have a minimum depth of more than 33 feet alongside.

There are five dry docks of which the largest, the King's Dock, has a maximum length of 879 feet, breadth 100 feet, and 34 feet of water on the sill at ordinary high water.

Penang is a modern harbour with most ordinary conveniences. There is practically unlimited mooring accommodation in the roads fairly well sheltered in all weathers, including 15 to 20 berths within easy reach of the quays. The total length of Swettenham pier, 1,200 feet, is available for coming alongside with a minimum depth of 32 feet.

The Prai River wharves on the mainland side of the harbour have 2,400 feet of wharfage with a depth of about 14 feet.

There is a small dry dock at Prai, maximum length 350 feet, breadth 52 feet and 14½ feet of water on the sill at ordinary high water.

Malacca is an open roadstead, and neither it nor Lumut in the Dindings are suitable for large vessels.

Victoria Harbour, Labuan, is a small harbour and contains a jetty and three wharves with a total length of 582 feet with 17 feet of water alongside. There are simple conveniences and equipment in the harbour but no dock.

4. Air Communication.

A weekly air-mail service by the Royal Dutch Airways from Batavia in the Netherland Indies to Amsterdam, calling at Alor Star, Kedah, was in existence throughout the year. Singapore was brought into the direct route in April, 1933, letters being delivered in London in 8 days.

IX.—Tariff.

The tariff of the Straits Settlements is a very brief one, comprising a few duties imposed for revenue purposes, at present confined to alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and petroleum (kerosene and motor spirit). In respect of liquors and tobacco there are preferential rates of duty for imports of Empire origin, and the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on motor-cars, which is collected at the time of registration (the car being deemed to be in bond until registered) is not payable on cars of British Empire make.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The "Malayan Information Agency" is maintained in London by the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Its primary object is to advertise the productions and attractions of Malaya, to furnish to inquirers interested in these parts, or desirous of becoming acquainted with them, information on facilities for trade, travel, and exploration and opportunities for employment, and to deal with questions relating to Malayan products imported into the United Kingdom.

One of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, responsible to the Department of Overseas Trade, is stationed at Singapore, and watches over the commercial interests of the United Kingdom in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

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FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Federated Malay States occupy the middle portion of the Malay Peninsula and extend from latitude 5° 55′ North to 2° 22′ North and longitude 103° 38′ East to 100° 22′ East. They consist of four Malay States under British protection—Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, the Rulers of which have entered into a Federation in which there is a uniform system of law and certain services are administered in common.

The Federation is bound on the north by Siam and the Unfederated Malay States of Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu, and on the south by Johore. The east and west are bounded by the sea. The Malay Peninsula is divided through most of its length by a mountain range running principally from north to south. Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan lie to the west of this range and Pahang to the east. The central portion of the Federation is mainly mountainous, the highest mountain rising to 7,184 feet. There is not at present much development in the higher lands but attempts are being made to open them up. A number of rivers run more or less east to west. Settlement and development have largely followed the river courses. The country was formerly covered with tropical forest, which still remains in the undeveloped areas.

The area is as follows:—

	Square Miles
Perak	7,800
Selangor	3,150
Negri Sembilan	2,550
Pahang	14,000
Total	27,500

Pahang, the largest of the States, is much less highly developed than the three western States.

The principal features of the climate of Malaya are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall. By uniform temperature is meant the lack of serious temperature variation throughout the year; the daily range of temperature is generally between 10° and 15° F. at coastal stations and between 15° and 20° F. at inland stations, and there is, of course, considerable variation between the temperatures at different altitudes. Excessive temperatures are never experienced. Four seasons may be distinguished, i.e., the south-west monsoon, from the end of May to September; the north-east monsoon, from the end of October to March, and two short intervening seasons. Rainfall is fairly considerable throughout the year. The total annual rainfall varies at different stations from 65 inches to as much as 239 inches (in a hill station), but the latter is quite exceptional.

Although the heat is not excessive and the nights are reasonably cool, Europeans find it desirable to seek a change of climate after a few years.

All land in the Federated Malay States not held under title is vested in the Ruler of the State. A system of registration based on the Torrens system is in force. Three forms of land tenure may be distinguished, a grant in perpetuity, a lease, and entry in the *mukim* register. The latter is the form under which small-holders are registered. A grant in perpetuity does not constitute freehold, for the grant is issued subject to the Land Code and to any conditions set forth in the grant. All land alienated after 1909 is subject to periodical revision of rent. Mining rights are reserved and are subject to special grants.

Certain lands have been reserved exclusively to Malays under the Malay Reservations Enactment, and may not be alienated to a non-Malay. Furthermore, land suitable for wet rice cultivation may only be alienated for that cultivation.

The total area alienated under permanent title to 31st December, 1932, was as follows:—

	Building and Agricultural. Acres.	*Mining. Acres.*	*Total. Acres.*
Perak	919,625	116,254	1,035,879
Selangor	746,112	51,293	797,405
Negri Sembilan	540,364	8,692	549,056
Pahang	393,025	29,320	422,345
	2,599,126	205,559	2,804,685

II.—Population.

At the 1931 census the total population was 1,713,096, divided as follows:—

Perak	765,989
Selangor	533,197
Negri Sembilan	233,799
Pahang	180,111

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The racial distribution was:—

Malays	443,618
Other Malaysians	150,113
Chinese	711,540
Indians	379,996
Europeans	6,350
Others	21,479

The population has been increasing rapidly for the last generation or so. Between 1921 and 1931 it increased from 1,324,890 to 1,713,096 or by 29·3 per cent. The increase in the two previous intercensual periods was 27·7 per cent. in 1911-1921 and 52·8 in 1901-1911. Increases have been shown by all the States, by all the principal races and by both sexes but it may be noted that:—

(1) the rate of increase has been greatest in Selangor and least in Pahang;

(2) the immigrant Chinese and Indians have increased more than the native Malays; and

(3) the female population has increased faster than the male, correcting a previously unsatisfactory sex-ratio.

Since 1931 there has been a substantial excess of emigration and the estimated population for mid-year 1932 was 1,623,000.

The principal towns (with their populations in 1931) are Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federation, 111,418; Ipoh, the largest town in Perak, 53,183; Taiping, the principal tin-mining centre, 30,070; and Seremban 21,453 and Klang 20,193, rubber centres.

Following are the figures of occupations returned in 1931:—

Total occupied population	899,300
Agriculture	507,800
Mining and Quarrying	82,800
Commerce and Finance	70,000
Manufacture	53,200

Among the Malays, agricultural pursuits greatly predominate, with fishing as the next most common. The Chinese comprise the bulk of the trading classes and practically all the mining labourers; but they are also largely engaged in agriculture, both on their own account and as labourers. The Indians are almost all engaged as labourers in the rubber industry.

The importance of immigration and emigration in the Federated Malay States, as in British Malaya generally, has already been indicated. Although there is normally a natural increase of population, the great increase in the last 40 years (from 373,000 in 1889 to 1,723,000 in 1931) has been due to immigration. The Malays themselves are not aboriginal inhabitants but only the earliest settlers; immigration of Malay peoples from the neighbouring islands has been proceeding since mediaeval times and still continues, but in recent years this has been overshadowed by the large immigrations from China and South India. Both started before the era of British protection but have grown vastly since. In the case of Indian labour, the movement is organized and closely controlled by the Malayan Governments in concert with the Government of India. Chinese immigration is not so organized but it is subject to regulation in the interests of the immigrant and to the fixing of a maximum number of immigrants in each year. The Indians and Chinese, like the European population, are in the main only sojourners in Malaya and most of them eventually return with their savings to India or China; but many of them settle permanently and the number of Malaya-born Chinese and Indians is increasing.

In the last two years, owing to the trade depression, there have been excesses of departures over arrivals amounting to 215,021 in 1931 and 194,581 in 1932, for the whole of Malaya. Precise figures for the Federated Malay States separately in these periods are not available.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 = 2s. 4d.).

2. There are altogether eleven banks doing business in the Federation. The most important are the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (of which the head office is in Hong Kong) and the Mercantile Bank of India. There are two locally registered banks with their capital in Straits dollars. There are also three Chinese banks, one Japanese, and two Indian.

There were 190 Co-operative Societies in the Federation on 31st December, 1932, with a total paid-up share capital of $2,331,900 and a membership of 23,192.

There were 61 Rural Credit Societies with paid-up share capital of $76,826 and a membership of 1,680.

There were 95 Indian Estate Labourers' Societies with paid-up share capital of $143,396 and a membership of 10,568.

Despite the universal depression, Co-operative Societies are generally popular and there has been a very marked increase in the number of Indian Estate Labourers' Societies.

3. There is a Post Office Savings Bank in the Federation, the number of depositors on the 31st December, 1932, being 47,380 and the aggregate amount standing to their credit $4,597,012. The number of depositors increased during the year by 1,465 and the amount on deposit by $305,731.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks in the Federation, but agricultural and building loans are granted by the Planters Loans Board—a Government institution with a capital of $4,000,000.

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B. Public Finance

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1932, the total amount of the public debt was $96,185,714 (equivalent to £11,221,667) made up as follows:—

	$
Straits Settlements Sterling Loan (1921–22) ...	80,185,714
Local Loan (1931)	16,000,000
	$96,185,714

(*b*) Interest and Sinking Fund charges on the Straits Settlements Loan are $4,271,143 and $801,857 respectively, and in addition a contribution of $1,143,771 is made to a supplementary Sinking Fund.

Interest on the local loan amounts to $720,000 per annum. Sinking Fund contributions are to commence in 1934.

(*c*) The accumulated Sinking Fund in respect of the Straits Settlements Loan amounted at the 31st December, 1932, to $18,527,351.

2. *Revenue.*

(*a*) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of Estimates for* 1933.)

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. $	*Expenditure.* $	*Balance.* $
Posts and Telegraphs	2,100,000	2,261,371	— 161,371
Railway	10,000,000	11,000,000	—1,000,000
Electrical Department	1,941,400	1,303,937	+ 637,463
	$14,041,400	$14,565,308	—$523,908

Net deficit $523,908.

General Revenue.

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Customs	15,785,641	39·8
II. Opium Revenue	3,800,000	9·6
III. Excise, Licences, and other internal revenue	3,717,023	9·3
IV. Lands, Mines, and Forests	5,299,805	13·5
V. Fees, re-imbursements, etc.	3,820,520	9·6
VI. Municipal	2,690,976	6·8
VII. Interest, rents, and other revenue from Government Property ...	3,273,539	8·2
VIII. Miscellaneous	1,269,502	3·2
	$39,657,006	100

Equivalent to £4,626,651.

(*b*) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

Information for this is not available.

3. *Expenditure.*

Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of Estimates for 1933 *and excluding Loan and Colonial Development Fund Expenditure).*

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Departments (see 2 (*a*))	523,908	1·0
II. Public Debt Charges	6,944,878	13·9
III. Administration	17,216,015	34·4
IV. Economic Development	6,025,599	12·0
V. Social Services	10,724,112	21·5
VI. Defence	1,424,962	2·8
VII. Pensions, etc.	7,235,180	14·4
	50,094,654	100

Equivalent to £5,844,376.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

For statistical purposes the external trade of the Federated Malay States is included, with that of the Straits Settlements and the Unfederated States, in the general Malayan returns of which particulars will be found in Section IV of the memorandum relating to the Straits Settlements.

Separate returns of the import and export trade of the Federated Malay States are kept, but as these include trade with other parts of Malaya, much of which, at any rate in the case of the Straits Settlements, is of a transit character, they give little indication of the true origin of

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imports or destination of exports. In these circumstances the analysis of countries of origin and destination in the table below must be regarded as being in a different category from similar analyses in other memoranda.

(i) *Imports and Exports of the Federated Malay States (including Bullion and Specie).*

Total Imports.

From.	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	15,929,443	65,912,678	4,567,036	86,409,157
1929	28,278,456	132,393,465	40,721,484	201,393,405
1930	28,067,242	106,612,203	33,340,973	168,020,418
1931	15,261,157	68,223,058	22,716,996	106,201,211
1932	8,576,467	47,890,208	14,666,626	71,133,301
Equivalent to	£1,000,588	£5,587,191	£1,711,106	£8,298,885

Total Exports.

To.	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	26,627,845	118,001,358	4,040,295	148,669,498
1929	44,457,383	196,514,316	108,040,896	349,012,595
1930	29,451,689	129,498,502	54,701,853	213,652,044
1931	11,439,937	83,675,992	30,061,254	125,177,183
1932	8,132,572	56,873,079	22,845,630	87,851,281
Equivalent to	£948,800	£6,635,193	£2,665,323	£10,249,316

(ii) *Total Exports by Countries of Destination*, 1932.

Countries of immediate destination.	$	*Percentage.*
Straits Settlements	55,214,603	62·8
Unfederated Malay States	658,097	0·8
United Kingdom	8,132,572	9·3
Rest of Empire	1,000,379	1·1
Total Empire	65,005,651	74·0
United States of America	14,189,461	16·2
Other foreign countries	8,656,169	9·8
Total foreign countries	22,845,630	26·0
GRAND TOTAL	87,851,281	100

(iii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

Class.	*Value.* $
I.	2,132,024
II.	78,697,473
III.	633,049
IV. (Parcel Post)	134,743
V. (Bullion and Specie)	1,021,478
	$82,618,767

Equivalent to £9,638,856.

(iv) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* $
Class I.		
Canned pineapples	8,151 tons	912,558
Class II.		
Rubber	234,769 tons	37,289,020
Tin-ore	37,226 tons	31,002,898
Copra	74,085 tons	7,124,182
Palm Oil	6,850 tons	1,006,735

(v) *Total Imports by Countries of Origin*, 1932.

Country of immediate origin.	$	*Percentage.*
Straits Settlements	39,846,442	56·0
Unfederated Malay States	1,977,939	2·8
United Kingdom	8,576,467	12·1
Rest of Empire	6,065,827	8·5
Total Empire	56,466,675	79·4
Continent of Europe	2,195,387	3·1
Other foreign countries	12,471,239	17·5
Total foreign countries	14,666,626	20·6
GRAND TOTAL	$71,133,301	100

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(vi) *Imports of Merchandise by Classes*, 1932.

Class.	*Value.* $
I.	34,898,650
II.	2,453,714
III.	33,183,290
IV. (Parcel Post)	597,587
	$71,133,241

In addition bullion and specie to a value of $60 was imported.

(vii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* $
Class I.		
Rice	193,846 tons	14,033,424
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	3,277,676 lb.	4,149,116
Condensed milk	214,994 cases	2,065,660
Sugar	21,597 tons	1,701,225
Vegetables (all kinds)	11,967 tons	1,442,468
Live animals for food—		
Swine	39,804 head	779,351
Cattle	3,050 head	152,746
Goats and sheep	12,294 head	117,737
	55,148 head	$1,049,834
Wheat flour	12,029 tons	993,218
Fish—		
Dried and salted	2,737 tons	648,337
Fresh	1,029 tons	250,665
Tinned sardines	242 tons	71,615
	4,008 tons	$970,617
Rice meal (bran)	27,398 tons	920,621
Class II.		
Kachang (groundnut) oil	81,424 cwt.	1,116,979
Class III.		
Mineral Oils—		
Moter spirit	22,545 tons	5,463,593
Kerosene	13,822 tons	2,406,641
Liquid fuel	43,849 tons	1,719,164
Lubricating oil	752,941 gallons	968,320
		$10,557,718
Cotton manufactures—		
Piece-goods	18,106,948 yards	2,532,189
Other	—	1,154,149
		$3,686,338
Iron and steel manufactures of all kinds ...	16,208 tons	2,217,766
Vehicles, boats, etc.—		
Railway locomotives	5	319,524
Motor vehicles	175	305,959
Other vehicles, cycles, boats, etc. ...	—	40,967
Spare parts	—	451,221
Tyres and tubes	—	916,826
		$2,034,497
Chandu (opium)	32,018 lb.	846,666
Drugs and medicines	1,384,769 lb.	817,872
Cinematograph films	13,843,664 feet	728,298

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

Agriculture and mining are both of major importance in the economy of the Federated Malay States. The former is carried on both by Europeans and by Asiatics. There are many small-holdings of one-half to five acres owned by Asiatics, and quite a number of large estates of between five hundred and five thousand acres owned chiefly by European companies, but also by Asiatics, as well as numerous properties of intermediate size.

Agricultural crops can be classified in three categories:—those grown both on estates and on small-holdings, those grown only on large properties, and those grown exclusively on small-holdings by Asiatics. The first category includes the major permanent crops, rubber and coconuts, with which coffee, bananas, pineapples, or tapioca may be grown as catch crops, and also includes tea, which is in its infancy as an estate crop in Malaya. The second category is confined to oil palms. The third comprises the important rice crop, minor food crops such as maize and groundnuts, fruit, vegetables, areca nuts and tobacco.

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(a) Crops Grown by Europeans and Asiatics.

Rubber.—British Malaya is the most important rubber-producing area in the world and is estimated to produce nearly 60 per cent. of all rubber tapped. The greater part of the industry is in the Federated Malay States, where the total area under rubber at the end of the year 1932 was estimated to be 1,503,800 acres.

The distribution of areas is shown below:—

	Holdings of 100 acres and over.	*Holdings of under 100 acres.*	*Total.*
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Perak	274,174	251,202	525,376
Selangor	332,137	155,125	487,262
Negri Sembilan	274,106	81,299	355,405
Pahang	59,784	75,973	135,757
	940,201	563,599	1,503,800

The production of rubber in 1931 and 1932 was:—

	Estates of 100 acres and over.	*Estates of less than 100 acres.*	*Total.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1931	141,457	105,378	246,835
1932	140,525	93,371	233,896

Rubber is produced almost exclusively for export and the total local consumption in the whole of Malaya in 1932 was only 2,395 tons.

Although the recent rise of price at the time of writing (February, 1934) has stimulated production considerably, the low prices which prevailed until recently caused certain estates to cease tapping entirely; on estates, however, it is considered more economical to tap than to put the estate on a care and maintenance basis. There has been only a slight tendency towards the abandonment of rubber properties. On the small native-holdings there has been a slight but noticeable tendency to cut out rubber and substitute other crops, particularly in areas where conditions are not very suitable for rubber growing. In the latter part of 1932 attempts were made to estimate the amount of rubber on holdings of under 100 acres in the Federated Malay States which was out of tapping. The result showed that of an estimated total of 510,000 acres of tappable rubber on small-holdings approximately 79,000 acres were out of tapping. With the recent rise of price, this area has probably been substantially reduced.

During 1932, comparatively few estates were able to carry on without financial loss despite the fact that remarkably low costs of production had been reached, in certain cases as low as from 4 to 5 cents per pound. The economies which led to this reduction must, however, in many cases be regarded as outside the range of practical politics under less stringent conditions. Great reductions took place in estate labour forces and the importation of labour from India for estate requirements practically ceased.

There has been no general tendency to replace rubber by other crops, but a number of instances exist where a small-holder has cut out some of his poorest rubber with the object of utilizing the land for growing sufficient foodstuffs for his own needs.

Much attention is being paid to the question of finding new and extended uses for rubber. Particular attention has been directed to the possibilty of rubber road making both in the East and in Europe.

This aspect of rubber research in Malaya is in the hands of the Rubber Research Institute. The aim of the Institute as defined in the recent Report of the Commission of Inquiry into its Constitution, Administration, and Working, is to employ the sciences for the betterment, in the sense of the economic advancement of rubber growing in Malaya. The Commission of Inquiry advocated radical alterations in the constitution and policy of the Institute and consideration is at present being given to the preparation of legislation to give effect to its recommendations. It is proposed that the executive authority of the Institute should be the Director, subject to a certain measure of control by a Board and of supervision by a Permanent Committee, and to advice from the London Advisory Committee on Rubber Research. Research is conducted into both the production and consumption aspects of rubber and special attention is to be given to the provision of advice to estates and to small-holders.

Coconuts and Coconut Products.—Coconuts are widely distributed over Malaya. Perak and Selangor possesses large estates devoted to this crop and there are well-defined blocks of small holdings in the coastal districts of these two States, but throughout Malaya there is hardly a commoner sight than the few palms planted around the homesteads of Malays and also of other Asiatic inhabitants, and this makes even a rough estimate of the total production of coconuts in the Federated Malay States very difficult. Nuts produced in the inland districts are all consumed fresh.

A close census of coconut areas was made in 1930 and no further census has been deemed necessary in subsequent years. However, certain new areas have been opened up recently in Selangor and the estimated acreage is now as follows:—

	Areas.
Perak	108,940
Selangor	110,584
Negri Sembilan	5,966
Pahang	14,530
	240,020

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Market conditions for coconut products have for some years been adversely affected by the prevailing economic situation. Estate crops are used almost entirely for the production of copra, although a feature of recent years has been the increased local production and export of coconut oil.

No figure can be given of the copra produced in Malaya: imports from the Netherlands East Indies are considerable and are used both in the production in Malaya of coconut oil and for grading with Malayan produce for re-export. Net exports of copra from the Federated Malay States in 1932 were 74,085 tons, an increase of a little less than 9,000 tons over the exports for 1931.

Pineapples.—The area planted with pineapples is steadily increasing. From 4,910 acres in 1930 the area increased to 6,292 acres in 1931, of which 5,207 acres were in Selangor. In 1932, Selangor increased its acreage by a further 1,732 acres and the present area under cultivation is the largest ever recorded.

There are now two pineapple canning factories in Selangor (the only ones in the Federated Malay States) both owned and operated by Chinese. One of these has recently introduced peeling machinery, and working conditions in the factories have generally improved in the past few years.

Efforts to establish the cultivation of pineapples as a main crop and to improve the conditions of the pineapple industry generally have been continued.

Coffee.—Most of the coffee grown in the Federated Malay States comes from Selangor where there are 6,026 acres planted. Existing plantations are mostly of *Liberica* coffee but the greater attention which has recently been given to the possibility of satisfying local demand from local supplies has increased the interest shown in the possibility of cultivating *Arabica* coffee in the Highlands of Malaya. Small experiments with *Arabica* coffee have been conducted by the Department of Agriculture for some years past and reports on samples submitted to London have been favourably reported on.

Several brands of locally-grown and prepared coffee are now found on the retail market at prices ranging from 30 to 70 cents per pound. This does not, however, appear to have much influence on the quantity imported into Malaya.

Tea.—Interest in this crop has continued to increase and at Cameron Highlands plantations have been opened by a number of individuals. Considerable interest centres on the quality of the tea likely to be produced in this region and in 1931 the experimental tea factory at the Experiment Station, Cameron Highlands, was completed and started work. Samples of tea from this factory prepared under varying conditions and at different seasons of the year are now being submitted regularly for valuation and report. At the end of 1932, 649 acres of upland tea were planted at an elevation of over 4,000 feet at the Highlands.

Tea sold locally, at between 35 to 50 cents per pound according to grade, is at present entirely lowland tea. It is mostly black tea but it appears that considerable scope may exist for the preparation of green tea for consumption by Chinese. Green tea constitutes a considerable proportion of the total imports, while local growers are all Chinese small-holders, mostly in Selangor.

(b) Crops grown entirely on Large Estates.

Oil Palms.—The total area planted with oil palm at the end of 1932 was returned as follows:—

	Acres.
Selangor	17,372
Perak	13,315
Negri Sembilan	1,173
Pahang	788
	32,648

This represents an increase of some 400 or 500 acres in the year, almost entirely confined to Perak and Negri Sembilan.

All oil and kernels produced are exported, with the exception of a small quantity of oil used for the local manufacture of soap. Production and export both increased in 1932 by 50 per cent. over 1931 but prices for palm oil continued to decline, the average for 1932 being £17 16s. 9d. per ton as compared with £18 8s. 3d. for the previous year. Still lower prices have prevailed in 1933.

Bulk shipment of palm oil has made headway. The Federated Malay States Railways have in operation a scheme for transport in suitable tank wagons and the Singapore Harbour Board has completed an installation of three 500-ton tanks at Singapore with the necessary pumping arrangements to receive oil from sea or rail. Another organization is designed to ship oil in bulk direct from the Selangor coast.

(c) Crops grown exclusively by Asiatics.

Rice is grown by Malays throughout the Federation, wherever there is suitable land in populated areas. Local production supplies about one-third of the total requirements, the balance is imported from Burma and Siam.

The crop season in most places runs from July to mid-January or February but local variations occur.

The estimated area of rice land and the yield of unhusked rice to the nearest 1,000 gallons (the local unit of measurement, the *gantang*, is equivalent to a gallon) in the season 1931-32 were as follows:—

	Wet Rice.		*Dry Rice.*		*Total.*	
	Acres.	*Gallons.*	*Acres.*	*Gallons.*	*Acres.*	*Gallons.*
Perak	88,160	24,341,000	14,510	1,725,000	102,670	26,066,000
Selangor	20,840	3,264,000	3,260	264,000	24,100	3,528,000
Negri Sembilan	32,860	9,574,000	370	51,000	33,230	9,625,000
Pahang	32,780	5,658,000	1,800	183,000	34,580	5,841,000
Total	174,640	42,837,000	19,940	2,223,000	194,580	45,060,000

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About 686 gallons of unhusked rice are equivalent to one ton of cleaned rice, and the total amount of the crop in terms of cleaned rice was about 66,500 tons. This constituted a record exceeding the record crop of 1931 by about 11,200 tons and the previous record of 1921 by a slightly larger amount. Such records occur only in years when a low price for rubber induces the Malay population to return to rice cultivation.

It is part of the Government's policy to encourage the production of rice, and steps are being taken to that end, e.g., by seed distribution and experiments in varietal cultivation.

Tobacco.—Local production, by Malay small-holders and Chinese gardeners, has greatly increased in recent years owing to the increase in import duty and the non-imposition of an excise duty, but is still relatively insignificant. It is difficult to estimate the area under tobacco owing to its being grown in scattered plots and with but little regard to season, but it is probably safe to assume that the total area annually planted is twice the area found at any one time; it was estimated that at the end of 1932 the areas under tobacco in Perak and Selangor were 850 and 308 acres respectively.

Up to the present locally grown tobacco has consisted of poor quality leaf which has been used only for native consumption. Considerable attention has been paid to this crop by the Department of Agriculture and numerous experiments have been carried out. Two lines of development appear to be indicated, the growth of filler tobacco for cheroots and the production of bright leaf for cigarettes, and experimental work on flue-curing is at present in progress.

Minor Food Crops.—Much greater attention is now being paid to the cultivation of minor food crops such as tapioca, groundnuts, and vegetables, and there appear to be considerable possibilities for extension of cultivation to meet local requirements. The Department of Agriculture, in a series of studies on tapioca cultivation, has reached the conclusion that this crop is no more exhausting to the soil than any other provided that adequate attention is paid to manuring and to soil conservation. There are three tapioca factories in Negri Sembilan.

There are 644 acres of groundnuts, mainly in Perak and Selangor, and trials have been carried out by the Department of Agriculture and distribution of planting material has been made.

There has been also a considerable increase in vegetable growing of recent years but imports are still very considerable. Vegetable growing is largely in Chinese hands and efforts are being made with a view to possible improvement of the conditions under which the vegetables are grown. A number of Europeans have now taken up land in the Highlands with a view to establishing a trade in fresh vegetables for the plains.

Increasing attention has been paid to fruit cultivation by small-holders and there are now 2,004 acres in the Jelebu District of Negri Sembilan planted with bananas as a sole crop.

2.—Forestry.

A large part of the land surface of the Federated Malay States is still covered with natural forest, which constitutes an economic asset of considerable potential value.

The replacement of the natural forest growth in the reserves, as it is removed by timber cutters, by new and more valuable forest crops under regulated management, is a Government enterprise and constitutes the chief business of the Forest Department, being carried on by the agency of a trained staff consisting mainly of Malays. All timber is sold standing, and the business of its conversion and extraction is carried on almost entirely by Chinese contractors and Chinese labour. The same applies generally to the collection of minor forest produce. There are small saw-mill industries in Perak and Pahang, and attempts were made during the year to turn out material for the export market in certain mills.

The Federated Malay States as a whole are self-supporting in the matter of timber supplies and were, on balance, exporters of timber and firewood to the value of $707,769 in 1932.

At the end of 1932 there were 7,065 square miles of forest reserves and 377 square miles proposed for reservation. Little further reservation is required in the Western States, but the area of reserves in Pahang is still low in relation to the total extent of that State.

The possibilities of developing an export trade in Malayan timbers with the United Kingdom have been the subject of close study both in Malaya and in England, and several trial consignments have been sent home and have met with a favourable reception. Numerous inquiries and orders have been received and there is no doubt that there is an outlet for all the timber of certain select classes that can be produced. Sentiment in the trade is definitely favourable to the use of Empire timbers and on the marketing side prospects are bright. The difficulties are mainly with regard to production and transport.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The chief difficulty in the way of developing an animal industry is the lack of pasture, the only herbage which thrives on the open spaces being *lalang*, which is almost useless for food, and, although it is eaten by buffalo, is harmful to certain animals.

The dairy operated by the Department of Agriculture at Fraser's Hill has begun to export small amounts of milk to neighbouring towns on the plains but its most useful purpose is as a source of supply of young stock to other parts of the country. The Serdang Dairy Farm, however, now supplies certain Kuala Lumpur hospitals with milk and has numerous private customers.

Investigations have been made as to the possibility of establishing a regular grazing rotation for cattle with rice on *sawahs*. Work has been undertaken on the analysis of local fodders and every effort is being made to improve the live-stock position in this country.

Great scope exists for the improvement of poultry raising throughout the country, especially in the Malay *Kampongs* where the birds are given the minimum of care and attention. Steps have now been taken to establish small poultry runs at several of the Agricultural Stations with the object of distributing birds of improved strains for crossing with kampong poultry.

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An experimental stock farm for improving the breed of buffaloes in Pahang, was opened in 1932. Experiments in feeding and pasturage and observations on breeding and various points of genetics are proceeding.

Attempts have also been made to improve the local breed of pigs which suffers partly from in-breeding and partly from a haphazard system of feeding. Little progress has been made, however, owing to the inability of most of the breeders to afford more suitable foods.

A census of live-stock was taken in 1932 and the following statement has been compiled from returns obtained from various sources and from actual counts carried out by officers of the Veterinary Department wherever possible. Great difficulty was experienced in collecting accurate figures, especially in the case of goats and sheep which are frequently kept in dwelling-houses:

	Cattle.	*Buffaloes.*	*Sheep and Goats.*	*Pigs.*	*Horses.*
Perak	20,483	16,388	35,211	49,907	160
Selangor	13,829	2,226	20,823	53,113	146
Negri Sembilan	6,949	12,501	20,295	22,398	23
Pahang	4,277	16,064	13,977	13,918	40
Totals, 1932	45,538	47,179	90,306	139,336	369
Approx. value	$2,276,900	$2,830,740	$1,038,519	$2,508,048	$184,500

The total valuation of $8,838,707 is arrived at by allowing $50 per head for cattle, $60 per head for buffaloes, $18 per head for pigs, $11.50 per head for sheep or goats, and $500 per head for horses.

The imports of cattle and buffaloes in 1932 were 901 and 1,572 respectively, as compared with 360 and 1,258 in 1931. The export of animals and animal products is negligible, being represented mostly by hides and skins.

4. Minerals.

The Federation is, for its size, very richly endowed with minerals, owing their origin mainly to the granite, great outcrops of which occupy one-third of the Peninsula. The principal metals mined are tin, tungsten, gold and coal.

Tin.—About one-third of the world's supplies come from the Federated Malay States. Tin-ore there occurs as the mineral cassiterite (tin dioxide), and only very rarely have small quantities of stannite (sulphide of tin, copper, and iron) been detected with it.

The tin-ore was deposited in veins near the margins of granite-intrusions, both in the granite itself, and also in the intruded, heat-metamorphosed, bedded rocks, and large quantities have been mined in the Federated Malay States from such primary deposits, as, for example, at the Pahang Consolidated Company's Mine, one of the largest lode tin mines in the world. The amount of tin-ore so won from primary deposits in the Federated Malay States is larger than is generally realized, but the major part of the output comes from alluvium, the product of erosion of primary deposits.

The geographical distribution of the alluvial tin-fields of the Federated Malay States need not be described in detail. It is sufficient to say that these sources of mineral-wealth are in low-lying country near granite hills, and are bottomed usually by limestone or schist. Of late years important extensions of the known tin-fields have been proved in deeper ground, and it can be stated with confidence that considerable reserves of tin-ore are still available.

Ninety-nine per cent. of the tin is exported as tin-ore. Exports of ore (reduced to metallic content on a basis of 72 per cent.) and block tin have been:—

	Tons.
1930	62,065
1931	51,250
1932	27,091

Since March, 1931, the export of tin has been restricted in accordance with the International Tin Scheme to which the Federated Malay States and the other principal producers of tin (Netherlands East Indies, Bolivia, Nigeria and Siam) are parties. As from the 1st of July, 1932, production was on the basis of 33⅓ per cent. of standard production. Assisted by the operations of an International Tin Pool, which has held stocks off the market, the Scheme has been effective in raising the price of tin from £104 10s. (touched in April, 1932) to over £150 at the end of 1932 and to about £225 during the latter part of 1933.

The industry is mainly in the hands of large European companies, but there are a number of small Chinese producers. The labour employed is almost wholly Chinese.

Tungsten ores.—Wolfram and scheelite are ores of tungsten which also owe their existence to the intrusion of the granite masses. When prices were higher, wolfram was exported in large quantities from Perak and Negri Sembilan, and scheelite was mined in Selangor and Perak. Recent geological investigations of a particular scheelite deposit at Pulai in Perak, confirmed later by prospecting, has shown the occurrence to be unique. It is probably the most important deposit of scheelite in the world.

Exports have been:—

	Wolfram.	*Scheelite.*
		Tons.
1931	Nil	368
1932	Nil	302

Gold.—Some 30,000 oz. per annum are produced from a number of gold mines. The most important single mine, owned by the Raub-Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., produced 27,755 oz. in 1932; this is mined from quartz lodes in slate near to an outcrop of a special type of granite. In the last few years prospectors have made an intensive search for new deposits but only small occurrences of payable alluvium have been located.

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Coal is mined in Batu Arang, Selangor by Malayan Collieries, Ltd. Almost the whole production is consumed locally, principally by the Federated Malay States Railways and by the mining industry, and exports are negligible (253 tons in 1931 and 272 tons in 1932). The quantity produced therefore depends on the degree of local industrial activity and has recently tended to decline.

Production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Tons.		*Tons.*
1928	556,590	1931	403,355
1929	661,514	1932	277,848
1930	565,573		

Other minerals.—*Arsenic* occurs as *arsenopyrites*, sometimes associated with primary deposits of cassiterite, but the price of the mineral is not usually high enough to pay for production, except as a side-line to tin-mining. *Pyrites* is widespread, but there is no known deposit in the Federated Malay States large enough for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. *Copper-ores* have been worked on a small scale in the tin-bearing areas. *Galena* (*lead sulphide*) occurs in limestone country, sometimes associated with *sphalerite* (*zinc sulphide*), but prospecting has not yet proved either to be present in economic amounts.

Monazite is a mineral commonly found in tin-ore concentrates. It contains, in varying quantities, the *thorium* used in making gas-mantles but so far no market has been obtained for it. *Corundum* is found as boulders in the Kinta District. It has been tried locally as an abrasive, and in place of bort in a rock-drill. Lately it has found another use in ball mills.

Ilmenite is available in large amounts in the Federated Malay States. While it is in some demand in other countries, none of the mineral has yet been exported from Malaya, except for a small shipment to Japan. *Zircon*, too, is a common mineral which may be put to commercial use, but it has not yet found a sale in Malaya. Several deposits of *iron ore* are known in the Federated Malay States.

Geological investigation has shown that it is extremely improbable that *petroleum* will ever be produced in the Federated Malay States in payable quantity.

Phosphate of recent formation, found in limestone caves, is used locally as a manure. *Manganese oxides* have been seen in tin mines in Kinta, but not in deposits of economic importance. *Bauxite*, too, is known to occur but only in small amounts.

Apart from its value as having been the source of most of the minerals, *granite* is used widely as road-metal, as railway ballast, and, to a much smaller extent, for building. *Marble* is worked at Ipoh, and *crystalline limestone* is common in many localities, being quarried for road-metal and railway ballast. It is also a source of lime. A series of ancient indurated volcanic rocks provides excellent road-metal and railway ballast in parts of Pahang.

Large reefs of *quartz* in Selangor and Negri Sembilan may prove useful for glass-making. *Kaolin* is abundant at the edge of the granite intrusions, and is also formed by the weathering of felspar in granite. Bricks are manufactured from alluvial clays and from various weathered rocks, including shale and granite.

5. Fisheries.

The Malay Peninsula is situated in a large area of shallow sea. On the west coast the Straits of Malacca are nowhere deeper that fifty fathoms, while it is only at a distance of over 250 miles from the east coast that the floor of the China Sea dips to a depth at which it is unprofitable to fish. Only the fringe of this vast area is fished at present. The fisheries are conducted in shallow undecked boats, propelled by paddles or oars. Sail is used in proceeding to and from fishing grounds, but oars or paddles are always employed in manoeuvring the fishing gear. The grounds fished, consequently, are rarely more than twenty miles distant from the mainland, and the remainder of the vast area of shallow sea remains untouched and unproved.

With craft of this nature the monsoons exert a dominant influence. The east coast lies open to the full force of the north-east monsoon, and fishing there ceases with its advent. While in parts the effect of this monsoon is felt for a shorter period, fishing ceases in the main from about November to April. With suitable harbours and decked craft employing power, there would be no more difficulty in carrying on an all year fishery than is experienced in the North Sea. The east coast of the Peninsula is less favoured by nature with natural harbours than the east coast of Great Britain. A natural harbour, however, exists at Port Blair, Johore, and a possible one, deserving investigation, opposite Pulau Kapas in Trengganu. A number of islands also possess protected anchorage.

The total weight of wet fish landed in 1932 in the Federated Malay States amounted to approximately 26,170 tons. Estimated at 5 cents per *kati* (equivalent to 1⅓ lb.) the value of fish landed in the Federated Malay States amounted to $2,198,309 (£256,469).

Over half of this was landed in Selangor, and rather under a quarter each in Perak and Pahang. The amount landed in Negri Sembilan was only about 300 tons.

All these fish were caught by native methods, either in traps, drift nets, seine nets or by hook or line, and were mostly salted and dried in the sun for local consumption. A considerably proportion was sold fresh and was distributed all over Malaya packed in ice, either for immediate consumption or for conversion into salt fish, which is consumed in large quantities and also exported from the Straits Settlements.

The total weight of wet fish landed in 1932 was an increase of 5,650 tons over 1931. The increase was largely due to an improvement in the returns from the fishermen as a result of closer supervision.

The total full-time fishermen employed amounted to 8,093 of whom 3,834 were Malays and 4,257 Chinese. A considerable number of Malays who were only partially employed in fishing are not included in these figures.

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B.

Food Supply.

The Federated Malay States are not self-supporting in food-stuffs. So long as there was a satisfactory market price for rubber and tin it was possible to purchase supplies of rice and other food-stuffs on more favourable terms than they could be produced in Malaya. From one-quarter to one-third of the total consumption of rice was grown locally, the rest being imported chiefly from Siam and Burma.

The trade depression of the last three years, however, has rendered the export staples less and less profitable, and has brought about an increase in the local production of food-stuffs.

Exact figures of local production of food-stuffs, other than rice, are not available, but the increase in production is reflected to some extent in the fall in imports of all kinds of food-stuffs.

The Government desires to make the country more self-supporting. A Drainage and Irrigation Department has been formed to improve existing rice land and to bring new areas into rice cultivation. The Agricultural Department has stimulated the growing of tea by its successful production of the lowlands variety, and is still experimenting with the highlands variety. Coffee-growing has been extended and several brands of Malayan coffee are now being marketed. An expert has been appointed to give instruction in improved methods of poultry breeding, and the Agricultural Department is establishing poultry runs with the object of distributing birds of improved strains for crossing with kampong poultry.

While it is probably not physically impossible to make the Federated Malay States almost, if not entirely, self-supporting, it is certain that for very many years to come the rubber and tin industries must continue to occupy the predominant position in the economic life of the community and consequently large quantities of food-stuffs must continue to be imported.

VI.—Industry.

There are only a few manufacturing concerns in the Federated Malay States. They include four aerated-water factories, one match factory, five distilleries, one plywood factory, two pine-apple canning factories, one cement works, and a few tile and brick factories.

There are fairly considerable native Malay industries in various parts of the Federation, individual industries often being localized in particular places. The most important are the following:—mat-making, embroidery, weaving and dyeing, basketry, and pottery. Some of these industries are now moribund and none of their products enter to any substantial extent into the export market.

Many handicrafts are carried on by the Chinese and Indians, for example boot-making, tailoring, metal-working, and so on.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The greater part of Federated Malay States trade passes through the Straits Settlements ports of Singapore and Penang, and the Federated Malay States cannot be said to have any entrepôt trade.

Tourist traffic is negligible. Tourist ships do not touch at Federated Malay States ports, of which only Port Swettenham can take ocean-going vessels. Occasionally passengers disembark at Penang and make the journey through the Peninsula by rail or road, rejoining their ship at Singapore.

VIII.—Communications.

Railways.

The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States and in the Straits Settlements and the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis, and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (121 miles), extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula opposite Singapore Island, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. A causeway carrying the railway and a roadway cross the Johore Straits connects the Island of Singapore with the mainland. At Gemas the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast Lines.

The West Coast Line runs north-north-west through Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Selangor, Perak, and Province Wellesley to Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour about 488 miles from Singapore; thence through the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Royal State Railways of Siam was opened on the 1st July, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,195 miles.

The East Coast Line, completed in 1931, proceeds northwards from Gemas through Negri Sembilan, Pahang, and Kelantan terminating at the port of Tumpat, 328 miles from Gemas. It provides an alternative route to Siam from Singapore, by a short branch from Pasir Mas in Kelantan to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary, where it joins the Siamese Line running to Haad Yai Junction, 145 miles distant, the junction for the main Bangkok-Penang-Singapore Line.

The total length of line (first track) now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 1,067 miles. The line is of metre gauge, and is mostly single track.

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai (for Penang) are provided with restaurant cars and sleeping saloons.

A deviation of the railway on Singapore Island between Bukit Timah and Tanjong Pagar was completed, and the line opened for traffic, on 3rd May, 1932. The southern terminus is now situated at the docks.

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The Central Workshops near Kuala Lumpur are fully equipped with modern machinery. They manufacture the rolling stock, erect the locomotives, usually manufactured in England, and carry out all maintenance and repair work. At Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur there are large and up-to-date railway hotels adjoining the stations. A through express service now exists between Penang and Bangkok. Bangkok is within thirty-two hours of Penang and within fifty-eight hours of Singapore.

Roads.

The total mileage of roads on 31st December, 1932, was 2,865¾ miles of which 1,935 miles or 67·5 per cent. are bituminously treated.

In addition to metalled roads 152 miles 26 chains of unmetalled roads and 1,644 miles 52 chains of bridle-paths are maintained by the Government.

Transportation on the roads is mainly by motor traction. The number of bullock-carts has decreased considerably during the last few years.

Shipping.

The principal communications with the rest of the world are via Singapore or Penang, whence there are frequent sailings to most of the important ports of the World.

The only port in the Federated Malay States for ocean-going vessels, Port Swettenham, is situated about 30 miles from Kuala Lampur, at the mouth of the Klang River. The harbour is completely landlocked, and there is a minimum depth of 22 feet over the bar at the southern entrance (the average rise of tide being 15 feet at springs and 9 feet at neaps) and of 32 feet in the anchorage.

There is one wharf 1,000 feet long with 33 feet minimum depth of water, three T-headed wharves, each 100 feet long, with 15 feet of water, and a pontoon wharf 200 feet long, with 16 feet minimum depth of water. Ample storage space is provided in the Federated Malay States Railway godowns.

Other ports (for coasting trade only) are, Teluk Anson, Port Weld, Kuala Kurau, and Sitiawan in Perak; Kuala Selangor in Selangor; Port Dickson in Negri Sembilan; and Pekan and Kuantan in Pahang.

The only navigable rivers of any importance in the country are the Perak and the Pahang, and even these are used only by launches and small native craft.

The following principal steamship lines maintain regular services calling at Port Swettenham:—

Europe:

British.—Blue Funnel (Ocean Steamship Company and China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited), Ben, Ellerman and Bucknall, Glen and Shire, and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

German.—Hamburg Amerika Linie and Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Scandinavian.—East Asiatic Co., and Swedish East Asiatic Co.

India:

Bombay.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

Calcutta.—British India Steam Navigation Co.

Madras.—British India Steam Navigation Co.

Burma.—British India Steam Navigation Co., and Straits Steamship Company, Limited.

China and Japan.—Blue Funnel (Ocean Steamship Company and China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited), Ben, Ellerman and Bucknall, Glen and Shire and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Canada and United States of America.—Frequent cargo services to New York via Suez, including Blue Funnel, Ellerman, Prince and others.

Local Services.

In addition there are various Chinese steamship companies.

The following table shows the nationality, number, and tonnage of ocean-going steamers entered at Port Swettenham during 1932:—

Nationality.	*Entered.*	
	No.	*Tonnage.*
British	456	1,948,654
Dutch	60	221,851
German	36	163,039
Japanese	27	116,633
Other	78	174,888
Total	657	2,625,065

The largest vessel entering the port was s.s. *Ulysses* (British) of 14,652 tons. The deepest draft vessel entering the port was s.s. *Calchas* (British) drawing 32 feet 5 inches of water.

Air.

There are as yet no direct air communications. The Dutch Air Mail Amsterdam-Batavia passes over the Federated Malay States between Alor Star and Singapore, and mail for despatch by it is sent by rail to Singapore.

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IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied only on imports specifically named in the tariff, of which the most important are alcoholic liquors, tobacco, petroleum, sugar, tea, coffee, and cement (all subject to various specific duties) and a number of manufactured articles (subject to *ad valorem* duties varying from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent on foreign goods and 2½ to 25 per cent. on Empire goods). Alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties on cotton textiles are provided.

Imperial Preference is granted on a number of articles, including wines and beer, manufactured tobacco, sugar, cement, cotton textiles, and other manufactures. The margin of preference varies but, in the case of *ad valorem* duties, is not less than 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Malayan Information Agency, which maintains an office at Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1., was originally established by the Government of the Federated Malay States, but its upkeep is now shared by the Government of the Straits Settlements, and the Agency's functions cover Malaya generally. Its primary object is to advertise the products and attractions of Malaya, to furnish to inquirers information as to the opportunities which the country provides for investment and the facilities for travel and exploration which it affords to the tourist or traveller, and to supply (on payment) publications and maps.

The Agency is under the direction of a Board, consisting of the Agent, a Deputy Agent, a representative of mining interests, a representative of planting interests, a representative of commercial interests, and a retired senior member of the Malayan Civil Service.

The Deputy Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Federated Malay States, holds the honorary appointment of Imperial Trade Correspondent at Kuala Lumpur.

One of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, responsible to the Department of Overseas Trade, is stationed at Singapore and the Federated Malay States are included in his sphere.

JOHORE.

I.—Situation, etc.

Johore is a Malay State under British protection lying at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Malacca, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. A causeway, carrying the peninsula road and railway, spans the Straits of Tebrau to connect Johore Bahru with Singapore Island.

Johore is in the main a lowland area lying to the south of the principal mountain ranges of the Malay Peninsula and is much less hilly than any other State of British Malaya. It is still very largely covered by primeval equatorial forest; the only thickly settled areas are on the south-western coast and around Johore Bahru, the capital, and the north-eastern half of the State is still practically undeveloped.

Its climate approximates to that of Singapore and the Federated Malay States. The highest annual rainfall recorded at any station in 1932 was 112·8 inches, the lowest 72·8 inches. The highest maximum temperature in 1932 was 96° F. and the lowest minimum 63° F.

The total area of the State is approximately 7,500 square miles and of it, 1,200,500 acres are alienated. Land is held from the Sultan in perpetuity upon payment of annual quit-rent.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 was:—

Malays	113,247
Other Malaysians*	121,175
Chinese	215,076
Indians	51,038
Europeans	722
Others	4,053
	505,311

There is a marked excess of males, due to immigration, and the proportion of females per 1,000 males was 562. 16·4 per cent. of the population was urban (i.e., in towns of 1,000 inhabitants or more) and there were three towns of some size, Johore Bahru (21,777), Bandar Maharani (20,339), and Bandar Penggaram (13,329).

* Other Malaysians include immigrants of Malay race from the Netherlands East Indies, principally Javanese, 90,735.

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The occupied population was classified industrially as follows:—

Agriculture	163,403
Fishing	5,136
Mining and manufactures	13,183
Transport and commerce	22,365
Public service and professions	5,806
Personal service	13,445
Total occupied population	223,338

The indigenous Malay population is mainly engaged in agriculture and fisheries. The immigrant Malaysians and Indians are mainly employed on estates. The Chinese, while also supplying many agricultural and general labourers, supply practically all the mining workers and predominate in trading.

As will be seen from the figures of race, immigration, principally of Chinese, Indians, and Javanese, is of great importance in Johore, indigenous Malays forming less than one-quarter of the population, and the proportion of the population born in Malaya being only 43·4 per cent. Most of the immigrants stay in Malaya only a few years and there is a constant ebb and flow through Singapore. No statistics of arrivals in and departure from Johore are kept, but during the decade 1921-1931 the Chinese population increased by 117,823, and the Indian by 26,858. It is not improbable that in the last two or three years there has been a net emigration owing to the trade depression; there has undoubtedly been a net emigration of Chinese and Indians, but this may have been offset by a net immigration of other Malaysians.

III.—Finance.

A.

Currency and Banking.

The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2s. 4d.). The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has branches at Johore Bahru and Muar, the Ho Hong Bank, Limited (head office, Singapore) has a branch at Muar, and there is a Chinese Bank at Batu Pahat. The Government has no interest in any banks and conducts no operations of a banking nature.

B.

Public Finance.

1. Johore has no public debt.

2 (A). *Revenue (on basis of 1933 Estimates).*

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	$	$	$
Posts and Telegraphs	238,360	409,734	—171,374
Deficit $171,374			

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
I.	Land and Forest Revenue	2,044,624	20·8
II.	Customs and Marine, i.e.—	$	
	Export Duties	729,300	
	Import ,, ...	1,805,000	
	Other	30,300	
		2,564,600	26·1
III.	Opium Revenue	1,650,000	16·8
IV.	Excise, Licences, and other internal revenue ...	551,895	5·6
V.	Fees of Court and miscellaneous revenue	183,610	1·9
VI.	Interest	1,480,000	15·0
VII.	Municipal	982,795	10·0
VIII.	Land Sales	371,000	3·8
		9,828,524	100
	Equivalent to	£1,146,661	

(B) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

No information is available as to the source of the imports from which Customs revenue was obtained. In 1932 the principal classes of imports from which revenue was received were:—

	$
Tobacco...	948,319
Spirits	229,337
Petroleum	794,402
Matches	80,163
Other articles	978,213
	3,030,434

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3. *Expenditure* (*Analysis of Expenditure*, 1933 *Estimates*).

			$	Percentage.
I.	Deficit on self-balancing Department		171,374	1·4
II.	Public Debt		—	—
III.	Administration		6,008,002	49·1
IV.	Economic Development		1,983,141	16·2
V.	Social Services, i.e.—	$		
	Education Department	778,726		
	Medical „	1,094,386		
	Other	1,141,217		
			3,014,329	24·6
VI.	Defence		503,796	4·1
VII.	Pensions, Gratuities, and Allowances		558,956	4·6
			12,239,598	100
	Equivalent to		£1,427,953	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the end of 1932, the Johore Government had an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund of $13,394,027 (equivalent to £1,562,640 and intended to be used in the event of the disappearance of the opium revenue owing to the suppression of opium smoking in the State). There were also investments on account of general surplus funds amounting to $21,160,057 (equivalent to £2,468,673).

5. No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have ever been asked for or received.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Full trade statistics are not available. The trade of Johore with non-Malayan countries is included in the statistics for British Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports* (*including Bullion and Specie*).

	$		£
1913	14,212,850	equivalent to	1,658,166
1929	99,206,986	„	11,574,148
1930	59,714,461	„	6,966,687
1931	34,995,441	„	4,082,801
1932	29,633,457	„	3,457,237

(ii) *Exports by Classes*, 1932.

	$		£
Class I	8,175,666	equivalent to	953,828
„ II	21,437,505	„	2,501,042
„ III	—		—
„ IV	20,286	„	2,367

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports* 1932.

Article	*Quantity*	*Value in* $	*Value in* £
Class I.			
Preserved Pineapples	1,117,258 cases	3,520,612	410,738
Pineapples (fresh)	35,767,339	894,184	104,321
Arecanuts	287,181 cwt.	847,664	98,894
Tapioca	274,469 cwt.	785,784	91,675
Swine	10,773	296,769	34,623
Eggs	11,755,235	253,466	29,571
Class II.			
Rubber	86,685 tons	13,902,311	1,621,936
Copra	41,817 tons	3,831,355	446,991
Iron-ore	485,068 tons	2,425,343	282,957
Tin-ore	424 tons	352,529	41,128
Gambier	19,218 cwt.	199,609	23,288

It is not possible to give the countries of destination of all the exports. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, and food-stuffs such as sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs, and poultry are sold in Singapore but most of the exports are shipped to other countries from Singapore.

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total imports* (*including Bullion and Specie*).

	$		£
1913	9,304,509	equivalent to	1,085,526
1929	45,372,067	„	5,293,408
1930	48,071,047	„	5,608,289
1931	29,449,254	„	3,435,746
1932	21,809,020	„	2,544,385

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

	$		£
Class I	11,258,332	equivalent to	1,313,472
„ II	1,065,849	„	124,349
„ III	9,264,892	„	1,080,904
„ IV	219,447	„	25,602

In addition coin and bullion to the value of $500 (£58) were imported.

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Details of the principal imports during 1932 are not available, nor is it possible to give the countries of origin.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

Agriculture occupies the position of chief importance in the economy of Johore. Agricultural holdings vary in size from the small-holding of one or two acres to large and highly organized estates of up to 25,000 acres. Production may be either by estates, by small-holders growing crops for sale, or by small-holders growing crops for their own consumption. A considerable proportion of the aggregate production is of the last type, especially food-stuffs, but the crops grown primarily for export will be dealt with first. On many holdings where rubber or coconuts are the main crops, subsidiary crops are grown such as pineapples, tapioca, and bananas.

Rubber is the most important produce and is grown both on large estates owned by Europeans or Asiatics and on small-holdings cultivated by Asiatics. The labourers employed on the former are usually Indian, Javanese, and Chinese. The total number employed in rubber cultivation according to the last census was over 100,000. A few years ago rubber accounted for three-quarters of the exports by value, but in 1932, owing to the low price of rubber, the proportion was only 54 per cent. There has not, however, been any considerable decline in the quantity exported.

The total area alienated for rubber was about 970,000 acres in 1932, 800,000 acres of this was estimated to be planted including some 459,000 acres on large estates. A substantial portion of the planted acreage (235,000 acres in 1931) is not yet mature. Planting with bud-grafted trees has been proceeding in recent years, the area so planted was 38,000 acres at the end of 1931 and 50,500 acres at the end of 1932. Only a small proportion of these plantations are mature.

During the last few years considerable areas have not been in active production. Many estates are tapping only their higher yielding areas and putting the others on a care and maintenance basis, while small-holders have tended to abandon tapping and have turned their attention to the production of food-stuffs. The comparative neglect of some plantations has led to an increased incidence of mouldy rot, the most prevalent disease of rubber.

Coconuts.—The total area under coconuts is estimated at about 200,000 acres. Only a small percentage of the coconuts are on large estates, the majority being grown on small-holdings, often mixed with arecanut, fruit, coffee, and other cultivations. Cultivation has progressed steadily in recent years, and the exports of copra in 1932 (41,817 tons valued at $3,831,355) constituted a record. The cultivations are mainly in coastal districts (particularly in the west) but lately there has been some planting of coconuts inland. There is room for considerable improvement in the quality of the copra produced by small-holders and steps are being taken to demonstrate improved methods, the use of better kilns, etc. There is no important trade in coconut products other than copra.

Arecanuts are the next most important crop. No estimate of the area under cultivation is available but exports in 1932 amounted to 14,359 tons, valued at $847,664.

Pineapples occupy some 39,300 acres either as a sole or as a catch crop. Formerly it was the rule to grow them as subsidiary crops in connexion with rubber and coconut plantations, but attempts are now being made to establish their cultivation on a main crop basis. 11,310 acres had been alienated for this purpose at the end of 1932, of which 3,200 acres had been planted. The fruit is grown primarily for canning. Seven canning factories were operating in 1932 and exports of preserved pineapples amounted to 1,117,258 cases. In addition considerable quantities of Johore pineapples are packed in Singapore and exports of fresh pines in 1932 amounted to 35,767,339. The total value of pineapple exports in 1932 was $4,414,794. Malayan canned pineapples form a considerable proportion of world supplies but they are generally regarded as definitely inferior to Hawaiian and there is at present no organized grading or inspection system.

Tapioca is cultivated almost exclusively as a catch crop with young rubber and is entirely in Chinese hands. The acreage is estimated at 20,000. Production was 14,803 tons in 1931 and 13,723 tons in 1932 and is likely to decline further as the area of young rubber diminishes owing to the absence of planting. There are 27 factories, of which only 17 are engaged in the preparation of the flour from the roots. The finished product commands a lower price than Netherlands East Indies tapioca owing to discolouration.

Oil-Palms are cultivated exclusively on large estates. This industry is of recent establishment. At the end of 1932, 60,854 acres were alienated for this cultivation and 27,832 acres were planted, including 3,357 acres planted during that year. Production in 1932 was 1,513 tons of oil and 181 tons of kernels, compared with 655 tons of oil and 97 tons of kernels in 1931.

Coffee.—Production has been increasing slightly, although prices have declined. Exports in 1932 were 137 tons, valued at $39,498.

Tuba.—Interest in this crop has been declining, partly owing to the difficulty of combating a beetle pest (*Neoleptera sp.*). The acreage was about 3,800 acres in 1931.

Patchouli.—This crop, covering about 1,420 acres, is grown exclusively by Chinese and is centred at Selumpur in the Selayat district. The crop is grown for the oil, distillation of which is carried on at Singapore and Penang whither the dried leaves are exported from Johore.

Other export crops.—There is a large production of miscellaneous fruits (particularly durians, mangosteens, chikus, and bananas) for sale in Singapore. Tobacco is cultivated by small-holders but the area under this crop varies greatly according to the price of leaf. (It is estimated that 1,370 acres were so cultivated during 1932, but only 150 acres in 1933.) The curing and drying present difficulty to most cultivators.

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Food crops.

(i) **Rice.**—Largely, no doubt owing to the depression in other crops, the area under padi has been increasing, as shown by the following figures.

Season.	*Wet padi.*	*Dry padi.*
	Acres.	*Acres.*
1930-31	7,293	7,375
1931-32	10,885	8,411

It is understood that there has been a further increase in 1932-33. An active interest has been taken in the development of this crop by the Agricultural Department, which has examined potential padi areas and maintains a staff of padi inspectors. Special training in padi cultivation has been given to Asiatic officers of the Department who are to act as agricultural instructors.

(ii) **Other food crops.**—There are a large number of food crops grown extensively for local supply, either for consumption by the grower or for sale. These include sweet potatoes, yams, pumpkins, green vegetables, maize, ginger, chillies, groundnuts, and fruits. Some of these are potential export crops but there is at present no export trade in them.

2. Forest Products.

There are extensive forests in Johore, of which 526,000 acres (11 per cent. of the total area) have been constituted Forest Reserves. Further areas amounting to over 200,000 acres have been notified pending constitution as reserves. The principal products are timber, firewood, charcoal, resins (e.g., damar) and gums (e.g., jelutong).

Timber.—The most important woods are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (kapor), the hard *Shorea materialis* (balau) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (merati). The first two comparatively rare outside Johore. *Balanocarpus heimii* (chengal) and *dipterocarpus* (keruing) are found less abundantly. Most of this timber is exported. There are imports of soft woods but normally exports exceed imports. Recent figures of production and export have been:—

	Timber produced.	*Timber exported.*		*Percentage exported.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	$	
1930	47,136	34,116	860,380	72·6
1931	39,913	28,832	662,220	72·2
1932	36,663	24,286	—	66·0

Most of the hard-wood exports go to Singapore saw-mills and are thence exported to India, China, Aden, and Zanzibar. The other woods are exported about half in the round and half sawn. Efforts are being made to establish an export trade to England, under the stimulus of the Imperial Preference granted on timber. At present all the timber is taken from State land, supplies from which will probably be exhausted in about 15 years. Extraction is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese.

Firewood and charcoal are produced mainly in the mangrove forests in southern Johore. Output in 1932 was 134,503 tons of firewood and 3,917 tons of charcoal. More than half of the production is exported to Singapore, and the rest is consumed locally.

Resin (damar) 1,404 tons were exported in 1932, as against 1,244 tons in 1931, and 920 tons in 1930. The collection of damar has attracted more attention from Chinese and Malays owing to the depression in rubber.

Jelutong is used for the manufacture of a local chewing-gum. Its production is increasing (1931: 956 cwt., 1932: 3,866 cwt.) and two factories have recently been erected.

3. Animal Husbandry.

In 1932 there were estimated to be 4,000 buffaloes, 6,000 cattle, 6,500 goats, and 2,000 sheep in the State; 1,210 cattle and 3,544 goats and sheep were slaughtered for consumption. There are also a number of pig-farms owned by Chinese, and 30,972 pigs were slaughtered for consumption in 1932. There is both import and export trade with other parts of British Malaya, but the industry is not of great importance.

Poultry are kept largely by Malay small-holders and there is a well-established trade in poultry and eggs for the Singapore market.

Over 9,000 persons were returned at the 1931 census as rearers of poultry and live-stock.

4. Minerals.

The principal minerals found in Johore are tin, iron, china-clay, and gold. In all 9,122 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of 1932 and 1,882 men were employed in mining.

Tin.—The whole production of ore is exported to Singapore for smelting. Exports have been:—

	Tons.	$
1929	926	1,179,685
1930	743	631,645
1931	594	433,893
1932	425	352,529

Since the 1st March, 1931, the output has been restricted in accordance with the International Tin Restriction Agreement between Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, Bolivia, and Nigeria.

Iron.—The ore is exported to Japan. Exports have been:—

	Tons.	$
1929	743,209	7,432,090
1930	729,251	3,514,005
1931	488,877	2,444,387
1932	485,067	2,425,339

A new mine was opened in 1932 in the Sedili area.

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5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

Fishing is carried on round all the coasts and up the rivers. Deep-sea fishing is carried on by Malays on the east coast with drift-nets, operating mainly from Mersing and Sedili. Japanese trawlers also operate off the east coast, taking their catch direct to Singapore. Off-shore fishing is carried out by Chinese and Malays with seines and drag-nets, or, in estuaries and sheltered bays, fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets. River fishing is carried on by Malays with nets, traps, and rod-and-line. Much of the fish sold finds a market in Singapore, but on balance there is a net import of both fresh and dried fish into the State. The recorded value of the marine produce of Johore in 1932 was $103,000 (in 1931, $76,700) but much of the fish caught by small fishermen is unrecorded.

B.

Food Supplies.

Johore is not self-supporting in the matter of food production and never will be, unless and until it ceases to be a prosperous exporter of raw products, such as rubber and copra and its large immigrant population has vanished. Chinese, Sumatra Malays, South Indians, and Javanese have flocked into the country in large numbers, not to plant rice but to share in the wealth which the cultivation of rubber so easily produced until recent times. Were the economic conditions of Johore to become such that it would be necessary for these immigrants to pursue the cultivation of rice and vegetables, it would only be a matter of time before they migrated elsewhere, leaving a thinly populated Johore to support itself in comparative poverty.

The rice produced at present would only be sufficient to feed the total population for a few weeks and rice is consequently imported via Singapore in large quantities. Sugar, milk, flour, groundnuts, vegetable oils, and meat all have to be imported via Singapore.

VI.—Industry.

Such manufactures as do not relate to the treatment of the raw materials produced in the State are negligible. There is a Chinese-owned match factory which uses local timber in making matches for local consumption.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Nil.

VIII.—Communications.

Sea and river.—On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat, and several smaller ports—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

Steamships run from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat, and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungei Papan, and motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

Railway.—The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (121 miles, 14 chains, with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912, to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

Roads.—The State possesses 732 miles of metalled, 65 miles of gravelled, and 12 miles of earth roads as well as 50 miles of approach roads and back lanes. On all the public roads, lorries and motor-cars and converted Ford-buses ply for hire.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a comparatively short list of imports. Specific duties are charged on liquors, tobacco, matches, petrol, a few food-stuffs, and rubber boots and shoes. On the remainder of the list there are *ad valorem* duties at rates generally not exceeding 20 per cent. On cotton piece-goods alternative specific and *ad valorem* rates are provided, whichever is the higher being charged. The tariff provides for preferential rates or (in most cases) free entry for imports of Empire origin, except petrol, matches, cigars and unmanufactured tobacco, and some liquors.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the State but inquiries relating to it are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

There are no overseas trade representatives in Johore but the State falls within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

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KEDAH.

I.—Situation, etc.

Kedah is a Malay State under British protection on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by Siam and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, the boundary with the protected State of Perlis, and southwards to the Muda River, the boundary with Province Wellesley (Straits Settlements): thence the State extends east of Province Wellesley to the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. It is situated between latitude 5° 05′ and 6° 40′ North and longitude 99° 40′ and 101° 10′ East. The southern and central areas of the State consist mainly of undulating land broken by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations. The northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya. The eastern area along the Patani border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well-watered land suitable for small holdings in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills.

The climate of Kedah differs in some respects from the climate of the rest of Malaya. There is a well defined dry season from the middle of December to the end of March. This dry season is sometimes prolonged and then causes serious loss to rice cultivators. On the other hand, the general flatness of the country and the abundance of natural drainage reduce the risks of any serious flooding after the heavy rains usually experienced during the north-east monsoon in October and November. As in the rest of Malaya the variation in temperature throughout the year is small. There is less variation between the day and night temperature during the greater part of the year than in the inland and east coast districts of Malaya. In 1932 the highest monthly maximum was 93·3° in March, and the lowest monthly maximum was 85·3° in November. The lowest monthly minimum was 69° in January and the highest monthly minimum was 74·8° in May. There is a marked difference in rainfall in different parts of the State. In 1932 the lowest total for the year was 84·82 inches at Alor Star and the highest 141·11 inches at Kulim.

Land tenure derives from the Ruler of the State, who alienates State land by grant in perpetuity or by lease for a term of years, in all cases subject to payment of premium and annual quit-rent.

Titles to land are registered, after survey by the Government Survey Department, on a system based upon the Torrens Act of Australia and New Zealand, and closely analogous to that in force in the Federated Malay States.

The area alienated amounts to approximately 1,080 square miles in 137,945 separate holdings. Lands owned by European limited liability companies or individuals amount to 219 square miles comprised in 233 estates, one cultivated with tea and the rest with rubber.

A Malay Reservations Enactment, which prohibits or restricts the passing of State land or of land held by Malays into the possession of other nationalities, has been applied to a great proportion of the whole State.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 was:—

Malays	279,897
Other Malaysians	6,365
Chinese	78,415
Indians	50,824
Europeans	411
Siamese	12,729
Others	1,050
	429,691

Of these 237,831 were males and 191,860 females, giving a sex-ratio of 807 females per 1,000 males. Only 9·4 per cent. of the population was urban (i.e., living in towns of 1,000 inhabitants and over) and the largest town and capital, Alor Star, had a population of 19,080.

The occupied population was classified industrially as follows:—

Agriculture	158,925
Fishing	2,758
Mining and manufacture	7,345
Transport and commerce	15,035
Public service and professions	3,585
Personal service	7,138
	194,786

The Malays are principally occupied in agriculture, especially rice-cultivation, the Indians in agricultural labour on estates and the Chinese in trade and estate and general labour.

As the figures indicate, there are a considerable number of immigrants, Chinese, Indians, and Siamese, although fewer proportionately than in the Federated Malay States, Johore, and the Straits Settlements. The proportion of the population born outside Malaya was 23·9 per cent. in 1931. As elsewhere in Malaya, these immigrants generally remain only a few years and the numbers vary with the demand for labour. Latterly it is understood that there has been a

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net emigration, and the proportion of settled immigrants has risen: e.g., the proportion of Malaya-born Chinese rose from 19 per cent. in 1921 to 32 per cent. in 1931. No local records of emigration and immigration are kept.

III.—Finance.

A.

Currency and Banking.

1. The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2s. 4d.).

2. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has a sub-agency at Alor Star, the capital of the State, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation an office at Sungei Patani, the centre for the large rubber plantations of central Kedah.

There are nine Co-operative Thrift and Loan Societies with a total membership of 633 and a capital of £7,800. Outstanding loans amount to £6,412. In addition there are 25 registered rural credit societies with a capital of £5,070 and outstanding loans amounting to £3,303. The total membership of these societies is 1,313.

3. The Government does not carry out any functions of a banking nature.

B.

Public Finance.

1. There is no public debt.

2. (A). *Revenue (on basis of Estimates for 1933).*

	$	$	*Percentage.*
I. Customs and Marine, i.e.—			
Export Duties	281,140		
Import Duties	1,405,200		
Other	26,380		
		1,712,720	34·9
II. Opium Monopoly		763,000	15·6
III. Farms, Licences, and Stamps		282,641	5·8
IV. Fees, etc.		167,045	3·4
V. Land, Forest, and Mine Revenue		920,600	18·8
VI. Interest		451,000	9·2
VII. Municipal (Sanitary Board)		323,840	6·6
VIII. Miscellaneous		222,000	4·5
IX. Land Sales		60,640	1·2
		4,903,486*	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against expenditure		135,150	
		$5,038,636	

* Equivalent to £572,073.

(B) Information is not available to distinguish the amount of import duties collected according to the country of origin of the goods, but the revenue collected in 1932 on the different classes was as follows:—

	$
Food-stuffs	373,072
Tobacco and Liquors	637,067
Petroleum	459,944
Manufactured and partly manufactured goods	19,004
	$1,489,087

3. *Expenditure (on basis of 1933 Estimates).*

Self-Balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	$	$	$
Posts and Telegraphs	135,150	222,638	—87,488

Deficit $87,488.

Analysis of Expenditure.

	$		*Percentage.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Department		87,488	1·6
II. Public Debt		—	—
III. Administration		3,028,409	56·7
IV. Economic Development		622,194	11·5
V. Social Services, i.e.:	$		
Education Department...	435,017		
Medical Department	441,925		
Other	288,753		
		1,165,695	21·8
VI. Defence		30,000	0·6
VII. Pensions, Gratuities, and Allowances		416,809	7·8
		5,350,595	100·0
equivalent to ...		£623,119	

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4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the end of the year A.D. 1932 the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund was valued at $5,836,367, and at the end of the year A.H. 1351 at $6,187,879. Surplus Funds Investments at the end of A.D. 1932 were valued at $3,854,654, against which there was a liability (Bank overdraft) amounting to $812,927; the corresponding figures as at the end of the year A.H. 1351 were $4,461,005 and $865,658 respectively.

5. GRANTS-IN-AID.

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been received or asked for during recent years.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Full trade statistics are not available.

The trade of Kedah with non-Malayan countries is included in the general statistics for Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

The following tables are drawn up on the basis of Mohammedan years which are 3 per cent. shorter than solar years. A.H. 1350 ended on the 25th of April, 1932.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports*:—

Year.	$		£
1347 (1928–29)	34,558,821	equivalent to	4,031,862
1348 (1929–30)	41,015,854	„	4,785,183
1349 (1930–31)	15,063,639	„	1,757,425
1350 (1931–32)	11,922,837	„	1,390,998

(ii) *Exports by Classes, A.H.* 1350 (1931-32).

	$		£
Class I	3,971,881	equivalent to	463,386
Class II	7,661,746	„	893,870
Class III	289,210	„	33,742
Class IV	—	„	—

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports, A.H.* 1350 (1931-32).

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value in $.*	*Value in £.*
Class I.			
Rice	25,662 tons	1,442,523	168,294
Sago	9,013 tons	642,090	74,911
Padi	19,204 tons	573,723	66,934
Fish (dried and salted)	2,297 tons	315,928	36,858
Cattle, Goats, and Swine		297,955	34,761
Arecanuts	2,374 tons	181,898	21,221
Eggs	9,912,990	163,860	19,117
Class II.			
Para Rubber	39,923 tons	7,232,589	843,802
Tin-ore	189 tons	152,221	17,759

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports.*

Year.	$		£
1347 (1928–29)	8,605,857	equivalent to	1,004,017
1348 (1929–30)	8,430,670	„	983,578
1349 (1930–31)	8,703,572	„	1,015,417
1350 (1931–32)	7,106,622	„	829,106

(ii) *Imports by Classes, A.H.* 1350 (1931-32).

	$		£
Class I	3,505,064	equivalent to	408,924
Class II	300,461	„	35,054
Class III	3,301,097	„	385,128

(iii) *Principal Imports, A.H.* 1350 (1931-32).

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value. in $.*	*Total Value. in £.*
Class I,			
Cigarettes		813,083	94,860
Sugar	5,687 tons	449,263	52,414
Rice	7,031 tons	441,868	51,551
Tobacco (all kinds)	350,168 lb.	353,674	41,262
Condensed Milk	23,927 cases	244,664	28,544
Flour, wheaten	1,267 tons	125,177	14,604
Class II.			
Kerosene	2,666 tons	410,335	47,872
Class III.			
Motor Spirit	4,006 tons	802,774	93,657
Piece-goods	1,292,366 yd.	231,813	27,045
Chandu (Opium)	4,720 lb.	189,367	22,093

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V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The chief resources and main occupations of the State are agricultural. Production may be divided into three groups: large estates (principally rubber); peasant small-holders growing crops (rice, rubber, etc.) for sale either locally or for export; and peasant small-holders growing food-stuffs for their own consumption. A large part of the aggregate production is of the last type but the crops grown primarily for export will be mentioned first.

Rubber occupies the largest acreage of any single crop—300,000 acres made up of about 200,000 acres in estates of 100 acres and upwards and 100,000 acres in small-holdings. Most of the estates were planted on virgin soil and their average output is high, while labour is available at a low money wage owing to the abundant supply of food-stuffs locally and the low cost of living. Although a very few estates have been partially closed or put on a care and maintenance basis, costs have generally been sufficiently reduced to enable estates to pay their way even at current prices. The area under bud-grafted rubber is over 20,000 acres of which more than half is sufficiently mature to be tapped. In 1931 about 40,000 persons were returned as engaged in rubber cultivation. The labourers on estates were mainly Indian with some Chinese and Malays.

Few of the small rubber plantations have been entirely abandoned owing to the low prices, although there has been some tendency to leave off tapping and to devote more attention to padi cultivation. Rubber is a very valuable crop to the small-holder in the remoter districts, who is generally self-supporting for food, as it offers a readily transportable non-perishable crop which, even at present prices, can yield sufficient cash return to meet his small money requirements.

Coconuts.—The total area at the end of 1932 was about 27,000 acres. There has been very little new planting lately owing to the low prices offered for coconuts and copra.

Tapioca is grown mainly in young rubber and coconut plantations and in 1932 occupied 5,777 acres, a decline from 6,222 acres in the previous year. The roots are bought from the growers by local factories. Owing to the difficulty of disposing of the product, low prices (26 to 45 cents per pikul, equivalent to about 6d. to 10d. per cwt.) are being paid by the factories for the raw material. The refuse is used for fattening pigs.

Tea.—There is one tea estate at Bigia with about 700 acres in bearing. This estate appears to have surmounted its initial difficulties, and is turning out tea of excellent quality which is consumed locally or exported.

Coffee.—The area under coffee in 1932 was small, just over 849 acres, and the plantations in some cases suffered from various pests. The quality is excellent, and locally-grown coffee is extensively used.

Tobacco.—479 acres were under tobacco in 1932. The high import duties, besides encouraging local planting, induced Chinese manufacturers to open factories in the towns, using local leaf for the preparation of cigarette tobacco and cheroots. Owing, however, to the limited market and the poor class of tobacco produced, the prices paid to growers were low, ranging from $16 to $35 per pikul (roughly 3½d. to 7½d. per lb.) according to quality. With suitable varieties and improved methods, a better class of tobacco should be obtainable.

Rice.—This is almost entirely a small-holder's crop, grown primarily for local food supply, and its successful cultivation depends on family labour. The area under padi is about 225,000 acres, second only to rubber, while the number of persons employed in rice cultivation is much greater than the number in the rubber industry, amounting in 1931 to some 106,000 (including 97,000 Malays and 6,000 Siamese). The production has tended to increase in recent years, as shown by the following figures:—

Season.	*Estimated yield of padi* gallons.*
1930–31	73,466,000
1931–32	71,967,880
1932–33	75,501,900

The 1933 crop was equivalent to about 113,000 tons of rice. Allowing for local consumption of 70,000 tons (at 1 lb. per head per day) the surplus available for export was estimated at 43,000 tons. Much the greater part of the production is wet padi, the acreage under dry padi being only 6,063 acres. The average yield in 1933 was 340 gallons per acre for wet padi and 187 gallons per acre for dry.

Other crops.—A large variety of other crops, principally food-crops, are grown. These include arecanuts, bananas, pineapples, chillies, maize, tannias, sweet-potatoes, sugar-cane, beans, and many other vegetables and fruits. A large part of this production (of which no exact figures are available) is consumed by the growers, but there is also internal trade in these articles. Endeavours are being made by the Government to promote this trade by the institution of local fairs and weekly markets. In May, 1932, ten such markets had been started and by May, 1933, the number had increased to 36. The turnover at each market reaches up to £60 per week and the movement is popular and growing.

* The local unit of measure, the *gantang*, is equivalent to 1 gallon, and 1 *gantang* of rice weighs approximately 5 lb.

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2. Forestry.

The area constituted as Forest Reserves amounted to 743,308 acres at the end of 1932. Exploitation of State land continues. Accessible areas of State land forests are rapidly becoming exhausted and a commencement has been made with regenerating the Forest Reserves with a view to the exploitation of the standing crop therein. There is much valuable timber in the Forest Reserves and special interest is being taken at present in the possibility of developing the export of **keruing** (of which there are considerable quantities) to England. Owing to trade conditions the out-turn of timber has decreased considerably in recent years; but the figures for A.H. 1351, 421,963 cubic feet, were only 2,891 cubic feet less than the A.H. 1350 total of 424,854 cubic feet. The out-turn of firewood was 331,960 cubic feet as compared with 470,940 cubic feet in the previous year, and of charcoal 49,999 cubic feet as against 48,760 cubic feet. Minor forest produce included *damar batu, jelutong, rattan, keruing oil, mangrove bark, and bamboos.* In view of the fact that at the beginning of A.H. 1351 trade in forest produce was at a standstill, the final figures for the whole year show that there was a considerable demand in the second half year. Reservation is adequate and the potentialities for the future are excellent.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Poultry breeding is carried on by small-holders on a very considerable scale.

The figures for other live-stock at a census held during 1932 showed:—

Cattle	68,542	Goats	41,381
Buffaloes	62,370	Pigs	32,651
Sheep	140		

Cattle and buffalo breeding in Kedah is an ever-growing industry. The cattle and buffalo population has doubled itself in the last decade. About 8,000 acres of land have been reserved for grazing purposes. The grasses on these areas are all native scrub grasses, which appear to be suitable enough for the live-stock of the country, as the animals do not appear to suffer from food deficiency diseases.

There is a steadily increasing export of live-stock to the neighbouring countries of the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements.

The improvement of the physique of local cattle and buffaloes by selective breeding is receiving attention.

4. Minerals.

The export of **tin-in-ore** in A.H. 1351 (under the International Agreement for Restriction) was 121.3 tons. The quantity of **wolfram** exported amounted to 95.2 tons as compared with 116 tons in A.H. 1350. A Japanese syndicate has discovered **iron-ore** of an excellent quality, though the main ore body has not yet been opened up, and it is uncertain whether the quantity will justify mining operations on an extended scale. Very beautiful saccharoid **marble** exists in large quantities in the Langkawi Islands, but the Company which owns the mining rights has not been able, during the depression, to raise sufficient capital to continue working the deposits. Licences have recently been approved for the removal of sand (from the shores of the same Islands) said to contain **ilmenite** and **zircon.**

5. Fisheries.

There is a considerable fishing industry, at present suffering from general low prices. The amount collected in licences in A.H. 1351 was $7,549·50 as compared with $7,624·50 in A.H. 1350. Engaged in the industry are some 5,781 Malays, 591 Chinese, 114 Indians, and a few Siamese.

B.

Food Supply.

From the information given above it will be seen that the State is more than self-supporting in rice, meat, poultry, and eggs. There is at present no prospect of its dispensing with the imports of sugar, canned milk, flour, and other articles the local production of which is impossible.

VI.—Industry.

Kedah is not an industrial State. Apart from establishments concerned with the preparation of local produce for export or consumption, e.g., rubber factories, rice-mills, and tapioca factories, most of the industries which exist are of the usual Malay "cottage" variety, consisting of plaited basket-work, mats, bags, walking-sticks, etc. Boats for local use are built locally, and carpentry generally is being encouraged by the recent creation, on a small scale, of a Trade School, where concrete work and smithing also are taught. Carpenters' shops have been started in 15 vernacular schools and basketry in 26.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and tourist traffic are non-existent in Kedah.

VIII.—Communications.

Roads.—There are 402 miles of metalled roads in the State, and 119 miles unmetalled.

Railways.—The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from south to north and passes through the two largest towns of Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

Rivers.—The Kedah, Merbok, Muda, and Krian Rivers are considerably used for communication purposes by raft or boat. There are in addition 225 miles of canals, but these are chiefly for drainage purposes.

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Sea.—The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani, and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting Port for ocean-going steamers.

Air.—The Dutch Royal Air Mail Company maintains a regular weekly service between Batavia and Amsterdam, calling at the Alor Star Aerodrome *en route*. Since May, 1933, Singapore is included as a place of call, and on Thursday of each week three of the Company's planes call at Alor Star; one, from Medan, brings mail for the homeward plane from Singapore and waits for the mail from the outward plane from Amsterdam. The aerodrome will presumably also be used regularly by Imperial Airways, Limited, during the latter part of this year.

No transport services are owned, controlled, or subsidized by the Kedah Government.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a comparatively short list of imports. Specific duties are charged on tobacco, liquors, petroleum, and sugar (from which articles most of the Customs revenue is obtained), on some other food-stuffs, and on rubber boots and shoes. *Ad valorem* duties are charged on other articles at rates generally not exceeding 20 per cent. On cotton piece-goods there are alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties, whichever is the higher being charged. The tariff provides for preferential duties or free entry for all imports of Empire origin, except cartridges, petroleum, sugar, and tea.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the Kedah Government but inquiries relating to the State are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

There are no overseas trade representatives in Kedah but the State falls within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

KELANTAN.

I.—Situation, etc.

Kelantan is a Malay State under British protection on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, bounded on the north by the China Sea, on the east by the China Sea and the Malay State of Trengganu (under British protection), on the south by Pahang (Federated Malay States), and on the west by Perak (Federated Malay States) and Siam. It has a greatest length (north to south) of 115 miles, a greatest breadth (east to west) of 60 miles and a total area of 5,713 square miles.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated (over 500 to the square mile in most parts) and closely cultivated with rice, coconut palms, and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated; it contains the bulk of the rubber estates, but large areas of it are still covered with forest.

The features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall (130 inches on the coast and 115 inches inland on the plains along the Kelantan River). The lowest temperatures and heaviest rainfalls are experienced during the period of the north-east monsoon (which begins late in October and ends in March).

All land not alienated is State land. Alienated land is held under a system of grants in perpetuity based on theodolite survey and entry in Land Office Registers. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of the Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resumption for public purposes on payment of compensation, and to liabilities as regards drainage, etc.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 was:—

Malays	327,097
Other Malaysians	3,677
Chinese	17,612
Indians	6,752
Europeans	124
Others	7,255
	362,517

Of these 184,705 were males and 177,812 females, giving a sex-ratio of 963 females for 1,000 males.

Only 6·5 per cent. of the population were urban (living in towns of 1,000 inhabitants or more), and the largest town, Kota Bahru, had a population of 15,479.

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The occupied population was classified industrially as follows:—

Agriculture	128,263
Fishing	6,627
Mining and manufactures	5,566
Transport and commerce	11,123
Public services and professions	2,059
Personal service	4,872
	158,510

Unlike most of Malaya, Kelantan has a very small immigrant population (mainly Chinese, with some Indians and Siamese) and at the census of 1931 only 4·6 per cent. of the population were recorded as born outside Malaya. Of the immigrant communities, also, a greater proportion appear to be permanently settled, the proportion of Chinese born in Malaya being 50 per cent., as compared with 31 per cent. for the whole Peninsula, and there is much less movement of population. No detailed records are kept of immigrants and emigrants.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2s. 4d.).

2. There is a branch of the Mercantile Bank of India in Kota Bahru, the State capital. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but there is a Post Office Savings Bank (with 386 depositors at the end of 1932).

3. The Government carries out no functions of a banking nature, apart from the Post Office Savings Bank and the grant of loans in a few special cases, mainly to encourage building and town improvement.

B. Public Finance.

1.—(*a*) *Public Debt.*—There are no publicly-issued loans, but the following debts were owed to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Governments at 31st December, 1932.

	$
Straits Settlements Consolidated Loan (2 per cent.)	4,680,684
Federated Malay States " Duff " Loan (2 per cent.)	300,000
Straits Settlements 1931 Loan (4 per cent.)	450,000
	$5,430,684
Equivalent to	£633,580

The first two loans were raised in connexion with the settlement of litigation with the Duff Development Company.

(*b*) Annual amount required for

(i) Interest:—
(1933) ... ... $122,000 (amount due).

(ii) Sinking Funds:—
It is hoped to be able to set aside $25,000 a year as a sinking fund as from 1st January, 1934.

(*c*) *Total value of Sinking Funds:*—
Nil.

2.—(A) *Revenue (on the basis of* 1933 *Estimates).*

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	$	$	$
Electrical Dept.	32,000	27,150	+ 4,850
Posts and Telegraphs	35,600	53,334	— 17,734
	67,600	80,484	— 12,884

Net deficit $12,884.

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
I. Land Revenue		472,800	30·1
II. Customs and Marine, i.e.—	$		
Export Duties	81,850		
Import „	527,600		
Other	24,300		
		633,750	40·3
III. Opium Monopoly		150,000	9·6
IV. Excise, Licences, Fees, and other internal revenue...		189,641	12·0
V. Municipal		98,060	6·2
VI. Other Revenue		28,950	1·8
		1,573,201	100
Equivalent to		£183,540	

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(B) *Analysis of customs revenue collected.*

The Customs revenue is not recorded in a form which permits of analysis according to the country of origin. The principal items of Customs revenue in 1932 were:—

	$	*Percentage.*
Export duties—		
Copra and coconuts	9,343	2
Arecanuts	12,236	2
Rubber	19,147	4
Miscellaneous exports	29,924	5
Import duties—		
Petroleum	105,686	20
Matches	31,690	6
Salt	15,183	3
Spirit	22,276	4
Sugar	47,076	9
Tobacco	152,585	29
Miscellaneous imports	84,770	16
		100

3. *Expenditure (on basis of* 1933 *Estimates).*

		$	*Percentage.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Departments (see 2(*a*) above)		12,884	0·8
II. Debt charges		122,000	7·5
III. Administration		965,922	59·2
IV. Economic Development		103,183	6·3
V. Social Services, i.e.—	$		
Education Department	43,525		
Medical „	181,132		
Other	17,774		
		242,431	14·8
VI. Defence		—	—
VII. Pensions, gratuities, and allowances...		185,735	11·4
		1,632,155	100
Equivalent to		£190,418	

4. *Amount of reserve funds, with liabilities against them and other important assets of Government.*

There are no special reserve funds. At 31st December, 1932, the excess of current assets over liabilities was $479,230, of which $165,000 was held on fixed deposit at a bank.

5. No *grant-in-aid* or *loan-in-aid*, except that from the Colonial Development Fund, has been received from the Imperial Government in recent years or requested for future years. Loans have been obtained from the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States (see above).

Loan from Colonial Development Fund:—A sum of £16,600 spread over four years for irrigation work has been promised from the Fund, half as grant and half as loan. The amount so far received is £5,100 of which £2,550 ($23,571) represents loan.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Full trade statistics are not available. The trade of Kelantan with non-Malayan countries is included in the general statistics for Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	$		£
1913	2,022,307	equivalent to	235,936
1929	7,983,889	„	931,454
1930	4,189,374	„	488,760
1931	2,854,079	„	332,976
1932	2,428,196	„	283,290

(ii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.* Tons.	*Value in* $	*Value in* £
Rubber	5,146	731,223	85,309
Copra	4,013	306,658	35,777
Arecanuts—			
(*a*) Dried	1,393	167,392	18,529
(*b*) Fresh	—	1,824	213
Jungle produce	—	91,830	10,714
Fish	754	89,249	10,412

Information regarding exports by classes or countries of destination is not available.

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IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	$		£
1913	3,948,325	equivalent to	460,638
1929	7,522,954	„	877,678
1930	6,276,226	„	732,226
1931	2,977,158	„	347,335
1932	3,161,326	„	368,821

(ii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value in* $	*Value in* £
Textiles (all kinds)	—	462,019	53,902
Tobacco (all kinds)	—	321,667	37,528
Rice	3,937 tons	228,145	26,617
Benzine	206,520 gal.	158,073	18,442
Tinned Milk	15,117 cases	148,898	17,371
Petroleum	358,354 gal.	139,474	16,272
Drugs and Medicines	—	82,227	9,593
Sugar	935 tons	64,820	7,562
Wheat Flour	656 tons	59,620	6,956
Motor Vehicles	—	31,405	3,664
Cement	1,289 tons	25,890	3,021
Timber and Planks	—	23,940	2,793
Machinery	—	23,257	2,713
Fish	199 tons	15,926	1,858
Curry Stuffs	—	15,820	1,846
Bread and Biscuits	—	13,499	1,575

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The indigenous population is almost entirely dependent on agriculture and the whole of the agricultural production is in native hands, with the exception of rubber estates and two or three coconut and other estates. In the past the Government has done little to encourage agriculture, but an Agricultural Department is being formed and two experimental stations have been opened. Much the greater part of the production is of food-stuffs and other products for consumption by the growers themselves or locally, but some products are grown mainly for export and these will be dealt with first.

Rubber.—138,666 acres have been alienated for rubber cultivation, which is carried on by both Europeans and Malays. Not all of this is at present in active production as little tapping is being done on many small-holdings and a number of estates have either ceased tapping altogether or drastically curtailed it. The acreage includes 2,000 acres of budded rubber on European-owned estates. Exports in 1932 amounted to 5,146 tons valued at $822,616, as compared with 6,384 tons ($1,157,303) in 1931 and formed about one-third of the total exports by value. Some 10,000 persons were engaged in rubber cultivation at the census of 1931.

Coconuts.—The crop is liable to wide seasonal variation and in 1932 the exports of copra fell to 4,013 tons, from 6,498 tons in 1931. The quality of the copra produced by the peasants is very poor and sells for correspondingly low prices. While most of the exports are in the form of copra, some fresh coconuts are exported.

Arecanuts.—Trees are planted casually throughout holdings and not in special plantations. Exports of dried nuts in 1932 amounted to 1,393 tons.

Fresh fruits are grown widely and there is some export to Singapore with which the trade is growing since the opening of through railway communication.

Food products.

(i) **Rice** occupies by far the greatest area of any crop and some 110,000 persons (about 70 per cent. of the occupied population) were engaged in its cultivation at the census of 1931. It is the principal food of the people and the State is nearly but not quite self-supporting in it. Both wet and dry types of padi are cultivated, the latter being restricted to areas which cannot be irrigated by methods at present available to the peasant. The total area under rice was estimated at between 170,000 and 180,000 acres in 1930. This should have been sufficient, with reasonable yields, to provide the requirements of the State, estimated at 60,000 tons per annum; but yields have been very low and it has usually been necessary to import. In 1931-32 a very good crop was obtained and there was a small excess over the local demand for locally milled rice, 24 tons being exported to Trengganu and the Federated Malay States. Foreign rice was imported to the extent of 3,916 tons to meet the demand for fully milled white rice and other special types. In 1932-33 climatic conditions have not been as favourable but an increased acreage has been planted and the total yield is expected to be at least as large as the 1931-32 crop. For the future the services of an Irrigation Engineer and new schemes financed by the Colonial Development Fund open up possibilities of considerably increasing both area and yield and reducing seasonal fluctuations.

An import duty on rice has recently been imposed, the revenue from which is to be devoted to irrigation works. Both the two experimental stations established so far are devoted to rice, one to wet padi and one to dry padi.

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(ii) Other food crops include sweet potatoes, grown in gardens for direct consumption or sale in local markets; tapioca, consumed in the rough state without being converted into flour; sugar-cane, generally consumed in the unmanufactured state, but to some extent in the form of coarse sugar made in small native mills; pulses and groundnuts; fruits and vegetables; ginger, and other spices. Supplies of pulses and spices have to be suplemented by imports. Tobacco is grown on rice and other lands in the dry season. Only very rough sun-curing is carried out and the leaf is not suitable for export.

2. Forests.

The area included in Forest Reserves is 105,530 acres; but large areas not yet reserved are covered with virgin jungle. It has not yet been possible to arrange for scientific development and conservation of forests. Timber is obtained for local use but there is only a negligible export and in 1932 timber and planks to the value of $23,940 were imported. Exports of minor jungle produce, mainly jelutong and gums, amounted to $91,830. There is no doubt that in its forests the State possesses an asset of great potential value.

3. Animal Husbandry.

There is a stock of 36,494 buffaloes and 125,125 cattle, used for draft and meat. Grazing provision has been inadequate in the past and there has been no stall feeding, so that, with some exceptions, the cattle are poor. Steps have been taken to reserve increased areas for grazing and it is hoped that the Department of Agriculture, when fully constituted, will be able to carry out educative work. Certain restrictions on export have been removed in an endeavour to develop the export trade and 312 cattle (value $12,115) were exported in 1932.

Poultry, sheep, and goats are also kept, forming a useful addition to food supplies and a source of money revenue. They are, however, generally of poor quality and ill-cared for. A considerable export trade in poultry and eggs exists; it is likely to develop with improved railway communication with Singapore, and will be greatly assisted when it is possible to improve the quality of the birds by crossing with imported breeds and by better care.

4. Mineral.

Mining is of little actual importance in Kelantan but there are mineral deposits of potential value.

Tin is found in the foot hills at the edge of the coastal plain, where mining would be difficult without interference with agriculture; but the most promising deposits are those of the Sungei Peiras and other small tributaries of the Nenggiri River. These have not been developed owing to difficulty of access (now partly removed by the completion of the railway) and only very small-scale operations have been conducted. 3·4 tons were exported in 1930 and 1·35 tons in 1931. Since 1932, owing to the operation of the international restriction, all activity has been suspended.

Gold is found around Pulai and the valleys of the Galas and Pergu Rivers. General efforts at systematic development have failed, but small scale operations by Asiatics have often been profitable and recently there has been great activity in gold-prospecting, although the value of exports in 1932 was only $9,289.

Iron.—Large deposits of haematite-ore were discovered in 1929 at Temangan (40 miles up the Kelantan River) and plans were made for their working by a Japanese company. No active working has, however, yet taken place.

Manganese.—Very small exports of this (50 tons, valued at $420) were started in 1932.

Other mineral deposits which are known to exist in the State include monazite, galena, pyrites, and blende. Limestone, building stone, sand, and gravel are abundant away from the alluvial plain.

5. Fisheries.

The Malay coastal population lives mainly by fishing, which is an exclusively Malay occupation in Kelantan. 6,500 fishermen were returned at the 1931 census. Most of the fish caught is consumed locally, but some is exported (dried and salted). 904 tons of fresh fish were dealt in at local markets in 1932, while 753 tons of dried fish, valued at $89,094, were exported.

B.

Food Supplies.

The staple food of the population is rice. The 1931-32 crop, one of the best for a number of years, provided a surplus over the needs of the indigenous population and there was a small export. During the year 3,936 tons were imported, representing the amount consumed by immigrants who prefer rice from their own country and that portion of the town population who prefer fully milled white rice. It cannot be said that the State is at present self-supporting in normal years, but, in view of the work of the Department of Agriculture in improving strains and of the extension of padi areas by irrigation, it may be expected within a few years to be not only fully self-supporting but even to have a regular surplus available for export.

Ample supplies of fruit, poultry, and fish are available locally (though a small quantity of fish is imported). The principal food-stuffs imported during 1932 were as follows:—

		$
Tinned milk	15,117 cases	148,898
Sugar	935 tons	64,820
Wheat flour	655 tons	59,620

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VI.—Industry.

A match factory has been established, which supplies the needs of the State, an embargo having been placed (1933) on the import of matches. The factory is owned by an Indian and employs a daily labour force of about 120 Malays.

There is a small but successful home-industry in sarong making and silverwork. The products are sold through the Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society; sales in 1932 amounted to $9,562 and are increasing.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

None. There is no entrepôt trade or tourist traffic.

VIII.—Communications.

There are three ports—Tumpat, Bachok, and Semerak, at which coasting steamers plying between Singapore and Bangkok call regularly for passenger and goods traffic, except during the north-east monsoon. There are no wharves and goods must be taken ashore in lighters or small boats.

There is railway communication from Tumpat southwards to the Federated Malay States and Singapore and northwards to Bangkok. It is also possible to reach Penang (Prai) by railway via southern Siam and Kedah. All the railway lines in Kelantan belong to the Federated Malay States Railways administration: no subsidy is given by the Kelantan Government.

Total road mileage at the end of 1932 was 208 miles, distributed over the north-eastern portion of the State. The road from Kota Bahru southwards reaches as far as Kuala Krai. There is road communication with Trengganu but not with the Federated Malay States or Siam.

The rivers are still widely used for transport by small craft.

There are no air services.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a fairly extensive list of imports. Specific duties are charged on liquors, tobacco, matches, petroleum, sugar, a number of other food-stuffs, rubber boots and shoes, and a few other articles. On the remainder there are *ad valorem* duties, generally not exceeding 20 per cent. On cotton piece-goods there are alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties, whichever is the higher being charged. The tariff provides for preferential rates or free entry for a number of imports of Empire origin.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the Kelantan Government but inquiries relating to the State are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

There are no overseas trade representatives in Kelantan but the State is within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

PERLIS.

I.—Situation, etc.

Perlis is the most northerly of the Malay States, situated on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, between latitude 6° and 7° north. Apart from its short coast line of 13 miles, in the south-west of the State, it is bordered by Siam to the north and the protected Malay State of Kedah to the south. It consists of a coastal plain, with higher land inland and isolated limestone hills rising out of the plain. There is only one river of importance, the Perlis River. The area of the State is about 316 square miles.

The *climate* is subject to the influence of both the north-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, and the south-west monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar, the administrative headquarters, is about 83 inches. The highest recorded rainfall was 106·3 inches in 1913 and the lowest 65·6 inches in 1926.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° F. and a mean minimum of about 73° F.

The months of December and January are usually cool and pleasant but from February to April hot dry weather is usually experienced with hot dry winds blowing continuously, a rather unpleasant period.

Land Tenure.—Agricultural land is held under title known as a "Small Grant" alienated in perpetuity at an annual rent.

Mining lands are held on leases which are usually for a period of 5 to 10 years. There are in existence a few Mining Licences issued under the old Mining Laws; under these licences no area is prescribed and the holders are entitled to follow up underground streams from a fixed point. Such licences are quite peculiar to Perlis and were devised to suit the unique mining conditions to be found in this State which will be mentioned later. The area of land held under "Small Grant" at the end of A.H.1351 (April, 1933) was approximately 56,000 acres.

Land held under mining title amounted to 3,360 acres.

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II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 was:—

Malays	39,716
Other Malaysians	115
Chinese	6,500
Indians	966
Europeans	3
Siamese	1,616
Others	380
	49,296

Of this total, 26,027 were males and 23,269 females, giving a ratio of 894 females for 1,000 males. Only 4·1 per cent. of the population was urban (i.e., living in towns of 1,000 inhabitants or more); in fact the only "urban" population was that of the capital of the State, Kangar (population 2,010).

The occupied population was classified industrially as follows:—

Agriculture	20,837
Fishing	482
Mining and manufacture	1,442
Transport and commerce	1,174
Public service and professions	326
Personal service	942
Total	25,203

Immigration is of comparatively little importance (in 1931 only 13·5 per cent. of the population were recorded as born outside Malaya) but there are a number of immigrant Chinese and smaller numbers of Siamese and Indians. The former supply many of the traders and artisans. As elsewhere in Malaya, many of the immigrants stay only a few years and there is frequent movement to and fro, but no detailed records of the movement are kept.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2s. 4d.).
2. There are no banks in the State except the Post Office Savings Bank at Kangar, the deposits in which are not large.
3. Government is not interested in any operation of a banking nature other than the Post Office Savings Bank mentioned.

B. Public Finance.

1. There is no public debt.

2 (A). *Revenue (on basis of 1933 Estimates).*

	$		$	*Percentage.*
I. Customs, i.e.—				
Export Duties	62,425			
Import ,,	120,050			
Other	100			
			182,575	42·3
II. Lands and Mines			86,520	19·8
III. Chandu (opium)			100,000	23·0
IV. Municipal			15,620	3·6
V. Other Revenue			49,075	11·3
			$433,790	100
Equivalent to			£50,609	

(B). *The following are the main headings of Customs revenue:—*

	$	*Percentage of (B).*
Export duties—		
Eggs	3,308	1·3
Fish	8,012	3·2
Miscellaneous	2,080	0·8
Padi and Rice	26,845	10·6
Poultry	1,938	0·8
Tin-ore	55,642	21·9
Import duties—		
Benzine	14,612	5·8
Kerosene	6,552	2·6
Liquors	11,034	4·3
Matches	6,808	2·7
Miscellaneous	12,607	5·0*
Sugar	39,761	15·7
Tobacco	63,943	25·3
Total	$253,142	100·

* Under "Miscellaneous" import duties fall the various duties imposed as the outcome of the Ottawa Conference.

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3. *Expenditure (on basis of Estimates for A.H.1352).*

		$	*Percentage.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Departments		—	—
II. Debt Charges		—	—
III. Administration		315,656	72·9
IV. Economic Development		26,954	6·2
V. Social Services, i.e.—	$		
Education Dept.	37,990		
Medical „	23,870		
Other	7,500		
		69,360	16·0
VI. Defence		—	—
VII. Pensions, Gratuities, and Allowances		21,424	4·9
		$433,394	100
Equivalent to		£50,563	

4. *Reserve funds.*

The State has an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund of $177,500, held in investments; and an excess of general assets over liabilities (at 25th April, 1933) of $201,359, held mainly in investments and bank deposits.

5. There have been no grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid either received in recent years or asked for in future years.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

No full statistics of the trade of Perlis are kept. The trade with non-Malayan countries is included in the returns for Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The great bulk of the population is engaged in **rice** cultivation, which is entirely in the hands of small-holders. The area cultivated last season was approximately 42,000 acres. Production is normally more than adequate to meet local consumption and there is usually a surplus for export, amounting in A.H.1350 to 2,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of padi. The average yields are low and experimental padi stations have been established for the purpose of testing various new strains of seed and of making manurial experiments. It is hoped by introducing higher yielding strains and the more effective use of manures to increase the average yields considerably.

The area under **rubber** cultivation is approximately 5,000 acres. There are only 6 estates of over 100 acres in area. The climate of this State is not so suitable for rubber as the southern portion of the Peninsula, and growth and yields are less satisfactory.

The area under **coconuts** is approximately 3,830 acres.

There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than those mentioned above but tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts, and groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale, and the cultivation of foodstuffs and vegetables for direct consumption has recently increased owing to the low prices of other agricultural products.

2. Forests.

There is not much forest of economic value in the State.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Buffaloes and bullocks are generally used for padi cultivation and stock is replaced by imports from Siam where cattle are bred extensively.

There is a considerable export of ducks and chickens and their eggs but the breeding of poultry is done in the haphazard fashion common in the Peninsula. It is hoped through the influence of the Co-operative Societies to secure an improvement in the quality of chickens and eggs.

4. Minerals.

A geological survey of the State was carried out in 1913 by Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, Geologist, Federated Malay States, and in addition to **tin-ore** he found indications of the probable existence of **oil** and **coal.**

The Federated Malay States Railways have carried out oil-boring operations at Padang Besar on the Siamese frontier but no oil was discovered.

Tin-ore is found in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary of the State. It is found in caverns and underground streams in these hills where it has been deposited in pockets in the course of centuries. Most of these deposits have a high tin-ore content. There is no prospecting in the ordinary sense of the word. Mining and prospecting are practically synonymous terms. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the extent of these tin deposits. All the more easily accessible deposits have been worked out and the recovery of tin is becoming more difficult and expensive.

Owing, however, to the discovery of several rich deposits the output in A.H.1351 amounted to 10,895 pikuls (466 tons) of tin-ore.

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5. Fisheries.

The fishing industry is not on a very large scale. About 8,000 pikuls (140 tons) of fish, dried prawns, sharks fins, and crabs were exported in A.H.1351, chiefly to Penang.

The industry is almost entirely in the hands of Malays.

B.

Food Supplies.

The State is at present self-supporting in rice, fish, and poultry, the staple food-stuffs. The only food-stuff of any importance which has to be imported is sugar of which the imports in A.H.1351 amounted to nearly 600 tons.

VI.—Industry.

There are no local industries of a manufacturing nature.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and tourist traffic are non-existent and there is little prospect of their development.

VIII.—Communications.

There is communication by sea with Penang by junk. There is no steamship service. Motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and Setul on the Siamese coast.

The Federated Malay States Railway main line from Penang to Bangkok runs through the State from south to north, and at Padang Besar, the frontier station, there is a railway station operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways.

There are 36½ miles of metalled road and 26½ miles of gravelled road in the State. Kangar is 35 miles by road from Alor Star, the capital of the State of Kedah, from whence there is an excellent road to Butterworth and the south.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a comparatively short list of imports. Specific duties are charged on liquors, tobacco, petroleum, and sugar (from which articles most of the Customs revenue is obtained) and also on some other food-stuffs and on rubber boots and shoes. *Ad valorem* duties are charged on other articles at rates generally not exceeding 20 per cent. The tariff provides for preferential rates or free entry for all imports of Empire origin, except matches, methylated spirit, petrol, sugar, and certain liquors.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the Perlis Government, but inquiries about the State are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1. There are no overseas trade representatives in Perlis but the State falls within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

TRENGGANU.

I.—Situation, etc.

Trengganu, a Malay State under British protection, is situated on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded by Kelantan on the north and north-west, by Pahang on the south and south-west and by the China Sea on the east.

The north-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind, and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The average annual rainfall is about 120 inches. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 95° F. on 5th May, 1932, and the lowest 76° F. on 10th December, 1932. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 77° F. on 24th July, 1932, the lowest 66° F. on 7th March, 1932.

The total area of the State is computed to be about 5,000 square miles.

All land not held under title or by concession is called State land.

Alienated land is held by title under the Land Enactment No. 5 of A.H. 1344 or under the Settlement Enactment No. 4 of A.H. 1351. On 1st of January, 1932, there had been recorded 100,613 claims to land in respect of 107,239 acres. On 31st of December, 1932, there were 172,494 acres of agricultural land under cultivation.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 was:—

Malays	163,995
Other Malaysians	669
Chinese	13,154
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Others	565
	179,789

Of these 92,354 were males and 87,435 females, giving a sex-ratio of 947 females per 1,000 males. 12·4 per cent. of the population was urban (living in towns of 1,000 inhabitants or more) and the largest town, Kuala Trengganu, had a population of 13,991.

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The occupied population was classified industrially as follows:—

Agriculture	44,851
Fishing	10,407
Mining and manufactures	9,959
Transport and commerce	7,737
Public service and professions	1,323
Personal service	2,534
	76,811

Unlike most of Malaya, Trengganu has only a small immigrant population (mainly Chinese) and at the 1931 census the proportion of the population born outside Malaya was only 7·3 per cent. There is fairly frequent movement backward and forward; no statistics are kept of local emigration and immigration, but there has been some increase in immigration since 1921 when the proportion of " non-Malaya born " was 4·4 per cent. During the decade the Chinese population increased from 7,246 to 13,254.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2s. 4d.).
2. There are no banks in the State.
3. The Government carries out no functions of a banking nature.

B. Public Finance.

1.—(*a*) There are no publicly-issued loans but a total of $3,600,000 (equivalent to £420,000) has been borrowed at 4½ per cent. from the Straits Settlements Government. These loans have no fixed term of redemption.

(*b*) The annual amount required for interest is $180,000. There is no sinking fund.

2.—(A) *Revenue* (*on basis of* 1933 *Estimates*).

Self-Balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	$	$	$
Posts and Telegraphs	23,280	26,584	— 3,304
Deficit $3,304.			...

General Revenue.

			$	*Percentage.*
I. Land Revenue			84,415	8·5
II. Customs and Marine, i.e.—		$		
Export Duties		246,620		
Import „		383,775		
Other		26,000		
			656,395	66·0
III. Chandu (opium)			123,000	12·4
IV. Excises, Licences, Fees, and other internal revenue ...			85,329	8·6
V. Municipal			42,475	4·2
VI. Land Sales			2,800	0·3
			$994,414	100
Equivalent to			£116,015	

(B) Customs Revenue collected in 1932 was analysed as follows:—

	$
on (*a*) food-stuffs	230,652
(*b*) partly-manufactured articles	52,039
(*c*) manufactured articles	83,784
(*d*) miscellaneous articles	3,881

3. *Expenditure* (*on basis of* 1933 *Estimates*).

			$	*Percentage.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Department (see 2(A) above)			3,304	0·3
II. Public Debt			180,000	14·6
III. Administration			804,075	65·1
IV. Economic Development			33,054	2·6
V. Social Services, i.e.—		$		
Education Department		37,744		
Medical Department		63,270		
Other		11,000		
			112,014	9·0
VI. Defence			—	—
VII. Pensions, Gratuities, Ruling House Allowances ...			103,000	8·4
			$1,235,447	100
Equivalent to			£144,135	

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4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The State has no reserve or other special funds.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

The State has not received or asked for any grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom Exchequer. Loans have been obtained from the Straits Settlements Government as indicated above.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Full trade statistics are not available.

The trade of Trengganu with non-Malayan countries is included in the general statistics for Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports:—*

Year.	$		£
1913	1,976,691	equivalent to	230,614
1929	7,269,240	„	848,078
1930	4,219,727	„	492,301
1931	3,689,970	„	430,497
1932	3,965,825	„	462,679

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

	$		£
Class I	1,001,150	equivalent to	116,801
Class II	1,894,901	„	221,072
Class III	313,537	„	36,579
	3,209,588	„	374,452

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value in $*	*Value in £*
Class I.			
Fish (dried)...	6,930 tons	855,059	99,757
Arecanuts	11,525 cwt.	111,805	13,044
Blachan (fish paste)	3,896 cwt.	25,976	3,031
Class II.			
Iron-ore	203,105 tons	855,839	99,848
Tin-ore	556 tons	444,016	51,802
Rubber	1,818 tons	277,160	32,335
Copra	1,071 tons	88,168	10,286
Timber	3,637 tons	76,566	8,933
Manganese	9,228 tons	73,824	8,613
Gambier	1,260 cwt.	31,972	3,730

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports.*

	$		£
1913	1,217,692	equivalent to	142,064
1929	5,528,194	„	644,956
1930	3,971,099	„	463,295
1931	3,028,906	„	353,372
1932	3,128,765	„	365,022

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

	$		£
Class I	2,035,461	equivalent to	237,471
Class II	199,734	„	23,302
Class III	862,888	„	100,670
Class IV	29,892	„	3,487
Bullion and coin	790	„	92
	3,128,765	„	365,022

Particulars regarding principal imports 1932 are not available.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the principal economic activity of the State and is carried on predominantly by Malay small-holders, there being few European-owned estates. Much of the production is of food-stuffs and other products for consumption by the grower or sale in local markets, and the most important single crop is rice, which is wholly consumed in Trengganu. Some crops are, however, grown for export and these will be dealt with first.

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Rubber.—It is estimated that 48,500 acres have been alienated for rubber and 30,000 acres are planted. Only about 2,500 persons were employed on rubber estates in 1931. The whole production is exported. Exports in recent years have been:—

	Tons	$		*Tons.*	$
1931	1,862	415,667	1932	1,818	277,160

Coconuts are planted in small numbers in almost every Malay village. The area under them is estimated at 25,000 acres. A large proportion of the crop is consumed locally but there are exports in the form of copra, exports in recent years having been:—

		Tons.	$
Mohammedan years	1348	2,109	343,724
	1349	1,875	239,187
	1931	1,622	132,608
	1932	1,071	88,168

Arecanuts are similarly grown extensively and largely consumed locally. Exports have been:—

		Tons.	$
Mohammedan years	1348	724	192,599
	1349	786	212,646
	1931	818	207,982
	1932	576	111,805

Gambier is also grown both for local use and for export. Exports have been:—

		Tons.	$
Mohammedan years	1348	72	37,829
	1349	91	58,510
	1931	92	42,895
	1932	63	31,972

Rice.—Some 38,000 persons (practically all Malays) were employed in rice cultivation at the census of 1931. In 1931-32 there were about 36,000 acres under wet rice and 14,500 acres under dry rice. The crop was about 8½ million gantangs (gallons) of padi yielding approximately 15,000 tons of rice. Efforts are being made to increase cultivation and improve yields, but the State is not at present self-supporting in rice, net imports amounting to 17,164 tons in 1931 and 13,430 tons in 1932.

Many other food crops are grown, e.g., sweet potatoes, bananas, and other fruits, vegetables, and pulses.

2. Forests.

The forests of Trengganu are of considerable value, but exploitation on any large scale has not been encouraged as there is at present no Forests Department in the State and consequently no safeguard against wasteful working methods. The quantities and values of timber exported in 1931 and 1932 were:—

	1931.		1932.	
	Tons.	*Value.* $	*Tons.*	*Value.* $
Round timber	2,514·6	58,368	1,754·48	26,578
Converted timber	4,599·2	122,341	1,882·43	49,988
	7,113·8	$180,709	3,636·91	$76,566

3. Animal Husbandry.

It is estimated that there were in the State in 1932 20,266 buffaloes, 22,765 cattle, 4,658 pigs, 2,523 sheep, 5,761 goats, and 228,000 poultry.

The export trade in live-stock is small; Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. The pigs reared by Chinese are for the most part sold in the local market, as also is poultry.

Imports and exports in 1932 were as follows:—

	Imports. *Number.*	*Exports.* *Number.*		*Imports.* *Number.*	*Exports.* *Number.*
Buffaloes ...	—	26	Sheep	42	1
Cattle	—	297	Goats	33	6
Pigs	207	193	Poultry ...	586	501

4. Mineral.

The State contains important deposits of tin, iron, wolfram, and manganese, as well as other minerals.

Tin.—The northern part of the eastern tin belt of the Peninsula is in Trengganu, in the districts south of Kuala Trengganu. As the country has been well prospected by both Chinese and Europeans, no large new areas are likely to be found, but there are several places where small deposits may be found. Production is at present regulated in accordance with the International Tin Restriction Scheme. Exports in recent years have been:—

	Tons.	*Value.* $		*Tons.*	*Value.* $
1930	1,025	906,833	1932	556	444,016
1931	684	472,190			

All exports go to Singapore for smelting.

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Iron.—Extensive haematite deposits are known and some of them are worked by Japanese. All the exports go to Japan. Iron also occurs in many smaller deposits, e.g., in conjunction with tin; in limarite deposits of too low a grade to work; and in pyrite deposits, which contain too large a proportion of sulphur to make working pay.

Exports in recent years have been:—

	Tons.	*Value.* $		*Tons.*	*Value.* $
1930	87,364	436,750	1932	203,105	855,839
1931	203,109	870,995			

It will be seen that production is on the increase and the industry has good prospects.

Tungsten.—Two large deposits of wolfram exist at Chendrong, Ulu Kemaman, and Bukit Lautar, Ulu Dungun, Scheelite was formerly found at Chendrong but is no longer found. Both mines have yielded rich ores and during the war were flourishing, but the Ulu Dungun mine ceased working after the war. No systematic prospecting has been done but there should be considerable reserves of ore left. Exports (all going to Singapore) in recent years have been:—

	cwt.	*Value* $		*cwt.*	*Value* $
1930	867	14,560	1932	620	10,422
1931	465	7,808			

Manganese.—The principal mine is at Machang Satabun. Exports (which go to Japan) in recent years have been:—

	Tons.	*Value* $		*Tons*	*Value* $
1930	20,696	165,569	1932	9,228	73,824
1931	8,848	70,784			

Other Minerals of which deposits occur include lead, zinc, gold, monazite, and sulphur (in the Bundi "Sulphur Bar") but the deposits are not at present worth working. There are also useful supplies of granite for building and road-metal, coral, from which lime could be manufactured, and small deposits of brick and china clay.

5. Fisheries.

Fishing provides a livelihood for almost all the Malays who live on the coast, and, at the census of 1931, was the occupation of over 10,000 persons. The financial and marketing side of the industry is controlled by Chinese. Deep-sea fishing by drift-nets, off-shore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practised from April to October, but the north-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March or the establishment of the large staked fish-traps common on the west coast of the Peninsula. The quantity of fish caught is vastly in excess of the local needs and fish forms one of the principal exports of the State. No refrigerating system exists, and consequently the fish has to be exported in dried form, either sun-dried or cooked. The fish is packed for export in bamboo containers called *jak* or in wooden cases. There is also a fair quantity of shrimp paste, known as *blachan*, exported. During the past year it was found that the Trengganu dried fish was fetching a lower price in the Singapore market than dried fish from elsewhere. This was stated to be the result of unsatisfactory methods of drying and packing, which gave the fish a poor appearance on arrival in the market. Steps are being taken to raise the standard of the work of preparing fish for export.

The exports of marine produce in 1931 and 1932 were as follows:—

	1931.		1932.	
	Quantity. (pkls.)	*Value.* $	*Quantity.* (pkls.)	*Value.* $
Dried fish	114,014	779,994	115,928	851,351
Blachan	2,451	20,764	3,273	25,976

B.

Food Supplies.

The State is not at the present time self-supporting in food-stuffs. The most important article imported is rice of which 13,430 tons was imported in 1932. In time it may be possible to produce the rice locally but there is at present no possibility of the State dispensing with its imports of sugar, canned milk, flour, and other articles of which the local production is impossible.

VI.—Industry.

Of industry, in the commonly accepted term, there is practically none. At Kemaman there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which exported 1,882·43 tons of converted timber valued at $49,988 and there are a few small licensed *samsu* distilleries. There is a fairly large output of hand-made silk and cotton sarongs and also Tembaga tuteh (white brass) ware; and there is a small export of these articles.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and tourist traffic are non-existent in Trengganu.

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VIII.—Communications

Trengganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Kemaman) in the south, Kuala Trengganu in the centre, and Kuala Besut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Kemaman) and Kuala Trengganu at high tide all the year round, though during the north-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trengganu River is often exceedingly difficult. At Kuala Besut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, viz., Kijal, Kemasek, Kretir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit, and Setiyu, there is no protected anchorage and during the north-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

The only ocean-going steamers that call are the Japanese vessels which visit Kemaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron-ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

There is a road to the north from Kuala Trengganu which connects the State with the Federated Malay States railway system at Kuala Krai in Kelantan. But as it has for the greater part only an earth formation and cannot stand continuous traffic in wet weather, it has to be closed for most of the period November to March; and as there is no land exit to the south, communications within the State and with the outside world are difficult and unreliable for about a third of the year. Between April and October the lack of roads is not severely felt, as there is frequent service of small steamers and local motor launches between the comparatively numerous ports, which themselves are reached from the inland by rivers navigable by small craft.

The State possesses 145 miles of roads in all, of which 34 miles are lightly metalled (30 miles having a bituminous coating), 52 miles are gravelled, and 59 miles are earth formation. On all the public roads motor-cars ply for hire, and on all but one section of 25 miles lorries and light motor-buses are allowed.

Transport services are all privately owned, controlled, and financed.

There is no railway in the State and there are no air communications.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a fairly extensive list of imports. Specific duties are charged on liquors, tobacco, matches, petrol, sugar, and a number of other food-stuffs, rubber boots and shoes, and a few other articles. On the remainder there are *ad valorem* duties, generally not exceeding 20 per cent. On cotton piece-goods there are alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties, whichever is the higher being charged. The tariff provides for preferential rates or free entry for a number of imports of Empire origin.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the State but inquiries relating to it are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

There are no overseas trade representatives in Trengganu but the State falls within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

BRUNEI.

I.—Situation, etc.

The State of Brunei is situated on the north coast of the island of Borneo, being bounded on the west and south by Sarawak and on the east by the State of North Borneo. It comprises an area of about 2,500 square miles with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between latitude 4° and 5° North and longitude 114° and 115° East. Brunei Town is 758 miles from Singapore.

All land not held under title or by concession is called State land and the Resident may dispose of it on behalf of the Sultan in accordance with the Land Code, 1909.

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of the Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 115,000 acres. There were about 4,600 small-holdings.

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° and 90° F., generally with a light breeze. At night the temperature always falls below 80° F.

In 1932 the highest monthly maximum was 92° in June and the lowest monthly maximum was 87° in March and December. The lowest monthly minimum was 74° in six out of the twelve months and the highest monthly minimum was 75° in all the remaining months.

The average rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches annually for different parts of the State.

In 1932 the lowest annual total was 120·60 inches at Kuala Belait and the highest 269·41 inches at Batu Apoi.

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II.—Population, etc.

The population as given in the 1931 census was 30,135 distributed as follows:—

Europeans	60
Eurasians	10
Malays	26,972
Chinese	2,683
Indians	377
Others	33
	30,135

The population on the whole shows a tendency to increase.

The Chinese and Indian communities are of course the result of immigration, and the rubber slump has caused a slight outward movement especially among Indians.

The opening up of the oil-field in Kuala Belait has, however, again encouraged immigrant labour and Chinese especially tend to increase.

The principal occupations of the native inhabitants are fishing and agriculture. Large numbers are also employed in Government Service and by European-owned companies.

The immigrant labour is chiefly employed on the oil-field at Kuala Belait.

Trade is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese.

The approximate number of persons employed in various pursuits is as follows:—

Agriculture	9,250	Public service ...	150
Mining and manufacture	1,700	Professions	60
Transport	250	Personal service ...	500
Commerce	700		

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements.
2. There are no banks in the State.
3. The Government carries out no functions of a banking nature, except that secured loans up to small amounts are occasionally granted in special cases.

B. Public Finance.

1. There is no publicly-issued debt but loans of $387,000 from the Federated Malay States and $2,000 from the Straits Settlements were outstanding at the 31st of December, 1932. The total amount, $389,000, is equivalent to £45,383.

The interest payable, at 4 per cent., is $15,560 per annum.

The loans are not repayable at a fixed date but are being repaid by instalments of $6,000 per annum.

2.—(A) *Analysis of Revenue on the basis of the Estimates for* 1933.

Self-balancing Department.

	Posts and Telegraphs.
	$
Revenue	12,700
Expenditure	18,198
Deficit	$5,498

General Revenue.

			$	*Percentage.*
I. Land Revenue			218,600	44·3
II. Customs, i.e.—		$		
Export Duties		12,700		
Import Duties		153,000		
			165,700	33·5
III. Opium Monopoly			45,000	9·1
IV. Other Revenue			64,750	13·1
			494,050	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against expenditure			12,700	
			506,750	

$494,050 is equivalent to £57,639.

2.—(B) The Customs revenue collected from imports and exports during 1932 was as follows:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
	$	$
(1) Foodstuffs	103,549	4,506
(2) Partly-manufactured articles	8,946	1,196
(3) Manufactured articles	16,149	200
(4) Miscellaneous articles	13,774	4,649
Total	142,418	10,551

Total Customs Duty $152,969.

No record is available to show how much of this revenue was from Empire goods and how much from foreign goods.

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3.—*Analysis of Expenditure on basis of Estimates for* 1933.

			Percentage.
		$	
I. Deficit on self-balancing Department		5,498	1·2
II. Debt Charges...		21,483	4·8
III. Administration		266,390	60·0
IV. Economic Development		68,224	15·4
V. Social Services, i.e.—	$		
Education Department...	11,242		
Medical Department	36,479		
Other	23,047		
		70,768	16·0
VI. Defence		—	—
VII. Pensions, etc.		11,560	2·6
		443,923	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set-off against revenue		12,700	
		456,623	

$443,923 is equivalent to £51,791.

4.—Reserve Funds, etc.

The Brunei Government has an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund (for use in the event of the disappearance of the opium revenue, if and when it becomes possible to suppress opium smoking) amounting at 31st December, 1932, to $87,990. At the same date it had an excess of general assets over liabilities (excluding the loans from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Governments mentioned above) of $198,812, of which $68,550 was invested and $81,060 held in cash.

5.—Grants-in-aid.

Between 1917 and 1928 inclusive a sum of $5,145 per annum (£600 approximately) was contributed from Imperial Funds.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

It is not possible, from the information available, to give details regarding the places of origin of the imports or the destination of the exports. Almost all the trade is conducted through Labuan and Singapore.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Year.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	£	£		£	£
1913	15,215	51,044	1931	255,910	58,508
1929	173,168	145,989	1932	283,529	175,670
1930	295,916	94,202			

Trade by Classes, 1932.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.* (*Bullion and Specie*).	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	59,145	12,446	165,664	46,274	283,529
Exports	6,492	167,318	1,860	—	175,670

Principal Imports, 1932.

Articles.	1932 *Value.*	*Articles.*	1932 *Value.*
	£		£
Machinery	93,383	Tobacco	10,689
Provisions	16,048	Petroleum	10,167
Motor Vehicles	15,261	Dyed Cotton Goods	8,327
Rice	14,205		

Principal Exports, 1932.

Articles.	*Value.*	*Articles.*	*Value.*
	£		£
Crude Mineral Oil	127,711	Prawns	5,380
Cutch	22,804	Jelutong	3,824
Plantation Rubber	12,225		

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—Agriculture.

The chief agricultural products of the State are rubber, sago, and rice.

Rubber.—The area under rubber is estimated at about 9,000 acres, of which some 4,000 acres belong to European companies and the remainder to Asiatic small-holders. The labour employed is mostly local.

Owing to the low price of rubber many trees were left untapped in 1932.

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Exports of rubber were as follows:—

	Tons.	$	*Equivalent to £.*
1930	870	377,927	44,080
1931	725	161,204	18,807
1932	658	104,899	12,225

Sago.—Sago is one of the staple foods of the local population and is grown more for local consumption than for export. It is a purely native crop. No statistics regarding the area under this crop, or the total amount produced, are available.

Exports were as follows:—

	Cwt.	$	*Equivalent to £.*
1930	6,471	21,481	2,506
1931	2,620	3,485	407
1932	6,178	8,568	1,000

Rice.—There are large areas of land suitable for padi-growing throughout the State and, with the fall in the price of other products, and the recent improvements in road communication, it may be anticipated that this form of cultivation will increase, as in fact it has in the last three years.

Hill padi cultivation, which used to be the favourite form of cultivation, is now being replaced by wet padi cultivation. In 1930, 2,900 acres were under wet and 3,600 acres under hill cultivation, in 1931, 3,500 acres were under wet and 2,900 acres under hill cultivation; in 1932, 5,000 acres were under wet cultivation and 7,000 under dry cultivation.

The total production of padi in recent years has been:—

	*Gallons.**		*Gallons.**
1929	494,000	1931	760,016
1930	500,877	1932	991,223

All rice cultivation is in native hands, the cultivators being mainly Kedayans.

2.—Forestry.

During the year 1932 an officer of the Federated Malay States Forestry Department at the invitation of the Government spent about six weeks in the State with a view to reporting on the quality of Brunei forests.

He expressed himself as very much impressed by the timber and as a result of his report, which will shortly be available in printed form, it was decided to form a Forestry Department in Brunei. A Forest Officer has now arrived and work has been commenced. If capital can be interested it is probable that a flourishing timber trade will be established.

In the meantime **jelutong** is the main forest product of Brunei. It is worked for the most part by Dayak tappers in the pay of Chinese merchants. The price of crude jelutong remained low throughout the year. Exports, however, increased from 4,213 piculs to a value of $27,928 in 1931 to 4,988 piculs to a value of $32,773 in 1932. The Officer showed clearly that many trees were being ruined by bad tapping and made certain proposals for the improvement of the jelutong trade. Rules were made at the end of the year. The Assistant Resident was endeavouring to interest the Chinese merchants in proper refining methods so that they might obtain a better market in Singapore. It is hoped that an improvement in the quality of jelutong will be noticeable in 1933.

The revenue derived from Forest Licences in 1932 was $4,965 as against $3,173 in 1931 and $3,388 in 1930.

3.—Animal Husbandry.

Animal husbandry is of negligible importance. Buffaloes are generally used for cultivation; the Chinese keep pigs and it is really only in these that any trade takes place. The only market for animal products is Singapore and very small consignments of such articles as hides and tallow are sent there. It is unlikely that any large industry in animal products will develop in the near future.

4.—Minerals.

Mineral oil has been discovered in several parts of the State in recent years and has now become its most important export. The first discovery was at Labi in the Belait District in 1924, but this field was disappointing and was finally abandoned in 1931 by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, which had obtained a lease of it in 1924.

Prospecting was also carried on in the coastal area of the Belait District and in April, 1929, oil was found at Seria about 10 miles north-west of Kuala Belait where the headquarters of the Company are situated. It soon became apparent that a commercial oil-field that might rival that of Miri in Sarawak had been discovered and great progress was made in 1930 and 1931 in testing the extent of the field and developing it for production. In 1932 a pipe-line from Seria to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory was completed and production was commenced during the first quarter.

This has been steadily increased and it was estimated that the royalties to be received by the State during 1933 would amount to at least $200,000.

Chinese, Malay, and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese are mainly on contract and the other races on daily wages.

* The local unit of measure is the *gantang* equivalent to a gallon.

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Coal.—Good quality coal exists in the State but the peculiar nature of the seams in which the deposits are found and the expenses connected with export make it doubtful whether coal-mining would be profitable.

The licence held by the Brunei Coalfields Syndicate Limited lapsed early in 1932 but a new Company known as the British East Indies Coalfields Limited was formed.

To prevent a repetition of the dilatory methods of the former syndicate the Government insisted on a report by a geologist of the Federated Malay States Mines Department. The report was unfavourable to the development of coal but the syndicate vigorously attacked the report. It was decided to give the Company a chance of proving their case on certain stringent conditions. Long negotiations on the terms of these conditions followed and a long silence on the part of the Company now indicates that the Company is unlikely to take up the licence.

Mining by native methods was carried out on a small scale and 168 tons of coal to a value of $1,750 (£408) were exported as against 57 tons to a value of $330 (£38 10s.) in 1931.

5.—Fisheries.

Fishing provides a livelihood for a number of natives. There is a ready market for fresh fish locally, and a flourishing industry in dried prawns for export. The amount of exports fluctuates with the size of the catch; exports in 1930 were 1,291 cwt. valued at $53,553 (£6,245); in 1931, 1,129 cwt. valued at $46,657 (£5,443); in 1932, 1,284 cwt. valued at $46,114 (£5,380). The industry is financed by Chinese, who employ Brunei fishermen.

B.

Food Supply.

The State is not at the present time self-supporting in foodstuffs. The most important article imported is rice, of which annual imports vary from about 1,500 to 3,000 tons. Given time, it may be possible to produce the rice locally.

This will require careful organization and cultivators of a good type must be encouraged to emigrate from other countries. The number of agriculturists at present available is insufficient to make the State self-supporting.

There is no present prospect of the State's dispensing with its imports of sugar, canned milk, flour, and other articles of which the local production is impossible.

VI.—Industry.

Brunei is a State with a comparatively long history and there are several well-established local industries, some of considerable antiquity.

The most important of these is the production of cutch, a tanning material extracted from the bark of certain trees. The factory belongs to the Island Trading Company, Limited, which employs almost exclusively native Brunei labour.

Most of the bark comes from areas outside the State, but areas which have not yet been worked are known to exist in the Belait District.

Recent exports have been:—

	Quantity in tons.	*Value in $.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1930	2,994	220,080	25,676
1931	2,824	194,922	22,741
1932	2,833	195,465	22,804

The other chief industries are of the "Arts and Crafts" variety.

The Brunei silversmiths are probably the best known in the Malay Archipelago, and there is a small but steady demand for their silverware, exports being valued at rather over $1,000 a year.

Brassware is mostly sold to other States in Borneo, but not in large quantities. The smiths can copy accurately parts of European machinery as well as producing the ordinary brassware.

The Brunei women are expert at weaving cotton and a few silk sarongs, table-clotns, and similar articles. The industry is being severely restricted by the competition of cheaper machine-made articles.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and tourist traffic are non-existent in Brunei.

VIII.—Communications.

Internal communications in the State are at present somewhat rudimentary. There are practically no metalled roads but earth roads are being opened up in various directions, both between towns within the State and also between towns within the State and neighbouring towns in Sarawak. These roads are usually fit for motor traffic and a regular weekly Government mail service runs between Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

River and sea communications are better developed; more or less regular motor-launch services are maintained between Brunei Town and the up-river Districts and between Kuala Belait and Labuan and the rivers are largely used as means of communication by native craft.

Until 1932 external communications were maintained with Labuan only.

Brunei Town is situated some way up the river and can be reached by steamers drawing up to 12 feet except at times of very low tide, but the river is not free from navigational difficulties. The Straits Steamship Company, Limited's motor vessel *Brunei* maintains a regular service between Brunei and Labuan and makes occasional calls at Kuala Belait.

In 1932 arrangements were made for the Sarawak Steamship Company, Limited's vessel *Auby* to maintain a three-weekly direct service with Singapore, calling both at Brunei and Kuala Belait.

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IX.—Tariff.

Customs duties are levied on most imports. The duties are for the most part *ad valorem* at comparatively low rates. There are few specific duties. The tariff provides for preferential duties on many articles of British origin.

Export duties are levied on nearly all exports.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the Brunei Government but inquiries relating to the State are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

I.—Situation, etc.

The State of North Borneo occupies the northern portion of the island of Borneo. It is bounded on the south-west by Sarawak and on the south and south-east by Dutch territory. An independent State, it is governed and administered by the British North Borneo Company. Incorporated in 1881 by Royal Charter—which *inter alia* vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies certain powers of supervision—the Company took over from a provisional association the territories acquired by cession from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu. Under an Agreement entered into with His Majesty's Government in 1888, the State was placed under British protection.

The area of North Borneo is about 31,000 square miles. With a coast line of 900 miles, the Territory possesses a number of good harbours and roadsteads. Sandakan, the principal town, is 1,000 miles from Singapore and 1,200 miles from Hong Kong.

The climate, for a tropical country, is equable and healthy. Coast temperatures vary from an average minimum of 74° in the morning to an average maximum of 88° in the afternoon; the uplands of the interior are cool. The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 180 inches according to locality. In 1932, the lowest total for the year was 77¼ inches at Tenom and the highest 197¾ inches at Beaufort.

All land is held on lease from the British North Borneo Company. Leases are for 999 years in the case of country land and 99 years for town land, are subject to rent and cultivation clauses, and convey surface rights only, minerals and precious stones being reserved by the Chartered Company.

II.—Population, etc.

The population as returned at the 1931 Census was 270,223 distributed as follows:—

Europeans	340
Eurasians	236
Natives of Borneo	205,218
Chinese	47,799
Japanese	450
Natives of Netherlands East Indies	9,854
Philippine Islanders	2,849
Malays	1,640
Natives of India and Ceylon	1,298
Others	539
Total	270,223

This total compares with totals of 257,804 recorded at the 1921 Census and 208,183 at the 1911 Census.

At the Census of 1931 the following figures were returned under the heading "occupations":—

	Earners and Dependants.
Producers of raw materials (of whom the bulk were agricultural workers; of the relatively small remainder, fishermen and forestry workers formed the bulk)	231,631
Manufacturers and workers in materials (mainly sago workers, shipbuilders, and saw-mill workers, engineering and waterworks employees, tailors and textile workers, and fish curers)	11,114
Commerce and finance	10,002
Public service and professions	5,950
Transport and communications	4,094
Personal service	3,081
Miscellaneous	4,351
Total	270,223

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The immigration of Chinese, who rapidly become acclimatized, has been sedulously fostered by the Chartered Company as being of prime importance to the industrial development of the State. The economic depression of recent years stemmed for a time the influx of Chinese, but the figures for the first half of 1933 indicate a turn in the tide. From time to time large numbers of Javanese have entered the State for employment mainly on rubber estates; in the majority of cases, however, they have not settled in the country but have returned to their homes in Java.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the Singapore dollar which has a fixed value of 2s. 4d. and is divided into 100 cents. There is an issue of Treasury notes in the denominations of $25, $10, $5, $1, 50 cents, and 25 cents, a silver coin of 25 cents and also a nickel subsidiary coinage of 5 cents, 2½ cents, and 1 cent. Singapore silver is accepted as current.

2. Banking facilities are provided by the State Bank, which has its offices at Sandakan, with an agency at Jesselton.

The whole of the capital required for running the State Bank has been furnished by the Chartered Company, which has also from time to time granted liberal financial assistance to commercial undertakings operating in the State.

B.—Public Finance.

1.—*Public Debt.*

The State finances are under the exclusive control of the Chartered Company, whose Balance Sheet showed, at 31st December, 1932:—

	£
5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures	1,467,500
5 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness	90,761
Treasury notes in circulation	114,775
	£1,673,036

The First Mortgage Debentures are secured by Trust Deed (to Martins Bank, Limited) as a first specific charge on the railways, telegraphs, and certain other assets and as a first floating charge on the remaining property and assets. The Debentures are redeemable on or before 1st January, 1974.

The Certificates of Indebtedness were issued to certain of the shareholders in rubber companies in exchange for their shares and are redeemable at par on or before 31st December, 1950.

The Debentures and Certificates of Indebtedness are not "trustee securities."

The Debenture Trust Deed provides for a Sinking Fund amounting to ½ per cent. per annum and operating by purchase at or under par or by drawings in May (for repayment on 1st July) at par.

In respect of the Certificates of Indebtedness there is a Sinking Fund which stood at £12,451 on 31st December, 1932. In addition the Company from time to time purchase and cancel Certificates offered for sale; in 1932, £3,290 was redeemed in this manner.

2.—*Revenue.*

(*a*) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of actual results of* 1932).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £	*Surplus* (+) *or Deficit* (—). £
Railways	16,097	17,488	— 1,391
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	9,920	9,462	+ 458
Government Hotels ...	1,358	1,652	— 294

Net deficit £1,227.

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
Customs	95,126	39·0
Excise	33,638	13·8
Land Revenue	26,195	10·7
Forest Revenue	20,161	8·2
Local Rates	19,510	8·0
Miscellaneous and other revenue... ...	49,648	20·3
	£244,278	100

(*b*) *Analysis of Import Duties.*

The North Borneo trade returns do not specify (except in one or two instances) the yield from Customs Duties on particular commodities, nor do they indicate the yield according to country of origin or destination.

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3.—*Expenditure.*

Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of actual results of 1932).

		£	*Percentage.*
I.	Deficit on self-balancing Departments ...	1,227	0·4
II.	Public Debt Charges (*i.e.* charges on the Company's indebtedness)	80,575	27·0
III.	Administration	147,215	49·3
IV.	Economic Development	36,157	12·1
V.	Social Services	19,336	6·5
VI.	Defence	—	—
VII.	Pensions and Gratuities (including contributions by the company to Staff Pension and Provident Funds)	13,990	4·7
		298,500	100

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the end of 1932 the amount of the "Reserve" shown by the Chartered Company's Balance Sheet was £79,475. Investments in local enterprises totalled £331,259 "at cost".

5. *Grants-in-Aid, etc.*

A grant of £10,000 per annum has been received from the Colonial Development Fund for road construction in North Borneo in each of the four years 1930-33 inclusive. In respect of 1934 a further sum of £10,000 from the same source has been promised, making a total of £50,000 for the five years.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The trade returns do not give details regarding the places of origin of imports or the destination of exports. The greater part of the trade is conducted through Singapore and Hong Kong.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) for the years:—*

	$	*Equivalent to* £		$	*Equivalent to* £
1913	7,398,128	863,115	1931	7,009,003	817,717
1929	11,680,614	1,362,738	1932	5,809,295	677,751
1930	8,995,475	1,049,472			

(ii) *Total Exports of Merchandise by Classes,* 1932.

	$	*Equivalent to* £
Class I	1,186,312	138,403
Class II	3,983,842	464,781
Class III	193,171	22,537
Class IV	430,644	50,242
	5,793,969	675,963

In addition there were exports of bullion and specie to the value of $15,326 equivalent to £1,788.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Class I.		$
Tobacco—		
Estate	709,745 lb.	638,768
Chinese and Foreign ...	645 ,,	423
Native	27,065 ,,	11,709
	737,455 ,,	650,900
Dried fish and salt fish ...	36,465 cwt.	328,140
Birds nests	446 ,,	50,537
Class II.		
Timber	4,241,041 c. feet	2,433,407
Rubber, Plantation	5,379 tons	702,780
Copra	7,328 ,,	382,207
Coal	11,785 ,,	117,850
Damar	47,281 cwt.	91,161
Class III.		
Cutch	1,446 tons	174,953
Class IV.		
Live-stock	52,880 head	74,023

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IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) for the years:—*

	$	*Equivalent to* £		$	*Equivalent to* £
1913	5,438,897	634,538	1931	3,839,960	447,995
1929	8,265,775	964,340	1932	3,347,491	390,541
1930	6,383,388	744,729			

(ii) *Total Imports by Classes*, 1932.

	$	*Equivalent to* £
Class I	1,624,425	189,516
Class II	60,967	7,113
Class III	1,405,407	163,964
Class IV	255,042	29,755

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of $1,650 equivalent to £193.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $
Class I.		
Rice, Flour, Grain, and Padi	10,861 tons	733,447
Provisions, Fruit, Vegetables, etc. ...	37,348 cwt.	374,892
Tobacco	201,267 lb.	215,849
Sugar	1,637 tons	129,610
Spirits and Wines	28,894 gal.	77,348
Class II.		
Bean oil	4,861 cwt.	59,315
Class III.		
Cloth, cotton, thread, yarns, etc. ...		499,925
Kerosene Oil	34,292 cases	157,467
Iron-ware and Metal-ware	426 tons	141,422
Medicines		81,270
Petrol, Benzine, Gasoline	102,348 gal.	77,815
Stationery and Paper Goods		61,571

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are rubber, tobacco, coconuts, rice, and sago.

Rubber.—The area under rubber is about 114,000 acres of which the larger estates comprise roughly 72,000 acres, the balance of 42,000 acres representing small-holdings. Chinese and Javanese labourers are mainly employed, but there is a fair proportion of native labourers.

The serious effect on exports of the slump in the market price of rubber is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	*Total Value of Exports.* £	*Exports of rubber.* *Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1926	1,938,608	6,079	1,259,624
1932	677,751	5,379	81,991

Tobacco.—Wrapper leaf tobacco for cigars has been grown in North Borneo since 1883, and exports of this product at one time reached a value of £340,000. It is believed that North Borneo is the only part of the Empire in which this particular kind of tobacco is produced in appreciable quantities. Unfortunately adverse market conditions have in recent years seriously affected exports which in 1932 were valued at £74,523. Tobacco cultivation is to-day carried on in only one district of the State, and as the crop now being completed is expected to be the last, the extinction of this once important industry seems inevitable.

Coconuts.—53,300 acres of coconuts were under cultivation at the end of 1932, almost wholly in plantations. Exports of copra in 1932 were 7,329 tons valued at £44,591 as compared with 5,986 tons in 1928 valued at £100,679.

Rice.—In 1932, there were 79,200 acres under rice culture which forms the principal occupation of the natives, for whom rice is the staple food. The yield in that year was 15,305,916 gantangs of unmilled rice, equivalent to 27,608 tons of milled rice.

Sago.—In former years sago occupied a high place in the list of exports, but low market prices have latterly seriously depressed the industry. In 1932 the quantity shipped was 1,371 tons valued at £4,894, and the area under cultivation was about 14,000 acres.

The suitability of the Territory for the cultivation of other tropical products such as the African oil palm, manila and sisal hemp, kapok, coffee, pepper, and gambier, has been amply demonstrated by small-scale and experimental cultivation.

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2. Forestry.

Timber.—One of the State's most valuable assets is its extensive forests which contain timbers suitable for practically all purposes. The timber industry has shown steady development, and in 1932 the quantity of timber exported was 4,241,041 cubic feet, valued at £283,897. The principal markets were Hong Kong (62 per cent.), Japan (21 per cent.), Shanghai (9 per cent.), and the British Isles (6 per cent.).

The two leading timber concerns operating in the State are the British Borneo Timber Company and the North Borneo Trading Company. Two or three Chinese firms are also engaged in the logging business.

Cutch, a tanning and dyeing substance prepared from the bark of certain mangrove trees, is manufactured at Sandakan by the Bakau and Kenya Extract Company, Limited. Exports of this commodity amounted in 1932 to 1,446 tons valued at £20,411. Bark, for manufacture into cutch in Brunei and the Philippine Islands, is also exported.

Minor forest products exported include rattans, damar resin, camphor, and Illipe nuts (a source of edible fat).

The nipah palm, which exists in abundance, offers a field of enterprise for the extraction, from the sap, of power alcohol and sugar, the possibility of which has been proved by experiments undertaken by the Chartered Company.

3. Animal Husbandry.

There is a small export trade in live-stock (cattle, pigs, and poultry), exports amounting to £8,636 in 1932. The estimated figures of live-stock at the end of 1932 were: buffaloes 47,404, pigs 35,417, cattle 24,803, goats 7,919, and ponies 1,791. Small quantities of locally-manufactured leather find their way to the Hong Kong market.

4. Minerals.

Coal exists at various places in the Territory and was worked commercially at Cowie Harbour in the south-east for a number of years prior to 1931, when operations were discontinued.

Indications of *petroleum* occur in many parts, but it has not yet been found in paying quantity.

Gold is found on the East Coast in the form of fine alluvial deposits. Other minerals known to exist are *iron-ore*, *copper pyrites*, *chromite*, *manganese-ores*, *zinc blende*, and *arsenical pyrites*.

5. Fisheries.

Fishing gives employment to large numbers of natives and Chinese; the former for the most part selling in the local markets, the latter salting and curing their catch for export. The chief market for dried fish is Hong Kong.

A Japanese fishing company operates in the south-east, exporting dried tunny and bonito to the Japanese market.

In 1932, the quantity of dried and salt fish shipped was 1,823 tons valued at £38,283.

Seed pearls occur in various localities; they are mostly used, after being ground to a powder, as medicine by the Chinese.

Turtles are fairly common and there is a good trade in both the shell and the eggs.

Other items of marine produce are *trepang* (*bêche-de-mer*) and *blachan*—a kind of paste made of dry shrimps.

6. Miscellaneous.

Edible birds' nests, collected from limestone caves, are an important item of export. The value varies considerably from year to year: in 1928 the figure was £14,601, in 1932 only £5,896.

B.

Food Supply.

As already indicated, the staple food of the population of North Borneo is rice. The supply of locally-grown rice is not nearly sufficient to meet the demand and the deficiency has to be made good by imported rice; even in 1932, a year of abundant harvests, as much as 8,648 tons were imported. Efforts to stimulate local production have met with some success, but these measures have in recent months been hampered by the low price of foreign rice, with which local producers have in some instances been unable to compete.

VI.—Industry.

There are no large industries apart from those referred to above.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and tourist traffic exist only to a very limited extent in North Borneo.

VIII.—Communications.

The State Railway, 125 miles long, links the port of Jesselton, on the West Coast, with Melalap in the interior and Weston on Brunei Bay, and serves a large number of European rubber estates and Chinese and native holdings. The Railway is owned by the Chartered Company.

The road system is being gradually extended under a ten-year scheme of road construction, towards the cost of which a grant of £10,000 in each of the years 1930-34 inclusive has been made from the Colonial Development Fund. At the end of 1932 the total road mileage (first, second, and third class roads) was 187 miles. In addition there is an extensive bridle-path system covering approximately 600 miles.

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There are seven post offices in the State at which all postal facilities are available to the public. Limited facilities are also available at all out-station district offices and on the mail trains of the State Railway.

A steamship service between local ports and (fortnightly) with the Southern Philippine Islands is maintained by the Sabah Steamship Company.

A weekly service of steamers, provided by the Straits Steamship Company, connects North Borneo ports with Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak. Two vessels of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company run regularly between Hong Kong and Sandakan; and calls are made at Tawau by two of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's boats plying monthly between Java and Japan. Tawau also has a fortnightly service with Dutch East Indies ports maintained by the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

There are at present no air services between North Borneo and other countries.

IX.—Tariff.

Customs Duties, either specific or *ad valorem*, are levied on most imports and exports. The import tariff makes provision for Imperial Preference in respect of a number of commodities.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The agents of the Chartered Company overseas are as follows:—

Straits Settlements	
(Singapore and Penang)	Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Philippine Islands	
(Manila, Cebu, Iloilo)	Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co.
Australia	
(Adelaide, Sidney, Melbourne) ...	Messrs. Gibbs Bright & Co.
China	
(Hong Kong and Foochow)	Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
(Tientsin)	Messrs. Wm. Forbes & Co.
(Amoy)	Messrs. Tait & Co.
India	
(Bombay)	The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
(Calcutta)	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
(Madras)	Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.
Ceylon	
(Colombo)	Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co.

SARAWAK.

I.—Situation, etc.

Sarawak is an independent State founded by James Brooke, who became Rajah in 1841, and consists of the greater part of the north-west coast of Borneo, which has been ceded at various times to the first Rajah and his successors by the Sultan of Brunei. It has been under British protection since 1888 but His Majesty's Government have no rights of interference in the internal administration of the State.

In form Sarawak is a belt of land between the China Sea and Dutch Borneo, some 450 miles long and from 40 to 120 miles wide. To the north-east it is bounded by the State of North Borneo and the modern State of Brunei forms an enclave on the coast. Except in the extreme north and south the coastland forms a broad belt of undulating plain broken by occasional hills of lime, sandstone, or (more rarely) granite. The land rises in the interior in a succession of hills culminating in peaks between 6,000 and 8,000 feet high.

Numerous rivers intersect the country and afford the easiest and cheapest means of transport. The Rejang is navigable for 160 miles and the Baran for 100 miles. Most of the country is still covered with jungle and much of it is practically unexplored.

The climate is damp but not unhealthy for Europeans. Daily shade temperature averages about 80° and there is no marked change throughout the year. There is usually a drop of a few degrees during the night. Heavy rains are of frequent occurrence during the north-west monsoon (October to April).

II.—Population.

No exact census has been taken but the estimated population is 475,000. The people are mainly Malays and Dayaks, with a few Europeans and a number of Chinese, who come to work on rubber estates and in the oil-fields and for trading purposes. The registered births and deaths indicate an annual natural increase in the population. There are no large urban areas, Kuching, the capital and largest town having a population of about 25,000.

There is no emigration of importance, and no immigration other than that of Chinese, already mentioned. No figures of the total immigrants are available but in recent years owing to trade depression the inflow has ceased and there was an emigration of Chinese in the two years 1931 and 1932 of 5,619.

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III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar (value 2s. 4d.) and Straits silver dollars and currency notes are in circulation. The Sarawak Government also issues currency notes in denominations of $100, $50, $25, $10, $5, and $1, and subsidiary coins of 50 cents and 20 cents (silver), 10 cents and 5 cents (nickel), and 1 cent (copper). The value of the Sarawak notes in circulation on the 1st September, 1933, was $2,061,387 and of the subsidiary coinage issued $164,550.

2. *Banks.*—There is a branch of the Chartered Bank of India in Kuching. The several Chinese "Banks" are run by local Chinese for their own convenience and do not confine themselves to banking operations in the European sense of the term.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*—The State has no public debt.

2. *Revenue.*—The total revenue for the year 1932 was $4,210,559.

Particulars of the various heads of revenue and of the receipts from Customs Duties on various classes of goods are not available.

3. *Expenditure.*—The ordinary expenditure in 1932 was $3,977,266, and extraordinary expenditure $300,012, giving a total expenditure of $4,277,278.

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*—At the 31st December, 1932, there was an excess of assets over liabilities of $4,294,453. $3,653,678 were held in liquid securities and $319,376 in cash.

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*—The State has received no grants-in-aid of any kind from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The trade statistics do not give details regarding the place of origin of imports or the destination of exports.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) for the years:—*

	$		£
1913	8,865,153	equivalent to	1,034,268
1929	34,860,602	„	4,067,070
1930	25,489,514	„	2,973,777
1931	17,701,982	„	2,065,231
1932	13,676,463	„	1,595,587

(ii) *Total Exports by Classes*, 1932.

	$		£
Class I	2,525,233	equivalent to	294,610
Class II	2,745,187	„	320,272
Class III	7,378,077	„	860,776
Class IV	516,447	„	60,252
Total Merchandise	13,164,944	„	1,535,910

In addition there were exports of bullion, specie, and currency notes to the value of $511,519 equivalent to £59,677.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*
		$
Class I.		
Sago flour	21,705 tons	816,528
Pepper—		
White	34,598 cwt.	724,378
Black	49,951 cwt.	697,791
Fish, dried and salted	11,638 cwt.	102,920
Class II.		
Crude oil	127,763 tons	963,567
Rubber, plantation	141,080 cwt.	953,855
Jelutong, refined	28,533 cwt.	328,434
Copra	2,932 tons	177,711
Jelutong, raw	34,512 cwt.	108,499
Timber	—	84,433
Class III.		
Benzine	94,474 tons	2,474,357
Liquid fuel	196,422 tons	1,484,442
Kerosene, in bulk	50,379 tons	1,035,194
Solar oil	50,967 tons	436,782
Goldware	—	227,589
Cutch	26,898 cwt.	212,104
Class V.		
Gold	8,359 troy oz.	408,930

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) for the years:—*

	$		£
1913	8,299,458	equivalent to	968,270
1929	24,976,839	„	2,913,964
1930	16,456,024	„	1,919,869
1931	10,390,589	„	1,212,235
1932	9,728,442	„	1,134,985

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(ii) *Total Imports by Classes*, 1932.

	$		£
Class I	3,839,281	equivalent to	447,916
Class II	1,099,079	„	128,226
Class III	4,377,083	„	510,660
Class IV	383,365	„	44,726
Total Merchandise	9,698,808	„	1,131,528

In addition there were imports of bullion, specie, and currency notes to the value of $29,034 equivalent to £3,457.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932 (*Exclusive of oil from Brunei*).

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*
Class I.		$
Rice	14,483 tons	987,018
Tobacco in tins, cigars and cigarettes	—	701,217
Sugar	2,627 tons	270,991
Tobacco, Java and Siam, etc.	190,000 lb.	200,552
Milk, condensed and sterilized	18,205 cases	188,005
Wines and Spirits	—	174,023
Provisions, sundry...	—	145,291
Salt	2,754 tons	114,904
Class III.		
Cinema Films	—	647,590
Cotton Cloth	—	569,331
Iron and Steel manufactures, unclassified	—	407,218
Kerosene	58,792 cases	346,689
Machinery	—	323,147
Iron and steel bars, plates and rods, etc.	—	175,518
Drugs and chemicals for manufacturing purposes ...	—	140,588
Sarongs	—	122,804
Drugs and Medicines	—	121,746
Cotton Clothing	—	119,895
Matches	1,449,982 packets	113,643

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

With the exception of a few European estates growing rubber or oil-palms, agriculture is carried on entirely by small-holders and small plots of cultivation are scattered amongst the jungle. The uneconomic and destructive practice of shifting cultivation is common, although some efforts are being made to stop it.

Rubber.—In 1932 the estimated acreage under rubber was 264,912 of which only 87,000 acres were mature. The area owned by Europeans is about 10,000 acres, the remainder belonging to Chinese and natives, mainly small-holders. The principal areas of production are in the First, Second, and Third Districts, i.e., in the south-western part of the State.

Exports of plantation rubber in the past few years have been :—

	Tons.	*Value.* £		Tons.	*Value.* £
1928	10,550	961,025	1931	10,400	222,585
1929	11,170	1,001,000	1932	7,060	111,283
1930	10,600	473,832			

Pepper is the next most important export crop. Exports have increased considerably of late years and in 1932 the value of exports of black and white pepper together actually exceeded that of rubber exports. The estimated acreage under pepper in 1932 was 3,551 acres (compared with 2,013 acres in 1931 and 1,410 acres in 1930). The Government have instituted a Pepper Improvement Scheme and are endeavouring to raise the standard of quality of exports by reducing the export duty in favour of pepper that passes an approved standard.

Exports have been as follows :—

White pepper—	cwt.	*Value.* £	*Black pepper*—	cwt.	*Value.* £
1928	15,842	151,925	1928	1,846	11,183
1929	20,805	196,987	1929	2,412	13,550
1930	26,317	101,667	1930	5,529	12,488
1931	42,617	126,585	1931	6,269	9,093
1932	34,598	84,511	1932	49,951	81,409

Sago is the third export crop in value. The area under mature sago is estimated at 70,000 acres and there are further immature areas of unknown extent. Exports are in the form of sago flour and have been as follows :—

	Tons.	*Value.* £		Tons.	*Value.* £
1928	14,118	130,840	1931	13,791	52,314
1929	12,128	99,212	1932	21,705	95,262
1930	15,579	112,116			

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Coconuts are grown in many scattered areas. The total acreage is estimated at 21,000 acres, of which about one-third is in bearing. Much the greater part of these plantations are in Chinese ownership. Exports (details below) are wholly in the form of copra, of which the quality, whether smoked or sun-dried, is at present generally poor. There is a manufacture for local uses of oil, oil-cake, and soap. In 1931, 229 tons of copra were treated locally, producing 83 tons of oil, 71 tons of cake, and 2,372 cases of soap.

Exports of copra have been :—

	Tons.	*Value.* £		Tons.	*Value.* £
1928	1,852	32,648	1931	2,609	16,636
1929	2,070	27,355	1932	2,933	20,732
1930	2,547	28,147			

Other export crops.—A number of minor crops have been taken up by cultivators lately with the assistance of the Agricultural Department, which, although it does not advise on the crops to be grown, does give advice on methods of production and tests possible new crops. **Coffee**, both *Robusta* and *Liberian*, is rapidly gaining popularity and there has been large distribution of seedlings and selected seed. No export at present exists as production is still less than the internal demand. *Arecanuts* are exported in small quantities (198 tons in 1931 and 99 tons in 1932). *Oil-palms* have been planted but there is little activity. *Nipah* palm sugar is exported (205 tons in 1931 and 155 tons in 1932). *Tuba* is cultivated on about 1,000 acres ; most of the production is used locally, including some used on pepper gardens for spraying, but exports amounted to 108 tons in 1931 and 37 tons in 1932. Other products in which there has been or may be an export include pineapples, tapioca, tea, and sisal and Manila hemp. Mauritius hemp has been tried but appears wholly unsuitable. Gambier was formerly exported but planting has now practically ceased.

Rice is one of the principal crops, although there are no exports as production is insufficient to meet the local demand and imports in the last five years have averaged about 21,000 tons per annum. During this period imports have fallen from 25,964 tons in 1928 to 14,483 tons in 1932. This was probably partly the result of decreased employment on rubber estates and oil-fields and consequent emigration of Chinese labourers. No estimates of the total area under cultivation or of production are available.

Other food-crops cultivated include soya-beans, millet, yams, maize, groundnuts, and sugar-cane.

Tobacco cultivation was started experimentally about 1930 and has developed rapidly, being grown as a catch-crop with a readily realizable cash value. A considerable manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes for local consumption is developing.

2.—Forestry.

Although there has been much destruction of forest by the practice of shifting cultivation considerable areas of virgin forest remain. Certain forest reserves have been established, covering (at 31st December, 1932) 535·91 square miles or 1·12 per cent. of the area of the State. The principal forest products are :—

1. **Timber.**—In 1932 the production was 14,842 tons, exclusive of native use. Export of timber is, since 1932, controlled by the Forest Department to ensure that timber exported is free from insects and fungus and otherwise suitable for export. The value of exports in 1931 was £9,851.

2. **Jelutong** a variety of gum or rubber. Exports in 1932 were 1,664 tons (value £38,317) of refined and 1,726 tons (value £12,658) of raw jelutong.

3. **Other gums and resins** including the resins damar daging, damar darat, and the gums jangkar, gutta percha, etc. The total value of gums, etc., other than rubber and jelutong exported in 1931 was £8,941.

4. **Cutch** or catechu, an extract of mangrove bark, used for tanning purposes. Exports formerly amounted to over 2,500 tons per annum, almost ceased in 1931 but recovered to 1,345 tons (value £24,735) in 1932.

5. *Firewood and charcoal* are produced for local use.

6. *Canes and rattans* are exported in small quantities (total value in 1931 £3,931).

3.—Animal Husbandry.

Numbers of cattle, goats, etc., are kept but there is no important organized live-stock industry. Butter and ghee are produced locally. The Government maintains two dairy farms and has endeavoured to improve the general standard of maintenance and the quality of stock by importing animals for breeding.

4.—Mineral.

No detailed geological survey has been made and the only minerals of which there have been workings in important quantities are oil, coal, and gold.

Oil.—Production is under the control of Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, subject to the payment of a royalty to the State. Oil is the most important export of the State and exports in recent years have been :—

	Quantity. Tons.	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* Tons.	*Value.* £
1928	598,389	4,574,365	1931	446,320	958,846
1929	723,420	1,956,147	1932	335,287	695,049
1930	607,624	1,497,558			

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Coal.—The Sadong Colleries, under Government control, formerly operated but several of the mines have been worked out and the undertaking was closed in 1932. The maximum output in recent years was in 1931 when 18,213 tons were exported. There is a large proved coal-field at Selentik, at present in the hands of concessionaires, but it is in an inaccessible situation and requires much capital for development.

Gold.—There has been a small production for many years and recently it has shown signs of expansion. Recorded production was 1,820 fine ounces in 1930, about 7,500 ounces in 1931, and 8,178 ounces in 1932. There has been a revival of prospecting and new deposits have been found in the vicinity of Kuching, but their value is as yet unproved. The existing mines, at Bau, are expected to become exhausted soon.

5. Fishing and Marine Products.

There is a considerable local fishing industry, primarily for local consumption but there are exports (principally dried fish) valued at over £38,000 in 1929 and £13,673 in 1931. There are also small exports of blachan (a fish paste) and turtle-eggs.

6. Miscellaneous.

There are exports of edible *birds nests* to China and Singapore, valued at £6,465 in 1931.

B.

V.—Food Supply.

It would probably be true to say that the mass of the native population is self-supporting in food. By far the most important food import is rice which is required, partly at least, by the immigrant labourers. Flour, meat, and other foodstuffs are also necessarily imported for the European residents.

VI.—Industry.

Apart from the semi-industrial establishments connected with the oil-fields and undertakings of a public utility nature (e.g., electricity supply) there are no industrial undertakings in Sarawak.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Nil.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) Internal.

The Government owns a short length of railway (10 miles long) but this is no longer in active use. The mileage of roads at the end of 1932 was:—

	Miles.
Metalled first class	24
„ second class	77
Earth roads	305

The few metalled roads are in the vicinity of Kuching, the capital, and other towns. A road to connect Kuching with Simanggang and Sibu (a distance of over 100 miles) is projected and 40 miles have been constructed.

(ii) External.

Communication between Kuching and Singapore is maintained by a weekly service of vessels of the Sarawak Steamship Company, Limited, and the Straits Steamship Company, Limited. The latter Company's vessels call at Miri, Labuan, and North Borneo as well. The Sarawak Steamship Company's vessels call also at Sibu which is also served by the Soon Bee Shipping Company. Communication between Kuching and the northern ports of the State is irregular.

Of the total tonnage of 686,276 entering Sarawak ports in 1931, 580,486 tons entered at Miri (principally oil-tankers), 62,165 at Kuching, and 26,462 at Sibu.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a comparatively restricted list of goods, comprising:—

(i) alcoholic liquors and tobacco, at various specific rates;

(ii) salt, sugar, flour, tea, and a few other foodstuffs, at specific rates;

(iii) fuel oils, matches, firearms and ammunition, soap, cement, and a few other articles at *ad valorem* or specific rates; and

(iv) timber, cycles, motor cars, and machinery at *ad valorem* rates of 10 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general.

As indicated certain manufactured articles of Empire origin are admitted at preferential rates. Besides those mentioned there are preferential rates for cement and condensed milk.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

The Sarawak Government maintains a special Commissioner in London, whose address is Sarawak Government Offices, Millbank House, S.W.1.

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MAURITIUS.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of Mauritius consists of the Island of Mauritius itself and the Dependencies, viz., Rodrigues and the three groups of the "Oil Islands" (1) Diego Garcia and Peros Banhos, (2) Agaléga, and (3) the Six Islands. The whole group lies in the southern Indian Ocean, Mauritius itself in longitude 57° East, latitude 20° South. The remaining islands are scattered at distances of from 230 to 1,200 miles, Rodrigues being 350 miles to the north-east. The area of Mauritius is 720 square miles, and that of the Dependencies 89 square miles. Mauritius is chiefly of volcanic formation and there are several short ranges of mountains. The highest peak is 2,711 feet in height.

Mauritius, although just within the tropics, is free from extremes of heat and cold. The south-east trade-winds blow the greater part of the year but in December to March are replaced by the light variable winds of the doldrums. In the winter months the temperature may fall to 50° F. in the areas above 1,300 feet. Rainfall varies from an average of 30 inches near the coast to 150 inches in the highlands.

In 1932 at the Royal Alfred Observatory, seven miles from Port Louis, the capital of the Colony, about 179 feet above the sea level, the lowest recorded monthly minimum temperature was 53·6° F. in August and the highest 59·6° F. in March while the highest recorded monthly maximum was 90° F. in December and the lowest 77·5° F. in August. The total rainfall recorded there in 1932 was 55·32 inches.

The Colony is liable to be visited during the season from December to April by cyclonic storms which generally do little damage except to crops but occasionally are of great severity and cause extensive damage to property and loss of life.

Of the total area of Mauritius, some 460,800 acres, 381,158 acres are in private possession and the rest are Crown lands. A large proportion of the private land is in small-holdings, and the tendency for the land to be broken up in this way is likely to become more pronounced. Of the total number of individual holdings (about 14,720) about 14,000 are in lots of under 10 acres and only about 50 in lots of over 1,000 acres.

The area under cultivation in the Colony in 1932 was about 169,117 acres or just over 36 per cent. of the whole area. Of this area 133,867 acres, that is, 29 per cent. of the whole area of the Island or 78 per cent. of the area under cultivation, are under sugar.

No precise details regarding the occupation and cultivation of land in the Dependencies are available.

II.—Population, etc.

Until about 100 years ago the population was composed entirely of the descendants of European settlers and the African slaves imported by them, but since then there has been a steady immigration of Indians who were brought in in large numbers in the early days of British occupation: many of them have now become domiciled, and this Indian population now greatly outnumbers the inhabitants of European and negro origin. There is also a small community of Chinese immigrants.

At the census of April, 1931, the population of Mauritius was:—

General population (including families of military)	115,751
Indian population	268,649
Chinese population	8,923
Total	393,323

It was estimated that by the end of the year 1932 these figures had altered to:—

General population	117,223
Indian population	262,428
Chinese population	8,749
Total	388,400

At the census of 1931 the population of the Dependencies was 9,438 general and 221 Indian, a total of 9,659, of whom 8,202 were in Rodrigues and 1,457 in the other islands.

It was estimated at the time of the census that in Mauritius the following numbers of persons were employed as follows:—

Agricultural	72,027
Industrial	20,287
Domestic service	14,913
Commercial	16.314
Professional	8,330
	131,871

Of the remainder, children attending school numbered 29,860, while persons without specific occupation, children not returned as attending school, old people, etc., totalled 231,592.

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III.—Finance.

A.—Banking and Currency.

The local unit of currency is at present the Indian rupee, approximately equivalent to 1s. 6d. sterling, divided into 100 cents.

The coinage in circulation is as follows:—

Silver:—The Indian rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee, and 2 anna piece; Mauritius 20 cent and 10 cent pieces. *Bronze:*—Mauritius 5 cent, 2 cent, and 1 cent pieces.

There is an issue of local currency notes, the amount outstanding at 30th June, 1933, being Rs.6,213,780.

The exchange value of the note issue is maintained at parity with the Indian rupee by the Commissioners of Currency undertaking purchases and sales of drafts on Bombay in exchange for notes.

It has recently been decided that the Mauritius currency should in future be linked direct to sterling at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee by similar operations by the Currency Commissioners on London, and this system is to come into operation in the near future.

In connexion with this change steps are also to be taken to substitute a new issue of Mauritius rupees for the Indian silver now in circulation, which will be gradually withdrawn and will eventually cease to be legal tender in the Colony.

Banks.—Three commercial banks operate in the Colony:—

Title.	*Paid up Capital.*	*Deposits in Mauritius on 30th June, 1933.*
		Rs.
Mauritius Commercial Bank	Rs.2,000,000	7,866,064
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	£1,050,000	2,318,204
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) ...	£4,975,000	3,214,459

Of these the first has its Head Office in Mauritius and its operations are confined to the Colony; the other two have their Head Offices in London and maintain branches in the Colony.

There is also a Government Savings Bank, the total number of depositors on the 30th June, 1933, being 38,093 with total deposits of Rs.5,279,006·44.

There are 28 co-operative credit societies in the Colony established under Ordinance No. 4 of 1913. The total number of members on 30th June, 1933, was 2,100 and the total share capital Rs.70,285. The rate of interest charged to members varies from 6 per cent. to 12 per cent. per annum.

B.—Public Finance.

1.—*Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 30th June, 1933, the total public debt was Rs.45,293,258·38 equivalent at Re.1=1s. 6d. to £3,396,994 of which Rs.16,800,000 was local.

(*b*) In the Estimates for 1933-34 provision is made as follows:—

	Rs.
Interest	2,109,345
Sinking Fund	579,846

(*c*) At 30th June, 1933, the total value of the Sinking Funds amounted to Rs.22,027,685, equivalent to £1,652,076.

(*d*) A statement of particulars in regard to existing loans is annexed.

The 1904 3½ per cent. loan of £150,000 was repaid in November, 1933, the balance required beyond the contents of the sinking fund having been found from surplus balances.

Of the loans in this list only the 3 per cent. of 1893 and the 5 per cent. of 1932 are trustee securities and both have been guaranteed as to interest and principal by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Statement of Particulars in regard to Existing Loans.

Year of Loan.	*Amount.*	*Rate of Interest per cent.*	*Annual Interest Provision.*	*Annual Sinking Fund Provision.*	*Sinking Fund at 30-6-33.*	*Date of Repayment.*	*Remarks.*
	£ s. d.		Rs.	Rs.	£ s. d.		
1888	... 482,390 16 0	4	257,275	64,320	603,233 9 6	1.8.1937	
1893	... 600,000 0 0	3	240,000	80,000	642,335 4 10	1.1.1940	
					4 4 2		
1904	... 150,000 0 0	3½	70,000	20,000	91,966 0 8	15.12.1933	
					231 8 4		
1919–20	37,500 0 0(*a*)	6	30,000	26,250	35,261 8 0	15.10.1934	Held in Mauritius.
1921–23	37,500 0 0(*a*)	6	30,000	26,250	30,097 5 2	28.12.1936	do.
1923	... 375,000 0 0(*b*)	6	300,000	83,952	88,299 13 3	19.1.1953	do.
1924	... 75,000 0 0(*c*)	6	60,000	50,000	44,492 0 6	16.7.1939	do.
1925	... 75,000 0 0(*c*)	6	60,000	50,000	38,043 3 1	1.10.1940	do.
1927	... 330,000 0 0(*d*)	6	264,000	78,452	28,807 4 7	5.1.1935	do.
1927	... 75,000 0 0(*c*)	6	60,000	50,000	28,913 2 0	2.12.1942	do.
1929	... 204,603 11 7	5	136,403	—	—	1.5.1940	The Sinking Fund will be formed by the appropriation of the balances remaining in the Sinking Funds of the Mauritius 4 per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks after redemption of the Stocks.

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STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS IN REGARD TO EXISTING LOANS—*continued.*

Year of Loan.	*Amount.*	*Rate of Interest per cent.*	*Annual Interest Provision.*	*Annual Sinking Fund Provision.*	*Sinking Fund at 30-6-33.*	*Date of Repayment.*	*Remarks.*
	£ s. d.		Rs.	Rs.	£ s. d.		
1929	... 255,000 0 0(*e*)	5	170,000	60,662	21,292 3 7	10.9.1949-59	Held in Mauritius.
1929	... 100,000 0 0	5	66,667	—	—	1.10.1942	The Sinking Fund will be formed by the appropriation of the balances remaining in the Sinking Funds of the Mauritius 4 per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks after redemption of the Stocks.
1932	... 600,000 0 0	5	400,000	—	—	1951–71	Formation of the Sinking Fund postponed for five years.

		Rs.		
(*a*)	Equivalent of	500,000	at 1s. 6d.	the rupee.
(*b*)	,,	5,000,000	,,	,,
(*c*)	,,	1,000,000	,,	,,
(*d*)	,,	4,400,000	,,	,,
(*e*)	,,	3,400,000	,,	,,

2.—*Revenue.*

(*a*) The revenue (other than railway revenue) for the year ended 30th June, 1933 (excluding a number of special transfers from various pre-existing Government funds and other exceptional items), was Rs.16,421,087.

Analysis of Revenue.

	Revenue. Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.
Self-balancing Departments—		
Railways	1,776,355	1,777,890
Post and Telegraphs including Wireless	329,484	267,714
Harbour Traffic	131,783	76,014
Government Dairy	18,970	16,113
	Rs.2,256,592	Rs.2,137,731
Net surplus ...	Rs.118,861	

General Revenue.

	Rs.	*Percentage.*
I. Surplus on self-balancing Departments	118,861	0·7
II. Customs :—		
Import Duties	Rs. 4,423,266	
Export Duties	906,251	
	5,329,517	33·2
III. Excise	2,990,848	18·6
IV. Licences, House Tax, and other internal revenue ...	2,929,901	18·3
V. Fees and reimbursements	1,516,935	9·5
VI. Interest and Rent	1,659,516	10·3
VII. Miscellaneous (including levy on salaries and appreciation of investments)	1,514,133	9·4
	16,059,711	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure	361,376	
	Rs.16,421,087	

At Re.1 = 1s. 6d. Rs.16,059,711 is equivalent to £1,203,728.

(*b*) Analysis of revenue from import duties in 1932.

Amount of duty collected on Articles imported from :—

Class		*United Kingdom.*		*Rest of Empire.*		*Foreign Countries.*		*Total.*
I	...Rs.	461,753	Rs.	715,121	Rs.	510,600	Rs.	1,687,474
II	...Rs.	7,209	Rs.	36,783	Rs.	16,509	Rs.	60,501
III	...Rs.	386,452	Rs.	100,766	Rs.	1,552,803	Rs.	2,040,021
IV	...	—		—	Rs.	418	Rs.	418
V	...Rs.	31,063	Rs.	9,287	Rs.	106,371	Rs.	146,721
	Rs.	886,477	Rs.	861,957	Rs.	2,186,701	Rs.	3,935,135
Equivalent to	£	66,485	£	64,646	£	164,001	£	295,132

Note.—These figures have been calculated from the information given in Tables 11 and 13 in Section 20 of the Blue Book, and whilst they cannot be regarded as exact, they give a fairly reliable indication of the amount of duty paid on British and foreign imports.

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3.—*Expenditure.*

The gross expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1933, was Rs.13,810,589.

Analysis.			Rs.	*Percentage.*
1. Debt charges			2,731,861	20·3
2. Administration			3,746,753	27·8
3. Economic Development			923,170	6·9
4. Social Services—	Rs.			
Medical	1,298,164			
Education	1,301,041			
Others	1,225,090			
			3,824,295	28·4
5. Defence			227,750	1·7
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions			1,995,384	14·9
			Rs.13,449,213	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments, set-off against revenue			361,376	
			13,810,589	

At Re.1 = 1s. 6d. Rs.13,449,213 is equivalent to £1,008,691.

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

As at 30th June, 1933, there was a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of Rs.12,943,800. Only Rs.4,789,451 of this surplus was, however, held in cash and investments, of which Rs.750,000 was earmarked for the repayment of a loan. Most of the remainder was advanced to the Government railway, the sugar industry, and other local enterprises.

5.—*Grants-in-aid.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been received from His Majesty's Government for many years.

The Colony has received the following grants from the Colonial Development and the Empire Marketing Funds:—

(i) *Colonial Development Fund.*—£300 to pay the expenses of the visit of a tea expert.

(ii) *Empire Marketing Fund.*—(*a*) A contribution, not exceeding £2,000 per annum, of one-half of the recurrent cost of the Sugar Research Station, for five years 1930-34.

(*b*) A contribution, up to a maximum of £1,250, of one-half the cost of importing a supply of pineapple crowns from Hawaii (1931).

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The Mauritius Government publishes statistics both of imports from, and exports to, the rest of the world and of trade between Mauritius and its Dependencies. All the trade of the Dependencies passes through Mauritius.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913	5,955,177	25,840,404	1,820,625	33,616,206
1929	45,965,071	4,640,620	1,845,373	52,451,064
1930	19,023,108	6,458,682	1,123,674	26,605,464
1931	20,001,530	4,821,210	940,690	25,763,430
1932	26,857,246	1,145,352	702,605	28,705,203
equivalent to	£2,014,294	£85,901	£52,695	£2,152,890

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

Countries of destination	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class V.**	*Total Merchandise.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	26,433,498	326,334	6,864	43,301	26,809,997
Other British countries	20,369	372	189	8,173	29,103
Total Empire	26,453,867	326,706	7,053	51,474	26,839,100
All foreign countries	6,632	55,028	1,939	107,170	170,769
GRAND TOTAL	26,460,499	381,734	8,992	158,644	27,009,869
Equivalent to	£1,984,538	£28,630	£674	£11,898	£2,025,740

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with values in £'000.*
Class I.			
Sugar	194,768 tons	1,978,914	United Kingdom (1,978).
Class II.			
Copra	1,719 tons	21,564	United Kingdom (all).
Aloe Fibre	410 tons	6,043	United Kingdom (2), France (2).

* i.e., Parcel Post.

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(iv) *Exports from the Dependencies to Mauritius.*

The only commodity exported to Mauritius in commercial quantities for re-export is copra, of which 1,799 tons valued at £25,816 were exported in 1932.

Among other articles exported to Mauritius for local consumption in 1932 were 314 oxen, 2,438 goats, 2,220 pigs, and 832 sheep valued in all at £5,862, and 440 tons of salted and dried fish valued at £11,476.

The total value of exports from the Dependencies to Mauritius in 1932 was:—

	£
Class I	26,224
Class II	29,985
Class III	515
Class IV	116
Total	£56,840

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. Rs.	*Rest of Empire.* Rs.	*Foreign Countries.* Rs.	*Grand Total.* Rs.
1913	12,218,219	15,672,342	9,112,648	37,003,209
1929	11,100,987	21,520,237	13,704,096	46,438,520*
1930	10,450,730	17,626,026	11,703,089	39,807,345*
1931	7,504,119	15,007,179	9,475,248	32,064,876*
1932	6,455,759	12,596,931	7,811,096	26,992,760*
equivalent to ...	£484,182	£944,770	£585,832	£2,024,457*

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

Country of origin.	*Class I.* Rs.	*Class II.* Rs.	*Class III.* Rs.	*Classes IV and V.* Rs.	*Total Merchandise.* Rs.
United Kingdom	725,442	72,500	5,406,788	251,029	6,455,759
India	8,249,031	108,579	1,585,856	18,245	9,961,711
Australia and New Zealand ...	1,196,649	67,875	964	240	1,265,728
South Africa	216,903	318,881	38,853	9,848	584,485
British Malaya	54,118	212,581	19,954	570	287,223
Canada	17,989	—	116,468	12	134,469
Rest of Empire	244,807	61,302	56,610	596	363,315
Total Empire	10,704,939	841,718	7,225,493	280,540	19,052,690
United States of America... ...	133,093	19,451	1,545,899	8,169	1,706,612
France	225,910	84,721	813,552	369,054	1,493,237
Japan	8,658	1,550	1,445,405	3,716	1,459,329
China	351,641	1,009	315,423	7,312	675,385
Dutch East Indies	134,034	84,261	396,862	—	615,157
Madagascar...	319,569	13,677	75,239	45,072	453,557
Germany	9,142	19	231,174	67,016	307,351
Other foreign countries	382,000	15,152	666,346	36,970	1,100,468
Total foreign countries ...	1,564,047	219,840	5,489,900	537,309	7,811,096
Grand Total	12,268,986	1,061,558	12,715,393	817,849	26,863,786
equivalent to	£920,174	£79,617	£953,654	£61,339	£2,014,784

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Class I.			
Rice	56,187 tons	502,485	India (501).
Edible oils and fats—			
Pistachio nut oil	640 tons	21,130	China (8), Dutch East Indies (7), India (4).
Others	1,744 tons	69,941	India (32), United Kingdom (20), China (11).
	2,384 tons	91,071	
Wheat Flour	8,242 tons	72,632	Australia (70), India (2).
Dholl	3,419 tons	33,388	India (all).
Fish, dried or salted	698 tons	21,474	South Africa (12), India (6).
Class II.			
Coal	20,900 tons	26,451	South Africa (23), India (3).
Wood and Timber	204,084 cubic ft.	23,063	Straits Settlements (15), Australia (4), India (1).

* These totals include passengers' baggage not included in the previous columns.

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932—*continued.*

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with values in* £'000,
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Printed or dyed piece-goods ...	5,340,880 yd.	77,438	United Kingdom (36), Japan (33), India (4), Italy (2), China (1).
Grey or white piece-goods ...	4,160,777 yd.	53,240	Japan (32), United Kingdom (19).
Other	—	18,457	United Kingdom (12).
		149,135	
Chemical manures	12,523 tons	99,408	United Kingdom (50), India (36), America (5), Belgium (5), Holland (2).
Motor Spirit	968,017 gal.	65,313	United States of America (43), Dutch East Indies (22).
Textiles other than cotton, wool, and silk.	—	65,503	India (59), United Kingdom (5).
Petroleum lamp oil	765,254 gal.	45,832	United States of America (39), Dutch East Indies (6).
Common soap	1,336 tons	44,863	United Kingdom (43), France (1).
Machinery and millwork	—	41,581	United Kingdom (30), America (6), France (3)
Iron and steel (all kinds)	—	38,293	United Kingdom (30), Belgium (5).
Silk and rayon	- -	37,743	Japan (29), United Kingdom (5), France (1).
Apparel (other than silk and rubber).	—	35,008	United Kingdom (13), China (9), India (13), France (3), Japan (3), Italy (2).
Motor cars, lorries, and parts thereof.	(111 vehicles)	29,784	United Kingdom (16), Canada (7), United States of America (5).
Implements and instruments ...	—	23,595	United Kingdom (10), France (9), United States of America (1), Germany (1).
Drugs and medicines	—	21,862	France (8), United Kingdom (7), India (2), Germany (1), China (1).
Rubber manufactures	—	20,664	United Kingdom (13), Japan (3), Canada (1), China (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—Agriculture.

Sugar.—The whole economic life of Mauritius is bound up with the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Almost 30 per cent. of the whole area of the Island is under cane, and sugar represents over 97 per cent. of the total domestic exports of the Colony (the figure is even higher, if the exports of the Dependencies are disregarded).

In 1932, owing to the depression in the industry, the area under sugar-cane had shrunk from 179,780 acres in 1921 to 133,867 acres, a lower figure than any recorded subsequent to 1909. It may, however, be taken that this is about the maximum area which can advantageously be cultivated so long as sugar remains at its present low price.

The total area in 1932 was distributed as follows:—

	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Percentage.*
Estates with mills—			
Estate plantations	51,011		
Planters on estates	4,727	55,738	41·6
Estates without mills—			
Estate plantations	34,309		
Planters on estates	4,190	38,499	28·8
Independent planters	—	39,630	29·6
		133,867	100

Of the estate plantations some 10,000 acres are Indian-owned, and of the area cultivated by planters on and off estates some 41,650 acres are cultivated by Indians. The total area of Indian cultivation is therefore 51,650 or 38·6 per cent. of the whole area under cane.

The total amount of cane harvested in 1932 was 2,210,077 long tons from which 243,315 long tons of sugar was extracted. Of this total raw sugars represented 87·5 per cent., granulated sugars (*vesous*) 12·1 per cent., and low grade sugars about 0·4 per cent. It will be seen that more than half the cane is bought by the mills from outside producers, usually on the basis of a share in the actual realized value of the sugar produced from it.

The total amount of sugar produced during recent years is returned as follows:—

	Long tons.		*Long tons.*
1927	214,556	1930	216,610
1928	249,427	1931	161,436
1929	234,243	1932	243,315

The reduction of output in 1931 was due to an exceptionally violent cyclone which visited the Colony in March and is estimated to have caused a reduction of the crop by about 33 per cent.

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About 8,000 tons of sugar is consumed locally and the remainder is exported. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in tons.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £*
1927	224,341	4,034,244	1930	182,570	1,863,470
1928	215,756	3,322,049	1931	175,983	1,667,247
1929	273,391	3,705,580	1932	194,772	1,978,914

The discrepancies between annual output and exports are due to fluctuations in local stocks and the difference between the crop year and calendar year. The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, which was founded in 1919, now sells about 95 per cent. of the whole crop.

Exports are sent almost exclusively to those countries in which Empire sugar enjoys a preference, viz.:—the United Kingdom and Canada. Since the Budget of 1932, the bulk of the sugar has been exported to the United Kingdom.

Mauritius "raw" sugar is manufactured to a higher degree of purity than most raw sugar, polarizing nearly 99° as compared with the usual 96°, and may be regarded as semi-refined; some of it goes direct into consumption without further refining.

The reaping season lasts from about August till December and the bulk of the sugar produced is exported during this period. While stocks are occasionally retained in the Colony for some months after the end of the season sugar is usually shipped as produced and no large stocks are normally held in the Island.

During 1932 there were 42 sugar factories in operation, their output being as follows:—

	Tons.		*Tons.*
1	15,000	14	5-7,000
8	7-10,000	19	under 5,000

Most of the mills are highly efficient. The cost of production was reported in 1930 to be 13s. per cwt. f.o.b., but considerable reductions have since been made by drastic reductions in wages and economies in both field and factory. It was recently reported that in 1932 the average cost of production was in many cases below the average price realized, approximately 9s. 3d. per cwt.

Research into various problems connected with the production of sugar, including cane-breeding, is being actively pursued by the Mauritius Sugar Research Station, established with assistance from the Empire Marketing Fund.

Distillation of alcohol from molasses is not of great importance in Mauritius though experiment and research in this by-product is being continued.

In 1931-32 809,852 litres (178,246 gallons) were distilled as against 618,172 litres (135,977 gallons) in 1930-31.

578,209 litres (127,260 gallons) of rum were issued for human consumption and 231,643 litres (51,083 gallons) were issued as industrial alcohol.

5,308 litres (1,167 gallons) of rum valued at £111 were exported during 1932.

Seven distilleries were in operation, employing 75 hands in all.

Compared with sugar, other agricultural products are relatively unimportant.

Hard fibre.—Some 20,000 acres are under aloe or "Mauritius hemp" mostly in a wild state. The fibre is extracted locally.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in long tons.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in long tons.*	*Value in £*
1927	1,875	49,945	1930	1,446	26,092
1928	2,457	63,258	1931	448	6,923
1929	2,411	62,136	1932	417	6,042

The reduction in export in 1931 and 1932 was due chiefly to the severe fall in price.

In 1931 a factory for the manufacture of bags from Mauritius hemp commenced operations and it is hoped that this new undertaking will markedly improve the conditions of the fibre industry. The company has been helped by a loan from the Colonial Government.

Coconuts.—Little attention is paid to the cultivation of the coconut palm in Mauritius, the total area under the palm being about 700 acres with a total output of 200,000 to 300,000 nuts a year, but it is the only industry of importance in those dependencies known as the "Oil Islands" (Agaléga, Diego Garcia, Peros Banhos, etc.). The greater part of the copra exported from the Colony is produced in these islands.

Exports of copra in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in long tons.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in long tons.*	*Value in £*
1927	1,373	25,072	1930	1,706	21,027
1928	1,393	30,867	1931	2,519	29,658
1929	1,368	21,063	1932	1,719	21,659

Exports of other coconut products, coconut oil, fresh coconuts, etc., are negligible and local consumption is not of great importance.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco, with the object first of all of supplying the internal market and ultimately of building up an export trade, is progressing favourably. The organization of the Government Tobacco warehouse has brought very considerable stability in the industry. The local market is now supplied almost entirely with locally-manufactured cigarettes. At the end of 1932 the area under tobacco was about 1,300 acres.

Tea.—There is a small local production, the total amount produced being about 32,000 lb. in 1932, but Mauritius imports a substantial quantity of tea to supplement this local production.

A tea expert from Ceylon visited the Colony in 1930 at the expense of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and reported that conditions in certain parts of the Colony were suitable for tea cultivation. In order to assist the local tea industry import duties were raised by 50 per cent. in 1932.

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Food crops.—Continuous efforts are made to encourage the growth of food crops in the Colony and, with the present low prices of sugar, the Indian peasant has returned to a certain extent to this form of cultivation.

The following table shows the areas under food crops in 1932 and the estimated quantity of the output:—

	Acres.	*Long tons.*
Vegetables	3,900	unascertainable
Manioc	1,500	7,000
Maize	1,200	1,200
Bananas	700	600
Potatoes	300	600
Sweet potatoes	200	600
Hill rice	80	unascertainable
Groundnuts	100	100
Various	800	—

Pineapples.—After a period of hesitation, the public is now taking an active interest in the pineapple industry. A Committee has been formed to co-ordinate effort in this respect. Arrangements have been made for the rapid propagation of the Smooth Cayenne variety and it is anticipated that over 60 acres will shortly be planted. A regular supply of fruit was delivered at the canning factory, Port Louis, and, during the fruiting season in 1932 the output of the factory was, on the average, 200 cases daily, of a net weight of 4,000 kilos.

The " Granravien " Canning Factory continued its activities during 1932 and produced a number of canned goods and preserves. Exports however are still inconsiderable.

2.—Forestry.

A considerable part of the higher lands of the Colony are covered with forests but these have not been systematically worked in the past and are of no great commercial importance. Plans for their development have been prepared but are at present in abeyance.

3.—Animal Husbandry.

Mauritius contains only about 5,000 to 6,000 acres of pasturage and this fact limits the amount of stock which can be raised. The prevalence of " surra " is also a limiting factor. On balance, in fact, Mauritius is a substantial importer of live-stock, 2,556 bullocks valued at £11,584 having been imported for slaughter, mostly from Madagascar, in 1932.

At the end of the year the following live-stock was maintained on estates:—

Horses, mules, and asses ...	253	Pigs	1,713
Cattle	13,260	Goats	4,493
Sheep	1,584		

About 1,500 tons of beef valued at about £75,000 is produced annually.

Imported cattle are cheaper than those produced locally, but an endeavour is being made to produce a beef type of bovine instead of the existing draught type.

About 20 tons of butter are produced annually, but it is doubtful whether it can compete in price with the imported article. About 220,000 gallons of liquid milk are marketed annually.

Pen manure finds a ready sale, demand being substantially in excess of supply.

The hides and skins of the animals slaughtered are readily absorbed by the local market.

4.—Mineral.

No official geological survey of Mauritius has ever been made. Iron-ore is known to exist in small quantities in certain localities but has not been worked for many years past.

A certain amount of building stone is quarried for local use, but the quantity is not ascertainable.

5.—Fisheries and Marine Products.

There is a small fishing industry which caters entirely for the local market; there is no export of fish or fishery products. Approximately 2,500 persons are engaged in the industry apart from large numbers of occasional or amateur fishermen.

The cyclone of March, 1931, caused severe damage to the fisheries by destroying a number of the feeding grounds, not only sweeping them bare of vegetable foods but also flooding a number of the lagoons with fresh water and so killing the shell fish on which the edible fish feed.

The fisheries had recovered to some extent by September, 1931, but the general depression greatly reduced the purchasing power of the public and prices consequently became unremunerative.

The catch for 1932 was estimated at about 1,725 tons valued at about £4,000.

B.

Food Supply.

The Colony is in no sense self-supporting in foodstuffs, large quantities of rice and other articles being imported annually. While the fall in the price of sugar has encouraged the cultivation of certain foodstuffs, any attempt to make the Colony self-supporting would produce an enormous dislocation in the economic life of the community and probably in their customary diet, since rice, to the extent to which it is now imported, could not be grown locally.

By far the most important imported foodstuff is rice of which over 56,000 tons, valued at nearly £500,000, were imported in 1932 almost entirely from India.

India, too, is the country of origin of the other most important foodstuffs, edible oils and dholl, but substantial quantities of certain oils are imported from China, and most of the flour (of which over 8,000 tons valued at £72,600 were imported in 1932) comes from Australia.

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VI.—Industry.

The only industry of first-rate importance in the Colony is the sugar-cane crushing industry of which particulars have been given above. Well-equipped engineering establishments exist in the Colony for the production of sugar-crushing machinery and for the necessary repairs to sugar factories.

Other industries are little developed and provide solely for the needs of the local population and not for the export market.

The most important of these industries are the following:—

Industry.	*Establishments.*	*Persons employed.*
Engineering	40	400
Electrical plants	4	400
Bakeries	65	300
Cabinet-makers	77	250
Match factory	1	150
Lime burning	34	100
Salt making	3	100
Cigarette factories	9	Unknown.

There are also a number of less important industries, e.g., aerated water-works, ice making, vinegar making, leather tanning, pottery, boot and biscuit making; and there are establishments of an industrial nature connected with the railway.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The entrepôt trade and the tourist industry are of negligible importance in Mauritius.

VIII.—Communications.

Mauritius is provided with an excellent road system with 494 miles of "main roads" and 188 miles of branch roads open to traffic, or approximately one mile of road for each square mile of area.

All the roads are metalled and 137 miles are bitumen-coated.

Practically all the main roads are open to heavy motor vehicles and the following vehicles were in use at the end of 1932:—

1,462 private motor cars.
358 lorries.
254 motor taxis.
143 motor cycles.
125 motor omnibuses.

The motor omnibuses provide a good service to the most remote parts of the island at an average charge to passengers of about one-third of a penny per mile.

There is a considerable lorry traffic which has been a source of much embarrassment to the Railway.

The Mauritius Government Railways maintain 138 miles of open line (4′ 8½″ gauge) with 17 miles of subsidiary light railway (2′ 6″ gauge). About 20 miles of the main line are open to goods traffic only. A large part of the railway traffic is the transport of sugar-cane and sugar during the crop season.

The Railway has been working at a serious loss for many years. For the six years ended 30th June, 1932, the average annual loss shown was Rs.687,240 in which sum is included an average expenditure of Rs.290,000 on renewals. The loss during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was Rs.1,534, but only Rs.7,307 was spent on renewals. The expenditure for 1932-33 included an amount of Rs.41,533·58 used in writing off debts relating to previous years.

The advance made by the Treasury to the Railway has been reduced during 1932-33 by Rs.350,790 and at 30th June, 1933, stands at Rs.1,712,564. On this advance no interest is charged by the Treasury.

The final adjustment of the traffic requirements of the Colony as between road and rail must be largely a matter of actual trial and experience. The Government has under consideration measures to co-ordinate all the transport services of the Colony on a better economic basis.

There is an extensive system of private steam tramways on certain sugar estates for the conveyance of canes from the field to the factory and of sugar from the factory to the railway station. Some 1,000 miles of line were in use in 1932.

Communications with the Dependencies are regular but infrequent. There is a steamer service to Rodrigues at two-monthly intervals and a sailing vessel service to the Oil Islands at three-monthly intervals. Other vessels also call at the Dependencies from time to time.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by two main routes. There is a regular fortnightly service of the Messageries Maritimes, which operates between France and Mauritius calling at Aden, Mombasa, and other East African ports, Madagascar and Reunion *en route*. The average time taken by the mails from England to Mauritius by this route is about 30 days.

The alternative route is via South Africa where there is a connexion with the regular South African mail steamers. South Africa is reached from Mauritius by the following services:—

(1) The Royal Packet Navigation Company of Batavia monthly service between Java and South Africa via Mauritius, inaugurated in 1931.

(2) The Clan Line service, approximately once a month.

(3) Occasional sailings of Union-Castle and British India cargo steamers.

By the Dutch service and with convenient connexions at Durban, England can be reached in 28 days by the South African route but the average time of transit of mails by this route in 1932 was 36·5 days.

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Altogether 8 British sailing vessels of 1,200 net tons, 3 foreign sailing vessels of 4,416 net tons, 91 British steamers of 283,326 net tons and 82 foreign steamers (41 French, 24 Dutch, 11 Norwegian, and 6 others) of 264,405 net tons entered at Port Louis in 1932.

In 1932 192 vessels brought mails to Mauritius and 162 vessels carried mails to oversea ports.

Mails are despatched by the African air-mail when convenient connexions with Johannesburg or Nairobi are available.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on all imports except those specially exempted for particular reasons. Specific or special *ad valorem* rates are levied on a long list of articles covering most of the principal imports. All other goods are subject to a general duty of 13·2 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Imperial Preference is granted on a number of items, mainly manufactured goods, and excluding principal foodstuffs, at varying rates.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Mauritius has no official trade representatives overseas; but many of the functions of such a representative (e.g., management of Mauritius displays at trade exhibitions) are discharged by the London representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture, Sir Louis Souchon, 21, Mincing Lane, E.C.

SEYCHELLES.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of Seychelles consists of the Seychelles Islands proper, lying between longitude 55° and 56° East and latitude 4° and 5° South in the Indian Ocean, and a number of smaller islands spread out to the south-west.

The total number of islands in the Colony is 92 with an aggregate area of about 100,000 acres (or 156¼ square miles).

These may be divided into the following categories:—

(1) Granitic islands, including the principal islands, the Mahé and Praslin groups.

(2) Coral islands:—

(*a*) low-lying flat islands,

(*b*) elevated reefs still in this position of growth.

Mahé, the largest and most populous island, 55 square miles, is 934 miles from Mauritius, 600 from Madagascar, and 970 from Zanzibar.

Of the total area of the Colony rather over half is private property, comprising 1,644 separate holdings, of which 1,216 are under 10 acres and only 6 over 1,000 acres. Nearly half the land in private possession in fact is held in small holdings, and with the continued division of estates which results from the provisions of the local law there is a tendency for the number of small estates to increase.

Of the Crown lands, some 45,000 acres, parts are leased for the collection of cinnamon leaves and part for the cultivation of coconuts.

The Aldabra group of coral islands is leased to the Seychelles Company for the extraction of guano, the exploitation of mangrove bark and the cultivation of maize, cotton, etc.

The climate of Seychelles is quite healthy and there is no malaria. There is little variation in temperature, the thermometer seldom rising above 86° F. or falling below 74° F.; the hottest weather occurs during March and April.

The rainfall averages about 90 inches, but in some years has reached 115 inches. In 1932 the total was 75·60 inches; showers occurred throughout the year. The heaviest rainfall occurred during the months from October to March. The Colony is free from cyclones.

II.—Population.

The population on the 31st of December, 1932, was 28,235, and has increased steadily of recent years.

It was estimated at the same date that some 8,779 persons were engaged in agriculture, 1,100 in fisheries, and 589 in commerce.

With the steady growth of population emigration is becoming increasingly important in the life of the community.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of coinage is the rupee, equivalent to 1s. 6d. sterling, divided into 100 cents.

The coinage in circulation is Indian silver and Mauritius silver and copper coinage. There is a local issue of currency notes and Mauritius and Indian currency notes are also in circulation but are gradually being withdrawn. It is proposed to terminate the legal tender of Mauritius notes in the near future on the occasion of the proposed issue of a new series of notes by the Mauritius Government.

2. There is a Government Savings Bank in the Colony, but no other banking institution.

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3. The Government has made advances for varying terms to planters amounting in all to Rs.300,855. It has also advanced Rs.23,330.27 to other local business concerns and made a special advance of Rs.199,926 to the trustees of a very large local estate. (Figures given as at 31st December, 1932).

The Government undertakes the sale of foreign drafts, in the absence of a bank.

B.—Public Finance.

1. There is no Public Debt.

2.—(a) *Revenue.*

The revenue for 1932 was:—

Self-Balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Contra-items.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Post Office	20,483	18,002

Net Surplus Rs.2,481.

Revenue from Colonial Development Fund.
(balanced by expenditure).

	Rs.		Rs.
Roads	—	Fertilizers	320
Tubercular Ward	—	Visit of Distillery Expert	12,333
Assistant Director of Agriculture	7,200		

General Revenue.

	Rs.	*Percentage.*	Rs.	*Percentage.*
1. Customs—				
Import Duties	238,106	35·9		
Export Duties	14,425	2·2		
			252,531	38·1
2. Inland Revenue			164,319	24·7
3. Fees of Court, etc.			50,329	7·6
4. Interest			48,803	7·4
5. Rents, etc., of Government Property			28,068	4·2
6. Miscellaneous			116,659	17·6
7. Surplus on self-balancing Department			2,481	0·4
			Rs.663,190	100·0

Equivalent to £49,739.

(b) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

Import Duty Collected on goods imported from:—

Class.	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ...	41,968	55,654	57,062	154,684
II. Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	22	35	126	183
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	23,190	11,701	40,571	75,462
IV. Parcel Post	5,475	747	2,220	8,442
	Rs.70,655	Rs.68,137	Rs.99,979	Rs.238,771

3. *Expenditure.*

The expenditure for 1932 was:—

	Rs.	*Percentage of Total.*
1. Loss on self-balancing departments	—	—
2. Debt charges	—	—
3. Administration	340,021	53·6
4. Economic Development	52,541	8·3
5. Social Services	181,513	28·6
6. Defence	—	—
7. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	60,108	9·5
Total	Rs.634,183	100·0

Equivalent to £47,564.

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

There is no Reserve Fund.

On the 31st December, 1932, the Government's excess of Assets over Liabilities was Rs.388,201, but none of this was liquid as it is exceeded by the amount lent as stated in Section III (A) (3) above, and the Colony has in fact an overdraft with the Crown Agents exceeding the value of the marketable securities held.

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5. *Grants-in-aid.*

No grant-in-aid or loan-in-aid has been received or asked for, except from the Colonial Development Fund, from which the following grants and loans have been or are being received:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grants.			
Improvement of Roads	24,666.67	—	—
Construction of Tubercular Ward ...	5,333.34	—	—
Surgical Apparatus for Medical Dept.	5,146.67	—	—
Fertilizers for Experimental Plots ...	4,146.66	320.00	—
Assistant Director of Agriculture ...	—	7,200.00	6,666.67
Visit of Expert Distiller	—	12,333.00	3,500.00
	Rs.39,293.34	Rs.19,853.00	Rs.10,166.67
Loans.			
Fertilizers to Planters	Rs.8,333.33	—	—

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913*	663,076	143,273	1,677,853	2,484,202
1929	229,096	1,092,771	826,716	2,148,583
1930	277,948	875,168	907,209	2,060,325
1931	520,934	164,688	422,111	1,107,733
1932	350,861	688,682	311,540	1,351,083
equivalent to ...	£26,315	£51,651	£23,365	£101,331

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	18,846	306,528	22,787	—	348,161
India	—	522,543	—	—	522,543
New Zealand	—	114,250	—	—	114,250
Mauritius	3,130	36,330	136	—	39,596
Rest of Empire	7,470	3,418	360	—	11,248
Total Empire ...	Rs.29,446	Rs.983,069	Rs.23,283	—	Rs.1,035,798
United States of America ...	—	400	170,002	—	170,402
France	12,323	60,192	4,760	56	77,331
Norway	—	45,432	—	—	45,432
Other foreign countries ...	535	2,412	15,428	—	18,375
Total foreign countries ...	Rs.12,858	Rs.108,436	Rs.190,190	Rs.56	Rs.311,540
GRAND TOTAL ...	Rs.42,304	Rs.1,091,505	Rs.213,473	Rs.56	Rs.1,347,338†

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of destination, with amounts in* Rs.'000.
Class I.			
Bird's egg yolk (liquid)...	55 tons	12,323	France (all).
Class II.			
Copra	4,681 tons	789,805	India (495), United Kingdom (245), Norway (45), Mauritius (3).
Guano	14,213 tons	263,575	New Zealand (114), France (58), Mauritius (33), United Kingdom (31), India (24).
Tortoiseshell (caret) ...	28 cwt.	25,139	United Kingdom (23), France (1).
Class III.			
Essential Oils—			
(i) Cinnamon Leaf ...	109,501 lb.	188,476	United States of America (170), Germany (15), United Kingdom (3).
(ii) Patchouli	5,344 lb.	23,106	United Kingdom (18), France (5).

* In 1913, 1 Rupee = 1s. 4d.
† Equivalent to £101,050.

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Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913*	422,755	589,208	267,979	1,279,942
1929	619,649	683,269	510,365	1,813,283
1930	530,034	596,959	504,064	1,631,077
1931	326,107	410,703	333,148	1,069,958
1932	273,166	399,163	335,782	1,008,111
equivalent to	£20,487	£29,937	£25,184	£75,608

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	56,747	243	182,875	33,301	273,166
India	303,235	443	52,764	1,916	358,358
Kenya	15,149	—	—	2,635	17,784
Hong Kong	956	—	10,205	—	11,161
Rest of Empire	8,043	59	3,458	300	11,860
Total Empire ...	Rs.384,130	Rs.745	Rs.249,302	Rs.38,152	Rs.672,329
Japan	—	—	93,878	—	93,878
Dutch Possessions	50,054	5,095	25,337	—	80,486
France	26,932	—	22,847	10,581	60,360
Portuguese Possessions ...	24,160	—	—	—	24,160
Other foreign countries ...	45,574	4,335	26,989	—	76,898
Total foreign countries	Rs.146,720	Rs.9,430	Rs.169,051	Rs.10,581	Rs.335,782
Grand Total ...	Rs.530,850	Rs.10,175	Rs.418,353	Rs.48,733	Rs.1,008,111†

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in Rs. '000.*
Class I.		Rs.	
Rice	2,569 tons	234,736	India (all).
Sugar	630 tons	74,214	Dutch Possessions (50), Portuguese Possessions (24).
Flour (wheaten)	299 tons	38,383	India (37).
Coffee	1,070 cwt.	24,488	Arabia (15), Kenya (9).
Wine (in casks)	15,452 gal.	23,077	Spain (13), France (8).
Spirits	3,270 gal.	21,226	United Kingdom (10), France (4), Mauritius (3).
Tobacco (all kinds)	5,950 lb.	20,236	United Kingdom (19).
Wine (in bottles)	457 doz. bottles	9,364	France (8).
Ale, Beer, etc.	—	9,206	United Kingdom (3), Germany (3), Holland (1).
Class III.			
Cotton piece-goods	768,692 yards	127,199	Japan (72), India (33), United Kingdom (19).
Motor Cars, Cycles, and accessories	—	18,032	United Kingdom (15).
Motor Spirit	14,758 gal.	15,210	Mostly Dutch Possessions.
Galvanised Iron sheets	82 tons	14,507	United Kingdom (all).
Drugs	—	13,983	United Kingdom (10), France (3).
Haberdashery	—	13,320	United Kingdom (5), France (2), India (2).
Boots and Shoes	11,269 pairs	13,215	United Kingdom (4), Japan (3).
Sewing thread	—	12,610	United Kingdom (9), France (3).
Kerosene	17,996 gal.	10,771	Dutch Possessions (9)
Gunny bags	23,200 bags	6,586	India (all).
Cement	53 tons	3,142	Norway (2).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The principal resources of the Colony are agricultural.

Some 28,240 acres are under **coconut palms**, the area being distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
(1) Granitic islands—	
Mahé group	15,000
Praslin group	7,140
(2) Coral islands	6,100
	28,240

* In 1913 1 Rupee = 1s. 4d. † Equivalent to £75,608.

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The exports of coconut products consist almost entirely of copra.

The greater part of the crop is grown on the granitic islands; it is estimated that the coral islands produce an average crop of 1,450 tons of copra. The output of the coral islands has recently shown a tendency to increase and that of the granitic islands to decrease owing to the prevalence of scale insect pests.

Exports of copra during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in Tons.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in Tons.*	*Value in £*
1927	4,612	101,168	1930	5,909	90,428
1928	4,974	109,387	1931	4,875	49,939
1929	4,560	86,273	1932	4,680	59,235

In 1932 89,000 nuts valued at Rs.1,992 and 10,431 litres of oil valued at Rs.2,917 were exported. It is estimated that 4,000,000 nuts were consumed locally.

There is considerable scope for improvement in local methods of cultivation and the reduction of scale diseases. With the assistance of the grants from the Colonial Development Fund referred to above, a good deal of work is now in progress to this end.

The average yield of nuts per palm is estimated at about 16, a low figure. The nuts are small and about 6,600 are required to make a ton of copra.

The Colony is well suited to the coconut and it is estimated that with improved methods of cultivation and careful manuring, the yield of copra per acre could be doubled.

In the outlying islands the copra is all sun-dried and prepared on the estates themselves. It is superior in quality to that produced in Mahé, where almost the whole is prepared (either sun-dried or dried in small stone and mortar kilns) in about 50 small factories employing about 400 persons, the nuts being purchased from various growers. The copra produced in some of the small factories is undoubtedly inferior and its inclusion in larger consignments has been somewhat injurious to the reputation of Seychelles copra.

Towards the end of 1932 practically the whole of the copra produced was exported to and sold in Bombay.

The only other important agricultural industry is the production of **essential oils,** which first started about 1907. Methods of distillation are understood by the people, who have a real aptitude for any industry involving distillation.

The two essential oils which are produced in commercial quantities are cinnamon leaf and patchouli oil, exports of which during recent years have been as follows:—

	Cinnamon leaf.		*Patchouli.*	
	Quantity. lb.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* lb.	*Value.* £
1927	130,088	27,784	2,321	1,990
1928	131,852	28,148	5,127	3,728
1929	146,191	40,960	9,532	5,247
1930	111,285	24,639	5,161	1,844
1931	120,798	19,222	8,631	2,687
1932	109,501	14,136	5,344	1,733

Cinnamon leaf oil is made from leaf collected from wild trees and bushes growing on the hill slopes of Mahé and some of the other granitic islands. The area so utilized in 1932 was about 4,000 acres, but there are still considerable areas from which leaves are not collected. The leaves are gathered by women and taken green to the distilleries of which there are 86, mostly in Mahé. The distilleries are generally small, and the average output is about 7 litres (say about 15 lb.) per ton of leaves treated, though yields as high as 10 to 12 litres (22 to 26 lb.) have been secured from the older leaves; and it is estimated that with improved stills the average yield might be increased.

As regards other cinnamon products, there is a small export of cinnamon bark oil and also of cinnamon bark (34½ tons valued at £112 in 1931 and 97½ tons valued at £289 in 1932).

Patchouli oil is produced from plants grown in cultivated areas on coconut estates. There is some room for improvement in methods of production.

Other plants grown for the distillation of essential oils are Ocimum viride, Ocimum basilicum, Palmarosa, Peppermint, Citronella, Lemon-grass, Ginger-grass, and Cloves, but there is not yet any commercial exportation of these oils.

An expert in the distillation of essential oils recently spent one year in the Colony to investigate and advise upon methods of distillation; his expenses were met from a Colonial Development Fund grant.

The cultivation of **vanilla** has almost disappeared from Mahé, but is still carried on in some other islands. Seychelles is well suited to the cultivation of the crop and methods of cultivation and preparation are well understood. About 60 acres are under vanilla, chiefly in the island of Praslin, and 1,266 kilograms, valued at Rs.2,902, were exported in 1932. The industry had practically died out owing to an outbreak of root disease and the competition of synthetic vanillin, but there has recently been some revival.

2. Forest Products.

Some 2,500 acres are under forest, of which 500 acres are under commercial timber, but none is at present exported.

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3. Animal Husbandry.

The Colony contains about 100 horses, 100 asses, 4,000 cattle, 7,500 pigs, and 300 goats; and during 1932 about 620 cwt. of meat and 320 cwt. of pig-meat were produced for local consumption.

4. Minerals.

Apart from **phosphatic guano**, of which 14,213 tons, valued at £19,524, were exported in 1932, the Colony is not known to contain any minerals of commercial value.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

The waters of the Colony are rich in fish and turtle, though the latter are said to be decreasing in numbers. As much as about 1,000,000 lb. of fish, valued at £30,000, are landed annually and about 400 cwt. of turtle meat is produced for local consumption. The only fishery products exported in appreciable quantities in 1931 and 1932, however, were the following:—

	1931.		*1932.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Kilos.	£	Kilos.	£
Tortoise shell	1,008	1,483	1,434	1,862
Calipee	4,186	489	5,743	871
Bêche-de-mer	7,673	395	—	—
Turtle strips	2,511	179	1,183	153

Plans for the development of an export of fish have been put forward by a local business man, but are for the time being in abeyance.

6. Other Products.

95,750 kilos of liquid birds' egg yolk, valued at £2,288, were exported in 1931 and 55,240 kilos, valued at £913, in 1932. The manufacture of this from the eggs of the sooty tern, found on the outlying islands, is a new industry now in process of development.

B.

Food Supply.

Apart from the meat, pig-meat, and fish mentioned above, coffee is grown on 50 acres and sugar-cane on about 15 acres for local consumption and there is scattered cultivation on a small scale of cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas, breadfruit, eddoes, yams, tavolo, and arrowroot.

There is some cultivation of maize on the outlying islands, and this cultivation could be substantially increased.

Of imported food-stuffs, other than beverages, the most important are rice and flour, of which 2,569 tons, valued at £17,605, and 298¾ tons, valued at £2,879, respectively were imported from India in 1932, but there was also importation, which was in the aggregate relatively substantial, of other food-stuffs of various kinds.

The Colony could not, ordinarily, dispense entirely with imported food-stuffs, as rice, which is imported, is one of the staple foods largely consumed.

VI.—Industry.

There is no industry of any significance in the Colony, apart from the conversion of primary products mentioned under Section V. A. above.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Nil.

VIII.—Communications.

There are over 150 miles of roads and bridle paths in the Colony. Of these at the end of 1932 only about 50 miles were suitable for motor transport and, owing to the financial situation, further road work to this end is temporarily in abeyance.

Road transport services, comprising a total of 24 commercial motor vehicles (18 passenger and 6 freight), owned by private individuals, operate on the main island only.

There are no railways, tramways, or canals in the Colony.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company whose steamers on the Bombay-Mombasa route call once every four weeks on the outward and once every eight weeks on the inward journey.

Steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line call at Mahé once every four weeks *en route* from Zanzibar and Mombasa to Penang and Batavia.

Steamers of the Scandinavian East African Line call approximately every two months on their way from Madagascar ports to Europe and other vessels (steam or sail) call at irregular intervals.

In 1932 14 sailing vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 6,445 tons (12 British and 2 Finnish) and 43 steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 154,885 tons (25 British, 11 Dutch, 6 Norwegian, and 1 German) entered at Port Victoria.

Communications between Mahé and islands within a radius of 80 miles are maintained by a Government motor-launch on a bi-weekly service and by small sailing and auxiliary vessels at irregular intervals; between Mahé and other islands distant 80 to 650 miles, by sail and auxiliary motor vessels, privately owned, which visit every island at least once every three months; calls are made more frequently to transport labourers and the products to and from Mahé.

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The only port in the Colony is Port Victoria, Mahé, at which is the principal harbour of the Seychelles Group. The harbour is enclosed and sheltered by islands and affords safe anchorages to vessels at all times of the year. The depth of water is ample and the holding ground good. The necessary lights are provided for shipping in the vicinity of Mahé and in the harbour, the latter being well marked and buoyed.

There are no piers or wharves for vessels to go alongside; the inner harbour can accommodate two vessels of 6,000 tons simultaneously beside the coasting craft. Vessels up to 600 feet in length can enter the inner harbour, but larger vessels have to stay outside.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on all imports, with the exception of certain goods specially exempted. Specific rates are charged on tobacco, alcoholic liquor, the principal dutiable food-stuffs and some other goods; and *ad valorem* rates on the rest. The *ad valorem* rates on all goods not otherwise provided for are 15 per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general. In a few cases higher *ad valorem* rates are payable. Imperial Preference is provided for in most cases (other than staple food-stuffs and beverages) at not less than 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

A surtax of 10 per cent. of all duties is at present in operation and there is also a graduated package tax (varying from Re.0·25 to Rs.20 per package).

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Colony has no trade representatives overseas nor are there overseas trade representatives in the Colony.

The Clerk to the Governor, however, acts as Imperial Trade Correspondent in the Colony.

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MEDITERRANEAN DEPENDENCIES

CYPRUS.

I.—Situation, etc.

Cyprus, since 1925 a British Colony, is an island in the eastern Mediterranean, situated between latitudes 34° and 36° North and longitudes 32° and 35° East, 40 miles south of Asia Minor, 60 miles west of Syria, and 240 miles north of Egypt.

2. The climate is healthy, and dry except on the coast in summer. In the plains the temperature may reach 110° F. in summer, and the heat and glare are trying, but at Troödos, the summer seat of the Government, and at the other hill resorts (from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level) the day temperature between June and September rarely exceeds 80° F. and the nights are pleasantly cool. Troödos is suitable as a health resort for sufferers from tuberculosis, and other pulmonary affections, malaria, and anaemia.

The winter in the plains is cool, dry, and bracing; snow and frost are of rare occurrence. The slight rainfall, averaging 20 inches annually, occurs between October and March. There have been occasional periods of serious drought such as in 1931-32. Slight earthquakes occur fairly frequently in winter but rarely do any damage to life or property. The mean temperature at Nicosia during 1932 was 66·9° F., the mean maximum 79·7° F., and the mean minimum 54·1° F. During that year rain fell on 38 days, clear sky was recorded on 201 days. Snow fell once, in February.

3. The total area is 3,584 square miles, or 2,293,760 acres, of which at the end of 1931 approximately 1,600,321 acres had been alienated, leaving a balance of 288,336 acres of rocky uncultivable land and cultivable land and 405,103 acres of forests.

4. The system of land tenure is a complicated survival from Turkish times. There are six classes of immovable property each with distinct laws of tenure and transmission, and the laws of inheritance are different for Moslems and non-Moslems.

The classes are:—

(i) *Arazi mirié* or State-owned agricultural land held by *qochan* (title-deed) from the Land Registry Office, alienable by sale and transmissible by inheritance within specified degrees of relationship, but not disposable by will, and escheating to the State as *mahlul* on failure of heirs or on being left uncultivated for certain periods without specified excuse;

(ii) *Arazi memluké*, land which has been built over or set apart as a site for a town or village, or land granted by patent from the State to be so held, alienable by sale, inheritance, or will of the owner;

(iii) *Mulk*, comprising buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, wild grafted trees, similarly alienable;

(iv) *Arazi mevcoufé*, lands dedicated to some definite purpose such as the upkeep of Moslem religious institutions, and subdivided into various categories for purposes of transmission, usually inalienable by sale or inheritance;

(v) *Arazi metrouké*, land dedicated for public use *ab antiquo* and inalienable; and

(vi) *Arazi mevat* or *hali*, unowned waste land, which can be converted, with the consent of the Government, into *arazi mirié* by cultivation.

The bulk of the land is *arazi mirié*, cultivated by small holders. The average size of a holding is 7½ acres and of a cultivated plot 2 acres. The annual charges on land and other immovable property are a tax of £2 per thousand of the assessed capital value plus an education tax in towns of double the land tax and in villages of three-quarters of the land tax.

II.—Population, etc.

1. Uncertainty about the original inhabitants of Cyprus makes it convenient to classify the present population by religions. Four-fifths are Orthodox Greek-Christians of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus, and nearly one-fifth are Moslems, the descendants of Turkish settlers at the Ottoman conquest of 1570 and of subsequent immigrants, all, prior to the Annexation to Great Britain in 1914, Turkish subjects but now, subject to compliance with certain regulations, British subjects. There is also an increasing Armenian community.

According to the Census of 1931 the total population, including the military garrison, was 347,959 (an increase of 37,244 or 11·98 per cent. over the total in 1921), classified according to religions and birth-places as follows:—

Religion.	
Orthodox Greek-Christians	276,573
Moslems	64,238
Armenian Gregorians	3,377
Maronites	1,704
Latins	851
Anglicans	602
Other Protestants	455
Jews...	75
Others	84
Total	347,959

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Birthplace.

Cyprus	340,667
Europe	4,635
Asia	2,125
Africa	445
America	73
Australia	14
Total	347,959

The estimated population at the end of 1931 was 350,486.

The language in most general use is Modern Greek. Turkish is spoken by Moslems and Armenians, who are, however, largely bilingual, and English is spreading steadily.

2. The majority of the native-born population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The only large organized industries are the pyrites and asbestos mines and there are no large factories. There were in 1931 27,565 male and 60,022 female persons without occupation. The principal occupations returned at the Census of 1931 were:—

Farmers, agricultural labourers, gardeners, and shepherds	68,277
Weavers	6,222
Domestic servants	5,212
Masons and mason labourers	4,002
Boot and shoemakers	3,608
Labourers in mines and quarries	3,197
Lace-makers	3,079
Dressmakers	2,891
Carpenters	2,235
Professors and teachers	1,938

3. During 1932 7,586 persons entered and 6,939 persons left Cyprus. They were not identified as immigrants or emigrants. During the preceding five years 36,006 persons entered and 39,575 persons left Cyprus, implying that there has been a loss by emigration of 3,500 persons, or 1·01 per cent. of the population, a negligible figure.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The legal currency is the gold sovereign (rarely seen in circulation); silver pieces of 45 piastres (5s.), 18 piastres (2s.), 9 piastres (1s.), 4½ piastres (6d.), and 3 piastres (4d.); bronze coins of one, half, and quarter piastre; and local currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. The total amount of coins and notes in circulation at 31st December, 1932, was estimated as follows:—

	£		£		£
English gold	20,000	Cyprus silver	141,500	Currency notes	446,160
Other gold	7,000	Cyprus bronze	13,675		

The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. There is a small commission on exchange, the average rate on London being $\frac{3}{16}$ per cent.

2. There are in the principal towns branch offices or agencies of the Ottoman Bank, the Ionian Bank, the Bank of Athens, and the Bank of Cyprus (Head Office at Nicosia). The Agricultural Bank, established in 1925 under Government guarantee, is operated by the Ottoman Bank in connection with the Co-operative Credit Societies of which there were 334 in 1932. There are also the Bank of Larnaca, the Emniet Bank, the Banque Populaire de Limassol, the Famagusta Bank, the popular Bank of Paphos, and the Melissa Bank, all limited companies registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, 13 Co-operative Societies, 5 Savings Banks established under the Companies Law, and two other Savings Banks. The Government Savings Bank ceased to exist in 1929.

3. The Government is not now engaged in any form of banking business except the making of advances, under the Public Loans Laws, 1897 and 1930, to persons, associations, village communities, or municipal bodies for objects tending to advance the agricultural, manufacturing, and social development of the Colony, and the occasional issue, as during the drought of 1932, of seed corn and fodder on loan to farmers.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*—The total public debt at the beginning of 1933 was £615,000 (Inscribed Trustee 4 per cent. Stock) out of which the Irrigation Works, Harbour, and Railway Loans have been repaid. The annual amount required for interest is £24,600 and for management £123, and an annual contribution, beginning in or before 1935, of 1½ per cent. per annum is to be made to a sinking fund.

Since 1878, the date of the British occupation, Cyprus has paid an annual sum of £92,800 known formerly as the Turkish Tribute and now as the Cyprus share of the Turkish Debt Charge. This charge has never been regarded as properly forming part of the Public Debt and a grant-in-aid, at first fluctuating, has always been made from Imperial Funds in respect of it. The whole of the £92,800 is now paid by the Imperial Government subject to a contribution from the Colony of £10,000 towards Imperial Defence.

2—(a) *Revenue.*—The revenue (excluding the grant-in-aid and grant from the Colonial Development Fund) for 1932 was £755,699. The estimated revenue, similarly arrived at, for 1933 is £742,900.

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The Railway, Irrigation, and, to some extent, the Forest Departments may be regarded as self-balancing. The Post Office is probably largely so, but its revenue from the sale of postage stamps cannot be separated from the total receipts from the sale of stamps which include payments in respect of customs dues and other fiscal purposes.

	1933. *Estimated Revenue.*	*Estimated Expenditure.*	*Net Surplus or Deficit.*
	£	£	£
Railway	20,450	18,865	+ 1,585
Irrigation	900	1,881	— 981
Forest	13,550	29,935	— 16.385

Principal Heads of Revenue.

Head.	*Estimated Revenue, 1933.*	*Proportion of whole.*
	£	*Per cent.*
Customs	324,201	45·7
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	291,620	41·1
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-Aid	42,369	6·0
Interest on Government Moneys	31,200	4·4
Other Receipts	18,610	2·6
Profit of Railway	1,585	0·2
	£709,585	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure	33,315	
	£742,900	

2.—(*b*) *Analysis of Customs Revenue for* 1932.

Import duties collected on articles excluding bullion and specie imported from:—

Class.	*United Kingdom.*	*Other Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
I	13,172	32,946	72,330	118,448
II	4,225	103	9,230	13,558
III	61,305	6,892	88,260	156,457
IV	—	—	—	—
Total	£78,702	£39,941	£169,820	£288,463

Note.—These figures are approximate only.

3. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure (excluding the Cyprus share of the Turkish Debt Charge and the expenditure from grants from the Colonial Development Fund and deducting the temporary levy on salaries) was in 1932 £727,062. There was in 1932 expenditure from the grant from the Colonial Development Fund of £37,338. The estimated expenditure for 1933 (excluding the Cyprus share of the Turkish Debt Charge and expenditure from the grant from the Colonial Development Fund and deducting the amount of the temporary levy on salaries) is £691,560.

The following are the principal heads of expenditure:—

Head.	*Estimated Expenditure, 1933.*	*Proportion of whole.*
	£	*Per cent.*
Public Debt	24,723	3·8·
Administration	213,143	32·4
Economic Development	50,478	7·7
Social Services	265,677	40·4
Non-effective (Pensions)	75,968	11·4
Defence	10,890	1·7
Loss on self-balancing Departments	17,366	2·6
	£658,245	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against revenue ...	33,315	
	£691,560	

4. Cyprus has a reserve fund of £90,000, mostly invested in other Governments' Funds, which has remained intact for many years. It is intended for use in a general emergency such as the complete failure of the crops and there are no existing liabilities against it.

There are no other important assets of Government except loans to Co-operative Credit Societies amounting in 1932 to £46,084 and the usual invested reserves in respect of the note and silver issues (£603,152 in 1932).

5. The Grant-in-Aid of £92,800 is the amount of the Cyprus share of the Turkish Debt Charge (see paragraph 12 above) and is not therefore strictly a grant-in-aid of the Colony's revenue which is normally sufficient to meet ordinary expenditure. No grant-in-aid has been requested for the future.

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Grants from the Colonial Development Fund have been made, or are anticipated, as follows:-

	£	
1931 ...	41,600	For reconstruction of roads and purchase of agricultural machinery.
1932 ...	38,061	
1933 ...	19,000	

The following are the amounts of Empire Marketing Fund Grants for the encouragement of the flax industry:—

	£
1932	317
1933	231 (anticipated).

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	120,713	6,249	571,409	698,371
1929	306,855	43,996	1,282,469	1,633,320
1930	234,838	56,028	925,667	1,216,533
1931	224,692	95,782	780,316	1,100,790
1932	277,650	95,583	570,715	943,948

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	206,867	53,194	6,087	—	266,148
Palestine	71,555	1,030	2,550	14,210	89,345
Rest of Empire	2,141	10	463	—	2,614
Total Empire	£280,563	£54,234	£9,100	£14,210	£358,107
Egypt	123,720	4,849	9,477	13,874	151,920
Italy	16,253	81,825	5,362	—	103,440
Greece	40,346	25,122	721	567	66,756
Other foreign countries... ...	58,113	100,575	7,766	10,624	177,078
Total foreign countries ...	£238,432	£212,371	£23,326	£25,065	£499,194
High Seas	1,468	148	8	—	1,624
GRAND TOTAL	£520,463	£266,753	£32,434	£39,275	858,925

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal Countries of Destination with Amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Carobs (whole, ground and seed).	62,538 tons	183,122	United Kingdom (148), France (13), Holland (7), Egypt (6).
Potatoes	308,455 cwt.	85,800	Palestine (28), Greece (28), Egypt (15), United Kingdom (13).
Wines (other than Commanderia).	1,460,966 gal.	70,713	Egypt (53), United Kingdom (14).
Oxen	4,467	43,592	Palestine (40).
Raisins	62,354 cwt.	33,235	Italy (15), France (11), Roumania (3).
Oranges and Lemons ...	19,441,310	31,091	Egypt (16), Greece (10), United Kingdom (3).
Cheese	3,588 cwt.	15,902	Egypt (12), Syria (3).
Almonds	4,415 cwt.	12,533	United Kingdom (7), France (3).
Unmanufactured Tobacco ...	2,378 cwt.	8,014	United Kingdom (8).
Class II.			
Pyrites Ore	177,630 tons	166,552	Italy (76), Germany (54), Holland (23), United Kingdom (12).
Asbestos	1,600 tons	27,214	United Kingdom (26).
Raw Cotton	10,586 cwt.	25,118	Greece (21), United Kingdom (4).
Hides and Skins	1,963 cwt.	8,919	France (5), Italy (3).
Class III.			
Embroidery and Needlework	—	18,255	United Kingdom (6), Italy (5), Egypt (2).
Class IV.			
Mules	1,599	35,529	Egypt (13), Palestine (12), Syria (10).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	176,755	6,196	492,194	675,145
1929	513,141	352,866	1,118,143	1,984,150
1930	394,829	189,161	838,539	1,422,529
1931	413,551	197,966	803,968	1,415,485
1932	386,730	167,030	793,835	1,347,595

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(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

*From:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	52,898	31,401	301,761	120	386,180
Australia	115,451	466	720	—	116,637
British India	10,056	23	13,633	—	23,712
Canada	817	—	12,038	—	12,855
Rest of Empire	5,983	280	7,538	—	13,801
Total Empire	£185,205	£32,170	£335,690	£120	£553,185
Italy	40,373	3,123	51,387	—	94,883
Roumania	145	25,552	61,679	—	87,376
Turkey	74,746	10,143	2,291	—	87,180
Greece	19,137	2,719	45,324	—	67,180
Germany	824	347	65,398	—	66,569
Egypt	21,384	11,879	31,827	80	65,170
Bulgaria	64,320	—	1	—	64,321
Other foreign countries	69,545	14,841	176,530	—	260,916
Total foreign countries	£290,474	£68,604	£434,437	£80	£793,595
GRAND TOTAL	£475,679	£100,774	£770,127	£200	£1,346,780

In addition bullion and specie to the value of £815 was imported during the year: £550 from the United Kingdom, £25 from Palestine, and £240 from foreign countries.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of Origin with Amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Wheaten flour	541,448 cwt.	203,158	Australia (112), Bulgaria (44), Italy (34), France (11).
Barley	131,943 cwt.	36,943	Turkey (36).
Beans and peas	54,553 cwt.	24,389	Bulgaria (15), Turkey (6).
Sugar	2,386 tons	23,177	United Kingdom (13), Czechoslovakia (7), Hungary (2).
Wheat	52,132 cwt.	18,545	Turkey (18).
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	379,640 lb.	16,550	Greece (14), United States of America (1).
Coffee, raw	5,561 cwt.	16,172	Brazil (15).
Rice	28,262 cwt.	14,748	British India (10), Egypt (2), Italy (2).
Class II.			
Timber	—	40,104	Roumania (23), Turkey (8), Sweden (8).
Asphalt and bitumen	48,463 cwt.	19,977	United Kingdom (10), Egypt (10).
Coal	9,320 tons	13,796	United Kingdom (13).
Crude petroleum	615,475 gal.	7,417	Roumania (3), Russia (2), Egypt (1).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures including yarn and thread.	—	146,288	United Kingdom (64), Japan (33), Italy (28), Germany (6), British India (3), Czechoslovakia (4), Belgium (2), France (1).
Woollen manufactures	—	55,925	United Kingdom (40), Italy (6), France (3).
Chemical manure	151,646 cwt.	48,395	Greece (28), United Kingdom (15), Holland (5).
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof.	—	44,662	United Kingdom (26), Belgium (12), Germany (4).
Petrol and benzine	858,196 gal.	42,542	Roumania (40).
Leather	—	38,456	Egypt (22), France (4), United Kingdom (3), United States of America (2), Germany (2), Hungary (2).
Machinery, parts, etc.	—	35,041	United Kingdom (22), Germany (6).
Motor vehicles and parts	—	31,536	United Kingdom (20), Canada (6), United States of America (4).
Silk manufactures	—	29,651	Japan (9), United Kingdom (5), Italy (5), France (4).
Hardware and cutlery	—	20,586	Germany (7), United Kingdom (7).
Medicines and medical and surgical appliances.	—	19,796	United Kingdom (7), France (5), Germany (4).
Petroleum (kerosene)	833,182 gal.	19,707	Roumania (19).
Cement	179,336 cwt.	17,977	Yugoslavia (9), United Kingdom (5), Palestine (3).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The most important natural resources of the Colony are agricultural. Of 134,279 persons of both sexes shown in the Census of 1931 as practising occupations, about 50 per cent. are directly engaged in agriculture, and this industry supports a substantial number of merchants.

Cereals cover the greatest area of any one type of cultivation. Of the total area under cereal cultivation approximately 55 per cent. is wheat, 40 per cent. barley, and the remainder oats.

* Country of origin, so far as information is available.

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The production of wheat, barley, and oats for the last five years is as follows:—

Year.	Wheat. Area acres.	Wheat. Yield bushels.	Barley. Area acres.	Barley. Yield bushels.	Oats. Area acres.	Oats. Yield bushels.
1928	166,872	1,556,790	110,313	1,967,380	11,134	147,652
1929	194,467	2,195,173	125,471	2,820,763	12,400	241,229
1930	184,111	1,873,259	122,609	2,378,359	11,471	201,013
1931	183,304	1,623,122	92,743	1,331,424	13,016	214,879
1932	170,206	1,144,243	93,684	1,041,556	11,386	122,224

Cereal production is steadily maintained but during recent years barley production has tended to decrease. Formerly there was a good demand for Cyprus barley for export for malting purposes but that trade has now declined.

Barley and wheat are not imported to any appreciable extent except in years of abnormal drought.

Carobs are the most important agricultural product exported, the greater part going to the United Kingdom. Total exports (including crushed carobs and seeds) in recent years have been:—

Year.	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1928	42,071	236,506
1929	28,779	171,264
1930	41,860	119,856
1931	70,037	144,858
1932	62,538	183,122

Carobs are used in the manufacture of cattle food and, to a lesser extent, in the textile industry. The demand in Great Britain, accounting for 80 per cent. of the total export, is fairly constant and could usually be entirely supplied from Cyprus. With the advantage of a 10 per cent. preference it may be expected that the proportion supplied by the Colony, in 1931 82 per cent., will be increased.

Cultivation is in the hands of small holders who sell to the exporters. The bulk is shipped overseas untreated, but there are two local crushing mills handling an annual export trade of 350 tons of seeds and 6,500 tons of ground carobs. A small quantity is used in the Colony for making carob syrup and to a certain extent as cattle food.

Potatoes have, in recent years, assumed the second place in agricultural products exported. There is a heavy local consumption, and also an export trade of substance:—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
1928	227,632	91,664
1929	338,980	132,924
1930	344,075	95,352
1931	260,788	93,648
1932	308,455	85,800

The fall in value well illustrates the course of world depression in primary produce. Cultivation could be extended to meet any likely demand from abroad, and experiments are in progress to determine if new potatoes can be placed on the United Kingdom market in competition with those from foreign countries. At present the principal destinations are Palestine, Greece, and Egypt. It is not practicable, owing to economic and cultural difficulties, to ship main crop potatoes to the United Kingdom in a year of normal production in that country.

Wines have been made in the Colony since the Middle Ages. Characteristically they are heavy and rather rough, but since 1927 attention has been given to the preparation of lighter wine suitable for export to Great Britain and, while the quality does not yet warrant its appearance as Cyprus wine, increasing quantities are being shipped to this market where they are used for blending. New varieties of vine are being planted and experiments in manufacture are in constant progress. Export to the United Kingdom is in the hands of one concern, a subsidiary of two prominent London firms of wine shippers and distillers, working in close association with local establishments of which there is only one operating on an extensive scale. No wine is permitted to be shipped to the United Kingdom unless it reaches a prescribed standard.

Exports of wines other than Commanderia to all destinations were in recent years as follows:—

Year.	Quantity. Gal.	Value. £
1928	1,259,793	52,237
1929	1,503,355	61,332
1930	1,362,501	50,591
1931	2,009,710	75,499
1932	1,460,966	70,713

Exports to the United Kingdom were:—

Year.	Quantity. Gal.	Value. £
1928	21,509	1,228
1929	41,624	3,165
1930	81,468	5,542
1931	156,662	12,339
1932	178,428	14,243

Commanderia is a heavy sweet dessert wine. Exports have not exceeded 10,600 gallons in recent years, nor is any great extension expected in the future.

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Fruits.—There is an extensive production and local consumption of fruit, the most important for export purposes being raisins for distilling, citrus fruits, and almonds. Pomegranates were exported to the annual value of £25,000 in 1928, but in 1932 this trade had shrunk to £3,000 owing to high duties in Egypt, the chief importing country. Raisins are a dwindling trade owing to the general depression, but the export of oranges, notably to Egypt, Greece, and the United Kingdom, has been well maintained. In the United Kingdom market in particular, owing to the import duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on foreign oranges, there is a prospect of considerable development, which would be hastened by the provision of regular and direct shipping facilities.

Among other fruits apricots and kaishas (the white apricot of Cyprus), cherries, grapes, hazelnuts, peaches, plums, pears, quinces, melons, and figs are exported, mostly in small quantities and, especially those which are perishable, to neighbouring countries. The hill districts are eminently suitable for the production of deciduous fruits and the Department of Agriculture has made special efforts to improve local varieties and to introduce new ones.

The Agricultural Produce (Export) Law, 1933, has been enacted to provide for the inspection and grading of produce intended for export to any country to which the Law may have been applied.

Tobacco.—Although production and export have in recent years declined in volume, tobacco-growing, for which Cyprus is eminently suited, is progressing. Two kinds are cultivated, "Latakia" or dark fumigated leaf for pipe mixtures, and Oriental or yellow leaf for cigarettes; practically all of it goes to the United Kingdom. Quality is steadily improving, and with the growth of the manufacture of Cyprus cigarettes in London exports may be expected to increase, but there is no widespread demand for cigarettes of this distinctive flavour, and the task of increasing it is at present beyond the competence of the firms concerned. There is, however, a plan under discussion for creating distributive agencies throughout the United Kingdom and its success would mean almost immediate prosperity to the growers. Experiments in the growing of leaf of the Virginian type are in progress.

The cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco are now governed by the Tobacco Law, 1932, operative as from the 1st of August, 1932.

Flax and Hemp.—869 acres were returned as under flax in 1932, and 156 acres under hemp. Fibre is produced both for local use and for export. The Empire Marketing Board has assisted the introduction of mechanical scutching in some mills, and the seed of improved strains of flax have been imported.

Other agricultural products of note are onions, raw cotton, raw silk and silk waste, cumin, and sumac. Exports for 1932 were:—

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal Country of Destination.*
	Cwt.	£	
Onions	31,080	6,890	United Kingdom.
Raw Cotton	10,586	25,118	Greece, United Kingdom.
Raw Silk and Silk Waste ...	127	3,832	France, United Kingdom.
Cumin	4,888	5,101	Egypt, France.
Sumac	9,184	5,919	United Kingdom.

Olives and olive oil are two of the staple foods of the native population, but production rarely exceeds requirements. Eggs and vegetables and fruit other than those enumerated above are produced in sufficient quantities for local needs.

2. Forestry.

Although the Forest Department has been described as quasi "self-balancing" the State forests of Cyprus are important as natural resources less for their exploitable timber content than for their influence upon climate and soil conservation. They cover an area of 405,103 acres, situated mainly on the northern and southern mountain ranges, of which 118,080 acres are bare, burnt, cut-over, or non-productive areas and 80,256 acres are mixed timber and scrub forests. Aleppo and Troödos pine, cypress, oak, plane, alder, and cedar are the principal forest trees. The stock was estimated in 1932 to be 106,000,000 cubic feet, valued at £1,600,000.

Except for permits to cut timber, to extract charcoal and wild olive trees and to gather fuel, granted to villagers for small quantities, the whole of the exploitation of forest products is confined to the Forest Department. The sale of building material, cartwood, chairwood, ploughwood, fuel, forest seeds, plants and minor forest produce, realized £9,778 in 1932. Every effort is being made to put all wood, including waste off-cuts, ordinarily sold as fuel, to the best use. Over 700 kinds of wooden articles have been made for sale in the island or as telling advertisements of the main product of the forests, viz., wood. Some of these articles also have been exported. A minor but interesting item of forest revenue is the sale of snow from storage pits in the mountains.

The activities of the Department are chiefly directed to the scientific management and improvement of the existing forests and reafforestation. Whilst building up a more normal and fuller growing stock of timber trees, every effort is being made to utilize as much fuel and timber as can be legitimately cut each year, on a sustained yield basis, as stipulated in forest working plans. Sufficient fuel is available for the needs of the Colony, but the bulk of the timber used is imported. In 1932 281,442 cubic feet of timber and 1,373,120 cubic feet of fuel were extracted from the State forests.

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3. Animal Husbandry.

Stockbreeding is an industry of considerable economic importance. The official returns in 1932 were:—

Horses	4,612	Sheep	304,437*
Donkeys	53,738	Goats	224,030*
Mules	10,273	Camels	1,298
Oxen	43,604	Pigs	26,896†

The estimated value was £1,500,000. Natural pasture is poor in the summer months, and live-stock suffered severely in the drought of 1932. A Government Stock Farm is maintained at Athalassa and supplies breeding stock to district stud stables.

Oxen, donkeys, and mules (jennets) are important items in the Colony's export trade. The figures are:—

	Oxen.		*Donkeys.*		*Mules.*		*All classes.*
	Number.	*Value.* £	*Number*	*Value.* £	*Number.*	*Value.* £	*Value.* £
1928	1,068	12,131	295	1,664	951	21,263	38,912
1929	2,082	23,302	452	2,325	1,386	36,990	70,451
1930	2,667	28,806	516	2,655	1,829	40,521	81,258
1931	5,842	60,166	477	2,035	1,062	20,687	88,801
1932	4,467	43,592	736	2,359	1,599	35,529	83,403

Oxen and donkeys are sent chiefly to Palestine and Egypt. Egypt, Palestine, and Syria are the principal purchasers of mules.

The yield of animal produce for 1932 was estimated as follows:—

	Quantity. *Cwt.*	*Value at Farm.* £		*Quantity.* *Cwt.*	*Value at Farm.* £		*Quantity.* *Cwt.*	*Value at Farm.* £
Wool ...	6,164	18,493	Butter ...	391	3,126	Cheese ...	15,839	56,316

Exports of wool, cheese, and hides and skins were:—

Article and principal Country of Destination.	Wool (France).		Cheese (Egypt).		Hides and Skins (France and Italy).	
	Quantity. *Cwt.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* *Cwt.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* *Cwt.*	*Value.* £
1928	5,252	24,571	3,529	15,696	2,572	25,641
1929	5,715	27,773	5,183	21,672	3,116	31,412
1930	1,936	5,365	4,812	20,751	2,065	12,805
1931	3,306	7,152	4,123	13,689	2,263	12,658
1932	3,816	6,616	3,588	15,902	1,963	8,919

4. Minerals.

Cyprus is rich in minerals. Extensive deposits of **cupriferous pyrites** occur at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni on the north-west coast and are mined by the Cyprus Mines Corporation, which in 1932 employed 1,388 persons per day and expended on wages an average of £6,665 a month in Cyprus. There is no local consumption, and the ore is exported to Italy, Germany, Holland, and the United Kingdom. Figures for the past five years follow:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Year.*	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1928 ...	240,060	248,530	1931 ...	199,786	194,750
1929 ...	291,100	279,483	1932 ...	177,630	166,552
1930 ...	238,488	248,441			

The decrease is due entirely to general trade depression which has affected all mining activities.

Another company operates a small pyrites mine at Lymni by heap-leaching.

The **Asbestos** deposits of Amiandos-on-Troödos are understood to be practically inexhaustible. The serpentine rock is quarried by the Cyprus & General Asbestos Company and after treatment in primary and fibre mills is exported to the United Kingdom and to the Continent. During 1932 the Company employed on an average 280 persons per day, but during the summer months, when climatic conditions allow full work in the quarries, this figure rose to nearly 700 persons a day. The average monthly wage bill to Cypriot employees was £1,377.

	Exports:—			*Exports:—*	
Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Year.*	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1928 ...	11,579	231,692	1931 ...	3,571	66,381
1929 ...	13,796	292,971	1932 ...	1,600	27,214
1930 ...	5,400	116,092			

Chrome Iron-ore is produced by the Cyprus Chrome Company on Troödos, where systematic prospecting operations have revealed a fairly large quantity of first and second grade ore. There were no exports in 1932, owing to the low price of and small demand for this metal.

Gypsum is of wide occurrence and is extensively quarried for local use and also for export, both in the raw and calcined state. It is estimated that during 1932 there were some 20 kilns at work employing about 200 men, in addition to numerous small kilns of which no particulars could be ascertained. For 1932 the output is estimated at 14,000 tons, whilst exports were as follows:—

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Principal Countries of Destination.*
Raw gypsum	2,706	787	Syria, Palestine.
Calcined gypsum	8,116	6,406	Egypt, Syria.

* Excluding those under one year old.

† Excluding those under three months old.

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Neighbouring markets are likely to continue to be the most profitable. A recent inquiry revealed that export to the United Kingdom was not commercially practicable.

Terra umbra of excellent quality is quarried in a primitive and inefficient manner by individuals under contract with the small factories, of which there were three in 1932. There is practically no local consumption, and exports, of which particulars follow, are now chiefly to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Year.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Tons.	£		*Tons.*	£
1928 ...	5,792	11,986	1931 ...	3,097	7,182
1929 ...	6,587	15,601	1932 ...	2,477	6,212
1930 ...	4,405	10,606			

There is also a very small production of *terre verte*.

Salt of high quality, sufficient for the Colony's needs, is collected from one of the two salt lakes. The lake is capable of supplying 31,000 tons of salt per annum, but only about one-tenth of the quantity is collected. The sale of salt is a Government monopoly, and realizes £25,000 a year.

All mineral deposits except those occurring on Mulk land (freehold land) are vested in the State and are operated under Mining Leases or Licences issued through the Mines and Labour division of the Land Registration and Survey Department.

At the end of 1932 there were in force seven mining leases (two held by the Cyprus Mines Corporation, two by the Cyprus & General Asbestos Company, one by the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company at Limni, one by the Troödos Chrome & Asbestos Company and one by the Cyprus Chrome Company at Troödos), also three Mining Licences (two held by the Cyprus Mines Corporation for ancient slags and one by a private individual for Terra Umbra). In addition there were in force 34 Permits to prospect for minerals.

5. Fisheries.

There is no freshwater fishing in Cyprus. The few rivers dry up in the summer before they reach the sea.

Round the coast red and grey mullet, bass, bream, eels, skate, cuttlefish, tunny, and goby are fairly plentiful, but the value of the sea fisheries is insufficiently appreciated and there is no organized fishing industry. According to the Census of 1931 there were only 313 fishermen in the Colony. The demand is much greater than the supply, which could be increased without difficulty. The total weight of fish landed in 1931 was 3,246 cwt., valued at £10,424. There is no export of fish, fresh, dried, or canned.

The coastal *sponge* beds have deteriorated owing to indiscriminate fishing. The sponges are of good quality, and are extracted by divers, licensed by the Government, from the Greek Islands. In 1932 26 cwt. valued at £1,907 were exported, mostly to Dodekanesia, where they are treated and placed upon the market.

B.

Food Supply.

Cyprus is not self-supporting in respect of all essential food-stuffs. The staple foods of the indigenous population are bread, cheese, olives and olive oil, dried fish, eggs, meat, rice, vegetables, fruit, and salt; and of these cheese, eggs, meat, vegetables, fruit, and salt are or could be produced in sufficient quantities without difficulty.

Dried fish and rice, though largely consumed, may be regarded as not essential in the diet of the people, and it is probable, having regard to the fact that olives and olive oil are both imported and exported in normal years, that the cessation of external supplies of these commodities could be viewed with equanimity. Flour, however, must be imported in present conditions for, although Cyprus is a cereal-growing country exporting wheat and on occasion flour, the local flour is not popular with the bakers nor the bread made wholly therefrom with the consumers. The bakers consider that imported flour is more uniform in quality and less liable to deterioration in storage than the native, and that the loaves baked with it or with an admixture of native flour are more attractive, more palatable and larger from the same quantity of flour. It is unquestionable that the white loaf, formerly confined to urban districts, is increasingly used in the villages.

Imports of flour have steadily risen and the quantity imported is now far in excess of the difference between production and consumption. The low price of imported flour has forced the price of wheat below cost of production and owing to the difficulty of finding a market and remunerative price for the surplus of locally produced millable wheat it has been necessary, in order to protect the wheat grower, to prohibit by law the imports of flour save under a licence.

Cyprus could probably increase its wheat production to supply local requirements by extension of the area planted and raising the average yield per acre.

The steps towards independence, a desirable pursuit, must be gradual, beginning with the general growing of improved strains of wheat (a problem occupying the attention of the Agricultural Department) and advancing to the replacement of antiquated by modern milling and baking machinery and technique. Such investigations as have been made warrant the view that wheat of character and appearance not far, if at all, inferior to those of imported wheat can be grown in Cyprus, and there is no reason to apprehend that the millers and bakers are incapable of producing therefrom flour and bread to meet the high standard now exacted. Cyprus has a steady market for live-stock, especially slaughter cattle in Egypt and Palestine. There is room for a considerable extension in the export cattle trade and farmers are being encouraged to give more attention to the production of forage crops with improved lines of stock breeding and animal management.

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The Colony is an agricultural and not a lumber or manufacturing country and its annually recurrent requirements of the raw materials of industry and of manufactured goods must be supplied from abroad. Among the principal imports in Classes II and III listed above none can be supplied from local resources with the possible exception of leather.

VI.—Industry.

Except the mines, to which reference has already been made, there are no large industrial establishments. There are, however, many small undertakings, which, though the largest employs under 200 persons when in full operation, have a considerable aggregate output. Particulars of the most important of these follow in respect of the year 1932:—

Industry and Number of Establishments.	*Total Labour Force.*	*Approximate Value of Annual Production.* £	*Whether Production is chiefly for Local Consumption or Export.*
32 Brick and tile factories ...	372	15,850	Local
3 Carob-crushers	57	Not ascertained.	Export.
13 Cheese factories*	80	15,320	Local and Export.
1 Citrus juice and oil extractor...	30	1,500	Export.
62 Cotton ginneries	97	8,950	Local.
33 Gypsum factories	195	6,025	Local and Export.
3 Macaroni factories	14	5,026	Local.
12 Mineral water factories ...	38	3,515	do.
1 Silk filature	182	8,130	Export.
13 Soap factories	67	19,283	Local.
1 Spinning factory	75	5,639	do.
1 Sumac factory	18	4,018	Export.
3 Tanneries	80	9,000	Local.
6 Tobacco factories	309	185,843	do.
17 Wine and spirit factories* ...	71	45,895	Local and Export.

In addition there is a considerable amount of domestic manufacturing production, including shoe-making, furniture making, principally for local use, weaving and the production of linen, lace, and embroidery work, of which there are exports, valued at £18,255 in 1932.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

1. In ancient times Cyprus, on the main caravan route to India and the East, derived great profit from the warehousing of goods in transit, but the opening of more direct routes and the greater range and pace of modern transport have reduced it to a negligible amount. The annual value of goods entered for transhipment during the six years ended with 1932 did not exceed £2,700.

2. Cyprus is becoming increasingly popular with tourists. Part of the functions of the Trade Development Board in the Colony and of the Trade Commissioner in London is to encourage this traffic, the annual value of which is estimated as follows:—

1930 ... ... £95,000. 1931 ... ... £90,000

The set-back in 1931 may be regarded as temporary and due to the universal decrease of spending power.

The Cyprus Hotel-keepers' Association, established in May, 1932, deals with all matters concerning the improvement of hotel accommodation in the Colony, and the encouragement of tourist traffic. Its Committee is composed of six hotel-keepers elected yearly and of the Secretary, Trade Development Board, as chairman *ex officio*.

VIII.—Communications.

1. At the end of 1931 there were 878 miles of Government roads with a minimum width of 16 feet, of which 240 miles had been reconstructed with an asphalte running surface 9 feet wide, suitable for motor traffic; and 2,195 miles of village roads many of which are motorable in summer. There are adequate private motor-car passenger and goods services, some of them under contract with the Post Office for the delivery of mails, between the principal towns and villages. A Government motor road service between Nicosia, Karavostassi, and Morphou has replaced scheduled railway services from Nicosia to Kalokhorio.

2. The Government Railway from Famagusta to Kalokhorio is a single track narrow-gauge system of 71 miles. Short branches operated by the Cyprus Mines Corporation connect it with the pyrites mines, and there is another narrow-gauge line between the mine and Xero, the pyrites port on Morphou Bay. The main line is now operated only to Nicosia (37 miles), and, while the line remains *in situ* from Nicosia to Kalokhorio, schedule train services have been replaced by road motor services.

3. There is no inland water transport nor facilities for it.

4. A regular weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service between Cyprus and Egypt is maintained by the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company under Government subsidy. There are also regular weekly or fortnightly passenger and cargo services between Cyprus and neighbouring countries by the Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company, the Messageries Maritimes and other companies, between Cyprus and the United Kingdom indirectly at fortnightly or longer intervals by cargo ships of the Prince, Moss, and Ellerman Lines, and occasional calls by ships of the American Export Line from New York with passengers and cargo.

The lack of regular and direct cargo services hampers the export trade, particularly in perishable commodities, from Cyprus to the United Kingdom.

* Excluding some small undertakings.

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In 1932, 803 sailing vessels (188 British (Cypriot) and 615 foreign) of a total net tonnage of 36,148 and 667 steamships (267 British and 400 foreign) of a total net tonnage of 1,190,286 entered the various ports.

There is only one harbour, at Famagusta, capable of accommodating ocean-going vessels of large size. This harbour is being reconstructed and enlarged so as to receive ships of 9,000 tons. On its completion there will be a quay length of over 1,700 feet with a depth alongside of 24 feet. There is no rise or fall of tide over two feet at any point of the coast.

At Larnaca and Limassol there are open roadsteads, and small iron jetties for coastal craft, and at Kyrenia and Paphos there are small harbours capable of sheltering vessels drawing not more than 7½ feet and 6 feet respectively.

A regular air service has not yet been established and there are no aerodromes or seaplane bases. Four aircraft arrived and departed from the Colony in 1931, and there was for part of 1932 a series of regular calls by aircraft of Imperial Airways on their journeys between the United Kingdom and India.

IX.—Tariff.

There are specific Customs import duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties varying from 15 to 30 per cent. on certain other goods. On goods not specified, nor exempted from duty nor prohibited to be imported there is an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. Preferential rates of duty are accorded to all goods of Empire origin or manufacture. The margins of preference vary, but generally amount to one-sixth of the full rate; on some items it is one-third; and on others higher, e.g., aircraft three-quarters, motor cars two-thirds, soap thirteen-twentieths, still wines two-fifths.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Trade Commissioner for Cyprus in London is charged with the duties of encouraging the export trade of the Colony with the United Kingdom and elsewhere, of advising on matters referred to him by the Colonial Office and the local Government, and of advising intending visitors to or settlers in the Colony.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce is represented on the Council of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire by a Cypriot merchant established in London.

The Secretary of the Trade Development Board is the Imperial Correspondent in Cyprus of the Board of Trade. In this capacity he deals with questions affecting the import trade of the Colony from Empire countries, and his other activities include the encouragement of the export trade and of the tourist traffic. The expenses of the Board are met from Government funds, but seven of the eleven members are private persons resident in the Colony.

GIBRALTAR.

I.—Situation, etc.

Gibraltar consists of a long mountain block (the "Rock") rising to a height of 1,396 feet, 3 miles long, and ¾ mile broad, joined by a low sandy isthmus to the mainland of Spain, near the southern extremity of which, in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21′ 13″ West, it lies. The total area is only 1⅞ square miles. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are inaccessible cliffs and the town is built on the western and southern sides, facing the Bay.

The climate is of the usual Mediterranean type, mild during most of the year but hot in the summer, with a rainy season from September to May.

II.—Population.

The estimated civil population at the end of 1932 was 16,609, including 15,143 permanent residents. In addition some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects come into the Colony daily from the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency, Banking, etc.

The Gibraltar currency consists of a series of Government notes in the denominations of £5, £1, and 10s., based on sterling, with British subsidiary coinage. The local note circulation is at present £100,000. British currency notes are also legal tender and Spanish currency, although not legal tender, circulates freely.

Banks established in the Colony are:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas).
Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie.
A. L. Galliano.
Rugeroni Bros. and Company.
Thos. Mosley and Company.

B.—Public Finance.

1. There is no public debt.

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2.—(*a*) *Analysis of Revenue* (on the basis of Estimates for 1933.)

Self-Balancing Department.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office	20,500	13,410

Net surplus £7,090.

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs	71,200	49·0
2. Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues	11,300	7·6
3. Licences, Excise, and other Revenue	6,800	4·7
4. Fees of Court, etc.	16,500	11·4
5. Rent of Government Property	16,000	11·1
6. Interest	16,800	11·5
7. Surplus on Self-balancing Dept.	7,090	4·7
	£145,690	100

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (on the basis of Estimates for 1933.)

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Administration	74,688	51·3
2. Economic Development	12,499	8·6
3. Social Services	42,533	29·2
4. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	15,988	10·9
	£145,708	100

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*—The Colony's Reserve Fund amounts to £100,000 and, in addition, there was a surplus of assets over liabilities of £174,694 at 31st December, 1932.

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*—The Colony has received no grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid of any kind.

IV.—Trade.

No statistics of imports and exports are kept, as Gibraltar is a free port except for duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco, but it may be taken that there are no important exports of local produce of any kind.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

Agriculture.

There is no agricultural, forest, or mineral production. A small amount of fishing is done, entirely for local consumption. The estimated value of the fish caught during the year 1932 was £2,470. There are 37 local licensed fishing boats, employing some 55 fishermen.

B.

Food Supply.

In view of the lack of any land suitable for agriculture, the Colony is almost wholly dependent on importations for all kinds of food-stuffs and must necessarily be so.

VI.—Industry.

The only industrial establishments are:—

(i) shipbuilding and repairing yards, and foundries. Apart from the Naval Dockyard, these are small and can only undertake minor repairs. About 85 men are employed in them;

(ii) a few small tobacco factories.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The principal economic occupation of Gibraltar is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping. There is also a considerable transhipment trade in goods for Spain and Morocco and some re-export trade with the same countries.

A fair number of tourists visit Gibraltar for more or less lengthy periods in addition to the large numbers of passengers who land for a few hours.

Another source of income is the expenditure in connexion with the naval establishment and garrison.

No estimate of the amount of these various sources of income (which together make up the whole economic resources of the Colony) is available.

VIII.—Communications.

Some 5¼ miles of roads in the city and 8½ miles in the country districts supply adequate internal communications.

External communications are predominantly by sea. There are frequent services with all important world ports, e.g., by the Peninsular and Oriental Services from London to India, the Far East and Australia and by numerous other lines. Mails to the United Kingdom and the Continent are forwarded by steamer to Algeciras (the service with which receives a Government subsidy of £500) and thence overland. There is also road communication with the mainland of Spain.

IX.—Tariff.

As already indicated, Customs duties are not charged except on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and motor spirit, on which specific duties are charged, with lower duties (no duty in the case of motor spirit) for British Empire produce.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no Colonial trade representatives in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

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MALTA.

I.—Situation, Area, etc.

The Colony of Malta consists of the two main islands of Malta and Gozo, the small island of Comino and a few very small islands lying immediately off the coasts of the larger islands.

The islands are situated in the Mediterranean, in latitude 14° E. and longitude 35° and 36° N. between Sicily and the North African coast.

The total area of the Colony is 121·844 square miles (about 77,980 acres) of which 94·870 square miles is the area of Malta, 25·899 square miles the area of Gozo, and 1·075 square miles the area of Comino. The islands contain a high proportion of rocky, uncultivable waste land. Although every available part of the islands is cultivated, the area under cultivation in 1931-32 hardly exceeded 42,000 acres. The land is all divided into small-holdings, the number in 1932 being 236 below 10 acres, 10,864 between 11 and 50 acres, and no larger holdings.

The climate is on the whole pleasant and equable and particularly agreeable during the winter. The summer months are normally almost entirely rainless, particularly during the scirocco. The highest monthly maximum in 1932 at the Meteorological Station at Valletta, the capital of the Colony, was 91·8° F. (in August) and the lowest monthly maximum was 62·1° F. (in January). The lowest monthly minimum was 43·1° (in February) and the highest monthly minimum 70° (in August). The total rainfall at Valletta in 1932 was 20·48 inches; the month of July was entirely rainless, and less than ·05 inches fell in the months of May, June, and August. The mean rainfall as measured at a number of places throughout the islands in 1932 was 23·12 inches for Malta and 25·8 inches for Gozo.

II.—Population, etc.

The islands are very densely populated and the continued increase in the population is giving grounds for serious concern. The last census was held on 26th April, 1931. At that date the population of the whole Colony was 241,621, representing a density of 2,016 persons per square mile; the population of Malta itself was 217,784, representing a density of 2,327 per square mile and that of Gozo was 23,837, representing a density of 918 per square mile. By the 31st of December, 1932, it was estimated that the figures had increased to the following:—

	Total population.	*Density per square mile.*
Malta	223,451	2,355
Gozo	24,611	913
Total	248,062	2,036

In the year 1932, in spite of an infant-mortality of a little over 250 *per mille*, births exceeded deaths by 2,837. The figures of density are all the more alarming when it is remembered that so great a proportion of the islands is uncultivable. If the density per cultivable square mile be calculated, it appears that the density is something like 4,414 per square mile in Malta and 1,641 per square mile in Gozo.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that until recent years when increasing barriers have been placed in the way of immigration in all countries, emigration on a large scale was regarded as an economic necessity to Malta. Emigration has now, however, dropped to negligible dimensions and there has been a substantial reflux of returning emigrants. In 1932 only 1,587 emigrants left the islands and 1,187 returned, the net efflux being no more than 400, little more than one-six hundredth of the population.

The principal domiciled Maltese communities overseas, the results of emigration in previous years, are in North Africa, but small Maltese communities are also found in other parts of the world.

About a quarter of the population is accommodated in the towns of Valletta, Floriana, Vittoriosa, Senglea, and Cospicua, which are grouped round the two great harbours, the Grand Harbour and Marsa Muscetto, and another third of the population lives in neighbouring villages which constitute the suburban area. The principal source of employment for these people is the Naval Dockyard, and the harbours, and numbers are engaged in trade and the small industries referred to in Section VI below, but considerable difficulty is experienced in finding occupation for the unskilled labourers who constitute the majority of the working population.

The remainder of the population, are occupied in agriculture, which constitutes the principal industry of both the islands.

The following is a brief summary of the occupations of the population as declared at the 1931 census:—

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
I. Professional—			
Local Government officials	1,545	15	1,560
Army and Navy	2,283	—	2,283
Roman Catholic Secular Clergy	643	—	643
Monastic Orders	506	—	506
Nuns and Sisters	—	940	940
Other professional	3,092	1,245	4,337
	8,069	2,200	10,269
II. Personal or domestic—			
Domestic servants	1,550	4,741	6,291
Other	1,604	1,288	2,892
	3,154	6,029	9,183

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	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
III. Commercial—			
Merchants, dealers, and agents	9,251	1,912	11,163
Persons connected with commerce ...	2,887	619	3,506
Conveyance of persons and goods	7,837	27	7,864
	19,975	2,558	22,533
IV. Agricultural—			
Fields and pastures	10,987	2,456	13,443
Gardens	181	1	182
Animal tending	51	3	54
	11,219	2,460	13,679
V. Industrial—			
Wood and furniture	4,030	8	4,038
Metal workers	3,448	7	3,455
Stone and lime workers	3,419	17	3,436
Food, drink, and tobacco	3,094	400	3,494
Other	11,938	4,823	16,761
	25,929	5,255	31,184
VI. Unoccupied and unproductive—			
Private means	528	330	858
Pensioners	1,265	88	1,353
Scholars and children	24,200	22,062	46,262
Other	8,900	69,282	78,182
	34,893	91,762	126,655

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The currency in circulation consists of British coins and Bank of England notes. There is no local issue of currency notes.

It was estimated at the end of 1932 that £35,000 of silver and bronze coins and £650,000 of Bank of England notes were in circulation.

2. There are three local banks, the Bank of Malta, the Anglo-Maltese Bank (which maintains a branch in Gozo, the only bank in that island), and Scicluna's Bank (a private bank).

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), the Banco di Roma, and the Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie all maintain branches in Valletta.

3. There is a Government Savings Bank with a branch in Gozo.

	Number of Depositors on 31st March, 1932.	*Amount standing to credit of Depositors on 31st March, 1932.*
Malta	10,794	1,040,024
Gozo	582	62,488
	11,376	1,102,512

The Government does not carry on any other form of banking business.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

By a Proclamation on the 8th March, 1805, an import duty on wines, etc., was re-established for the purpose of paying interest on private capitals invested in the fund known as the " Massa Frumentaria " which in 1798 was appropriated by the French Government then in occupation of the Maltese Islands. The original amount of the debt, according to a revision of claims made in 1819, was £102,534, and the amount outstanding on the 31st March, 1932, was £79,081.

There is no other public debt.

2. *Revenue.*

Analysis of Revenue for the year 1931-32.

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
Post Office	34,013	37,236
Telephone Service		497
Water Service	46,021	82,751
Electricity Supply	96,059	
Net surplus ... £55,609.	176,093	120,484

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage of whole.*
1. Customs	501,429	58·9
2. Licences, Stamp and other duties, Court fines, etc. ...	92,096	10·8
3. Rents	53,366	6·3
4. Lotto receipts	41,445	4·9
5. Fees of office and re-imbursements	41,129	4·8
6. Miscellaneous, interest and other receipts	65,755	7·7
7. Surplus on self-balancing Departments	55,609	6·6
	850,829	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure	120,484	
Total Revenue	971,313	

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3. *Expenditure*, 1931-32.

	£	*Percentage of whole.*
1. Debt Charges	3,860	0·46
2. Administration	321,109	37·92
3. Economic Development	127,215	15·02
4. Social Services	329,770	38·95
5. Non effective (i.e., pensions)	64,751	7·65
	846,705	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments	120,484	
Total Expenditure	£967,189	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Colony has no reserve fund and its only liquid asset is the Consolidated Revenue Fund which, on the 31st March, 1932, stood at £147,537.

5. *Grants-in-aid, &c.*

The Colony has received no grants or loans from the United Kingdom Exchequer since 1920-21.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total (excluding Ships' Stores).*
	£	£	£	£
1913	72,021	28,186	376,439	476,646
1929	17,398	8,186	286,894	312,478
1930	14,461	14,086	266,966	295,513
1931	24,099	14,174	312,504	350,777
1932	57,822	9,971	211,314	279,107

The value of exports for Ships' Stores for the years in question was as follows:—

	£		£
1913	677,717	1931	148,278
1929	273,392	1932	110,569
1930	187,419		

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	18,677	1,685	127	—	20,489
Ceylon	5,539	554	—	—	6,093
British India	1,392	—	30	—	1,422
Other British countries	1,608	120	419	—	2,147
Total Empire	27,216	2,359	576	—	30,151
Netherlands	75,740	918	—	—	76,658
Italy	5,768	14,896	2,013	—	22,677
Tunis	8,786	549	322	17	9,674
Germany	6,361	2,174	—	—	8,535
Greece	15	8,178	—	—	8,193
Other foreign countries	10,784	6,687	999	—	18,470
Total foreign countries ...	107,454	33,402	3,334	17	144,207
H.M. Ships' Stores	7,455	—	—	—	7,455
Other Ships' Stores	417	—	20	—	437
GRAND TOTAL	142,542	35,761	3,930	17	182,250

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of Destination with value in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Potatoes	208,500 cwt.	105,054	Netherlands (68), United Kingdom (14), Germany (6), Ceylon (5), Belgium (4), Italy (3), Tunis (3).
Onions	68,294 cwt.	14,455	Netherlands (8), United Kingdom (3), Italy (2).
Beer	105,753 gal.	10,161	Tunis (5), British India (1), H. M. Ships' Stores (1).
Cigarettes	25,902 lb.	8,696	H.M. Ships' Stores (6).
Class II.			
Hides and Skins	8,030 cwt.	13,278	Italy (6), Greece (4), France (2).
Cumin Seed	6,639 cwt.	7,797	Germany (2), France (1), Netherlands (1), Chile (1), Argentine (1), Egypt (1).
Old Metal	45,496 cwt.	4,320	Italy (4).
Stone, blocks	8,204 tons	3,468	Greece (3).
Tallow	2,716 cwt.	3,369	Italy (all).
Class III.			
Coke	1,671 tons	2,023	Italy (2).

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IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	1,199,404	64,183	1,324,906	2,588,493
1929	1,153,200	311,083	2,560,781	4,041,926*
1930	992,658	281,737	2,542,236	3,836,260*
1931	921,686	243,636	2,532,091	3,714,530*
1932	950,864	228,441	2,123,413	3,319,207*

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	353,703	82,397	504,116	338	940,554
Australia	138,299	282	585	—	139,166
Canada	56,050	—	2,766	—	58,816
Rest of Empire	25,239	25	4,024	1,171	30,459
Total Empire	573,291	82,704	511,491	1,509	1,168,995
Italy	247,729	37,853	185,124	9,509	480,215
Roumania	81,810	235,678	17,108	187	334,783
Germany	33,590	32,552	110,926	12	177,080
United States of America... ...	99,719	1,407	29,231	—	130,357
Netherlands	95,425	2,013	17,188	—	114,626
Tunis	58,719	3,776	38,893	4,600	105,988
France	41,453	833	46,264	8,138	96,688
Turkey	79,485	—	19	9,861	89,365
Belgium	24,520	610	54,776	75	79,981
Greece	62,390	7	6	3	62,406
Syria	40,146	—	278	9,867	50,291
Dutch Possessions	504	1,374	48,321	—	50,199
Egypt	23,802	22,624	2,598	158	49,182
Japan	4,855	56	43,763	—	48,674
Other foreign countries	162,493	17,455	71,185	1,739	252,872
Total foreign countries ...	1,056,640	356,238	665,680	44,149	2,122,707
Army and Navy Departments and other minor items	2,717	1,011	12,697	64	16,489
GRAND TOTAL	1,632,648	439,953	1,189,868	45,722	3,308,191

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of origin and value in £'000*
Class I.		£	
Wheat	29,694 tons	195,634	Australia (81), United States of America (46), Canada (40), Roumania (12), Yugoslavia (8), Russia (7).
Flour and Semola	216,308 cwt.	119,920	Australia (49), France (18), United States of America (17), Italy (8), United Kingdom (7), Tunis (6), Canada (5), Denmark (3), Russia (3).
Beans	294,574 cwt.	119,128	Italy (99), Tunis (10), Turkey (6).
Bullocks	76,040 cwt. 12,754	104,412	Turkey (49), Yugoslavia (17), Tunis (15), Hungary (14), Italy (3), Bulgaria (2).
Wines	1,539,117 Imp. gal.	85,530	Greece (45), Spain (22), United Kingdom (8), Italy (4), France (2).
Milk (all kinds)	—	65,363	Netherlands (26), United Kingdom (12), Norway (7), Switzerland (5), Canada (3), Austria (3), Belgium (3), Denmark (2), Australia (1).
Butter and Butter substitutes	19,568 cwt.	64,642	United Kingdom (39), Netherlands (24), New Zealand (1).
Sugar	147,547 cwt.	59,377	United Kingdom (27), Germany (23), Czechoslovakia (6), Italy (1).
Indian Corn	243,638 cwt.	53,540	Roumania (53).
Fish	—	53,113	United Kingdom (18), Italy (17), Japan (5), Newfoundland (3), Morocco (3), Spain (3).
Cheese	12,609 cwt.	50,019	Italy (33), United Kingdom (13), France (1).
Meat (fresh, frozen, or preserved).	17,759 cwt.	49,705	United Kingdom (23), Argentine Republic (9), Australia (6), Denmark (4), Italy (4), Netherlands (2).
Spirits	78,012 Imp. gal.	48,827	United Kingdom (34), France (7), Netherlands (3), Italy (1), Germany (1), Greece (1).
Cotton and other seed oils (edible).	405,509 Imp. gal.	48,432	United Kingdom (33), Netherlands (14).
Fruit (fresh, dried, or preserved).	—	44,249	Italy (22), United Kingdom (9), France (3), Greece (2), 'Iraq (2), Turkey (2), Egypt (1), Canary Islands (1).
Lard and Lard substitutes ...	19,422 cwt.	41,084	United States of America (20), Netherlands (7), Canada (5), United Kingdom (4), Belgium (4).

* Includes small amounts on account of Army and Navy Departments' imports, baggage, etc.

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932—continued

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin and value in £'000.*
Class II.			
Petrol Spirits	2,578,714 Imp. gal.	166,193	Roumania (123), Egypt (23), United Kingdom (18), Tunis (2).
Petroleum	4,967,215 Imp. gal.	116,923	Roumania (111), Italy (5).
Coal	71,078 tons	82,966	United Kingdom (52), Germany (30).
Patent Fuel Oil	17,545 tons	65,429	Dutch West Indies (48), Roumania (17).
Wood and timber	—	45,188	Italy (21), Yugoslavia (11), United Kingdom (7), Austria (2).
Class III.			
Metals and manufactures thereof	—	140,085	United Kingdom (61), Germany (26), Belgium (23), Italy (14), Sweden (3), United States of America (3), Austria (2), France (1), Netherlands (1).
Cotton piece-goods manufactures.	—	131,780	United Kingdom (74), Italy (39), Japan (11), Germany (2), Belgium (1), Egypt (1), France (1).
Apparel and slops	—	66,665	United Kingdom (45), Italy (8), Japan (3), France (3), Germany (2), United States of America (1).
Silk piece-goods and manufactures.	—	59,434	United Kingdom (16), Italy (14), Japan (11), Switzerland (8), France (6), Germany (1), Hong Kong (1).
Motor vehicles and accessories, etc.	—	58,746	United Kingdom (29), United States of America (15), Italy (8), Canada (3), France (1).
Woollen piece - goods and manufactures.	—	50,431	United Kingdom (36), Germany (6), Italy (4), Netherlands (2), Japan (1).
Soap	—	46,677	Tunis (35), United Kingdom (7), Algiers (1), Netherlands (1).
Boots and Shoes	—	41,326	United Kingdom (22), Czechoslovakia (6), Japan (6), Italy (4), Germany (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—Agriculture.

All land suitable for farming is closely cultivated.

The crops produced are designed primarily for local consumption, the areas under different crops and the total amount of crops harvested in the "agricultural year" June, 1931-May, 1932, being as follows:—

	Areas under cultivation in acres.	*Crop reaped.*
Forage	12,346	880,266 loads.
Wheat	9,524	37,613 qr.
Potatoes	4,530	15,723 tons
Barley	4,015	21,170 qr.
Meslin (Mischiato)	2,618	13,027 qr.
Vines and other fruits	2,846	169,746 cwt.
Cumin seed	1,224	5,494 cwt.
Vegetables	2,231	158,108 cwt.
Beans and peas	1,058	3,961 qr.
Onions	1,219	8,685 tons
Cotton	334	80,779 lb.
Maize	381	1,496 qr.
Citrus	188	69,765 dozen.
	42,514	

The total area under cultivation, however, was somewhat less than this, as the maize was grown chiefly as a second crop after potato or forage. The production for the year was somewhat under the average. The only products important for the export trade are potatoes and cumin seed, more than half the total production of which is exported, and onions of which only a relatively small proportion is exported.

The whole of the meslin and about half the cotton is grown in Gozo, but otherwise the cultivation is distributed fairly evenly over the two islands.

The yield of wheat, about 29½ quarters per acre, is much above the average of other Mediterranean countries.

The total quantity of grapes available for the press was estimated at about 95,000 cwt. with an estimated yield of 722,000 gallons of wine, the whole of which was consumed locally.

2. Forests.

There are no commercially important forests or woodlands in Malta.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The animal population of the islands is comparatively large, the estimated number in 1932 being:—

Horses	3,214	Sheep	20,005
Asses	4,229	Goats	28,856
Mules	3,044	Pigs	4,339
Horned cattle	3,784		

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The staple food-stuff of the local population is bread, but meat is consumed to some extent particularly by the military garrison and the crews of His Majesty's ships, and, in addition to the products of the local herds, considerable numbers of live animals are imported for food (12,754 bullocks and other similar animals and 3,466 sheep and swine in 1932).

4. Minerals.

Almost the whole of the islands have been geologically surveyed, but the only known mineral of economic value is limestone, which is quarried on an extensive scale.

In 1932 over twelve million cubic feet of globigerina limestone, valued at £203,334 and just under one million cubic feet of coralline limestone valued at £22,458 were extracted. Almost the whole of this is utilized locally, but small quantities are exported to neighbouring Mediterranean countries.

There is a small production of lime (544,000 bushels valued at £8,500 in 1932) and common salt (33,600 bushels in 1932), the whole for local consumption.

5. Fisheries.

The fishing industry in Malta is fairly considerable. In 1932, 781 boats were registered as engaged in fishing and the landed value of the catch was estimated at about £34,000, about 60 different varieties of fish being included in the returns. About 3,500 persons were engaged in fishing, but more than half of these also had other vocations. The number of persons who lived exclusively by fishing was shown as 1,319 in the 1931 census. The industry is almost entirely dependent on inshore fishing and has suffered considerably of recent years owing to improvident methods resulting in excessive destruction of immature fish. Steps have been taken to rectify this, and the foundations have been laid of a deep-sea fishing industry using motor power and larger craft and exploiting distant fishing grounds.

B.

Food Supply.

The principal food-stuff of the local population is bread, but the local production of wheat is not, and cannot be, adequate to meet local requirements, and it is estimated that over three-quarters of the total requirements of wheat have to be imported. Considerable stocks are maintained in the public granaries.

Very large quantities of food-stuffs are imported, the average value during recent years being somewhat over £1,500,000 annually. Not all these are consumed by the local population, much of these supplies being no doubt consumed by the military garrison and the crews of His Majesty's ships, but even after allowing for this, the islands are, and must continue to be, far from self-supporting.

VI.—Industry.

There are a number of small local industries in the islands. The only manufactured goods produced for export in substantial quantities are cigarettes, made from imported tobacco. Small quantities of cigarettes manufactured in Malta are sent to a number of countries, but the great bulk of the exports go to His Majesty's ships. There are a number of small industrial establishments catering for the home market, as shown in the list below, but in some cases, particularly in that of wine, the persons engaged in the industry have other vocations as well.

Industry.	*Number of establishments or factories.*	*Number of persons employed.*
Natural wine	343	—
Cigarettes	77	465
Furniture and cabinet making	142	541
Distilling orange-flower water	59	—
Goldsmiths and silversmiths	47	83
Confectioneries	46	217
Printing	30	204
Mineral-water Manufacture	27	169
Laundries, etc.	26	155
Boat-builders (including lighters)	16	114
Flour-mills	15	139
Breweries	3	211

and about a hundred other small establishments of various kinds giving employment for about 850 persons.

The principal single source of industrial employment is of course His Majesty's Dockyard which normally employs about 6,850 Maltese.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt Trade.—The visible entrepôt trade of Malta is not very large. The total value of ordinary re-exports in 1932 was £104,749 of which £37,333 went to the United Kingdom, £27,674 to Italy, and £26,296 to Egypt. In addition £24,808 of His Majesty's ships' stores were re-exported, £4,898 of other ships' stores, £72,672 of merchant ships' bunkers, and £299 of seaplane stores. Valletta is, however, one of the major ports of the Mediterranean, and the earnings of the port are no doubt an important item in the invisible exports which go to meet the very heavy adverse balance of the visible trade.

Tourist Traffic.—Malta enjoys a flourishing winter season and the receipts from the winter visitors are, no doubt, an important item. A Tourist Bureau has been established by the Government to encourage the development of the traffic.

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Other considerable items of income are the personal expenditure of the military garrison, the crews of His Majesty's ships and their families, and the family remittances of Maltese communities abroad which no doubt reach a considerable amount.

VIII.—Communications.

There is an excellent system of roads throughout the islands. In Malta there are 221 miles of 1st class roads suitable for motor traffic, and 104 miles of 2nd class roads suitable for horse traffic, but not normally for motor traffic. In Gozo there are 68 miles of 1st class and 15 miles of 2nd class roads. A large fleet of motor buses owned by private firms provides services between Valletta and the principal other towns and villages. The total number of buses licensed in 1932 was 544 and in addition there were 307 touring cars used for hire, as well as 249 commercial vans, 1,468 privately-owned touring cars, and 303 privately-owned motor cycles, apart from the motor vehicles owned by the Civil Government and the Service Departments. The figures for Gozo were 22 motor buses, 29 touring cars for hire, 15 other touring cars, and 4 commercial vans.

The metre gauge railway which formerly ran from Valletta to the centre of the island was closed in March, 1931, having been operated at a loss for some time.

Communication between Malta and Gozo is maintained by various small craft.

The Cassar Company, Limited, maintain a service of steamers which carries the mails between Malta and Syracuse six times weekly. There are frequent passenger and cargo services to the United Kingdom and all Mediterranean ports, as well as to the ports reached via the Suez Canal and occasional direct services to New York and other more distant ports. Not less than 40 British and foreign Steamship Companies use the ports of Malta in most cases for regular services.

In the year 1932 21 British and 625 foreign sailing vessels of a total tonnage of 2,948 and 21,364 tons respectively, and 729 British and 949 foreign steam vessels of a total tonnage of 1,916,485 and 1,766,504 tons respectively entered at Valletta.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on imports in accordance with the following general scheme:—

(i) An extensive list of goods are exempted from duty, including many food-stuffs and manufactured articles.

(ii) Goods listed in another schedule are subject to various specific duties. These include alcoholic liquors, tobacco, mineral oils, and some food-stuffs, e.g. wheat, meat, sugar, and salt.

(iii) A few manufactured articles are subject to special *ad valorem* rates varying from 12½ per cent. to 20 per cent.

(iv) All other goods are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent.

No Imperial Preferences are granted at present.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Malta Government maintains an Agency in London which concerns itself with commercial matters.

PALESTINE (MANDATED TERRITORY).

I.—Situation, Climate, etc.

Palestine lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between latitude 30° and 33° N. and longitude 34° 30′ and 35° 30′ E., and is bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, Syria on the north, Trans-Jordan on the east, and the Egyptian Frontier District of Sinai on the south. The average length (north to south) is 160 miles, the average width less than 70 miles, and the total area about 10,100 square miles (about the size of Wales).

The country may be divided into three main geographical areas. The coastal strip, tapering from a width of 20 miles in the south to practically nil at Mount Carmel in the north, is fertile sand and sandy loam. North of Carmel it widens again and is marshy and malarial. The second strip is made up of two highland areas, Galilee in the north and the mountains of Samaria and Judea further south separated by the Plain of Esdraelon. The highlands are generally desolate and stony but there are stretches of fertile land. Esdraelon is proverbially fertile. The third strip is the Jordan valley, a depression varying from 600 feet to 1,300 feet below sea-level at the Dead Sea.

The principal towns are the capital, Jerusalem, in the hills of Judea (approximate population 95,000), the ports of Haifa (approximately 60,000), and Jaffa (approximately 55,000) and Tel-Aviv, an entirely Jewish township contiguous to Jaffa (approximately 58,000).

The climate is of Mediterranean type, i.e., warm and dry in the summer and mild in the winter with periodical heavy rain and cold winds, but there are distinct variations between the three main natural areas of the country. The coastal strip is equable; the highland strip shows a greater seasonal and daily range of temperature, and the Jordan valley is hotter both in winter and summer, when the heat becomes oppressive, the mean daily maximum in summer being 75° F. The mean annual rainfall which is concentrated mainly in the months of December, January, and February, is about 18 inches and a great deal depends on this mean quantity being maintained. The average annual rainfall ranges from 30 inches in the north (Safad) to about 8 inches in the south (Beersheba).

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II.—Population.

The estimated settled population on the 30th September, 1933, was 1,034,331, compared with the 1931 census figure of 969,268 (exclusive of nomadic Beduin, estimated at 66,553). This figure was made up as follows:—

Moslems	723,427
Jews	209,207
Christians	91,165
Others	10,532
	1,034,331

In 1931, 41 per cent. of the settled population lived in urban areas and 59 per cent. in villages. The number of persons returned as principal earners was 280,398 and the greater part of those who pursued occupations were in the following main classes:—

Agriculture and pasture ...	133,799	Transport	16,142
Industry	44,364	Trade	26,495

Immigration and Emigration.

Owing to its peculiar political position immigration is of great importance in the economic life of Palestine. Since its designation as the centre for a Jewish National Home there has been a continual immigration of Jews and much of the recent economic development has been the result of that immigration and the capital brought in by immigrants or to assist their establishment. In 1931, of 174,610 Jews in Palestine, 101,415, or 58 per cent. had been born elsewhere and a considerable proportion of the remainder were the children of immigrants.

In 1932 the total number of immigrants was 6,730 of whom 5,824 were Jews, 805 Christians, and 101 Moslems. In addition 4,559 (including 3,730 Jews) who had entered Palestine as travellers or without permission either during the year or earlier were registered as immigrants. Of the total number of registered immigrants 4,228 (4,215 Jews) came from Eastern Europe and 3,833 (3,030 Jews) from oriental lands. The remainder came mainly from Central Europe, the United States of America, and the British Empire.

Of the 9,553 Jewish immigrants registered in the year 1932, 2,271 with 1,437 dependants came in as working men and women, and 727 with 687 dependants as "capitalists", that is on the basis of a minimum capital of £1,000 each. 3,885 were men, 3,678 women, 1,066 boys, and 924 girls. 4,955 were between the ages of 18 and 35 years, 2,156 below the age of 18 years and 1,563 above that of 45 years. 432 (428 Jews) described themselves as agriculturists, 1,263 (1,163 Jews) as members of skilled trades, 321 (246 Jews) as members of professions, and 655 (619 Jews) as engaged in manufacture or commerce.

During the first nine months of the year 1933, 18,897 immigrants (17,921 Jews) settled in Palestine. In addition 2,744 others (2,383 Jews) who had entered as travellers or without permission, either during the year or earlier, were registered as immigrants. The number of immigrants arriving showed an almost uninterrupted monthly increase from 1,330 in January to 3,992 in September. Of the total number of registered immigrants 11,055 (11,044 Jews) were nationals of Eastern Europe, 3,503 (3,383 Jews) of Central Europe, and 2,654 (2,128 Jews) of oriental lands. 1,281 immigrants (1,189 Jews) were stateless and of undefined nationality. The remainder were for the most part either citizens of the United States of America or subjects of one of the Balkan States.

Of the 20,304 Jewish immigrants registered in the nine months, 7,790 (5,690 men and 2,100 women) with 4,955 dependants came as working men and women and 2,019 with 1,995 dependants as "capitalists", 8,580 were men, 7,738 women, 2,043 boys, and 1,943 girls. 11,879 were between the ages of 18 and 35 years, 4,334 below the age of 18 years and 2,155 above that of 45 years. 1,231 Jews described themselves as agriculturists, 3,242 as members of skilled trades, 902 members of professions, and 1,238 as engaged in manufacture or commerce.

The volume of immigration is controlled by the Government and is dependent on the economic absorptive capacity of the country. Immigrants possessing certain property or other qualifications are admitted without restriction. Others are admitted in accordance with Labour Immigration Schedules decided half-yearly by the High Commissioner and based on an exhaustive examination of the economic situation. The Schedule for the six months ended 30th September, 1932, provided for 2,000 immigrants apart from dependants and the Schedule for the period ended 31st March, 1933, for 4,500 apart from dependants. The Schedule for the period ending the 30th September, 1933, provided for 5,500 immigrants apart from dependants and that for the half-year ending 31st March, 1934, for a similar number.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The Palestine pound, divided into 1,000 mils, is the unit of currency and is maintained at par with sterling by the Palestine Currency Board. The Board issues notes of £P.100, £P.50, £P.10, £P.5, £P.1, and 500 mils which are legal tender for the amounts expressed therein and subsidiary silver, nickel-bronze, and bronze coins of 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 mils. The silver coins of 100 and 50 mils are legal tender for the payment of any amount not exceeding £P.2; nickel-bronze coins of 20 and 10 mils for the payment of any amount not exceeding 200 mils; and the bronze coins of 5, 2, and 1 mils for an amount not exceeding 100 mils.

The Board authorizes the issue of currency in Palestine against repayment in London; and arranges for issue, against currency tendered in Palestine, of drafts or telegraphic transfers payable in sterling in London.

The total amount of currency notes and coin in circulation at the 31st March, 1933, was £P.2,821,664.

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2. There were on the 30th November, 1933, 74 registered Companies authorised to carry on banking business in Palestine of which 9 were foreign banks and 65 banks which have been incorporated locally. The principal banks are as follows:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas)—
Head Office in Palestine: Jerusalem.
Branches: Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Nablus, and Nazareth.
Sub-Office: Acre.

Ottoman Bank, Ltd.—
Head Office in Palestine: Jerusalem.
Branches: Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, and Tiberias.

Banco di Roma—
Head Office in Palestine: Jerusalem.
Branches: Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, and Tiberias.

Anglo-Palestine Bank, Ltd.—
Head Office in Palestine: Tel-Aviv.
Branches: Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Safad, Tiberias, and Petah-Tiqva.
Sub-Office: Rehovoth.

American Express Co.—
Head Office in Palestine: Jerusalem.

Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd.—
Head Office in Palestine: Jerusalem.
Branch: Haifa.

The remaining banks are either confined to localities or to communities and their business is not extensive.

3. There were, on the 30th November, 1933, 535 Co-operative Societies in Palestine which may be classified as under:—

(1) Agricultural Societies	200
(2) Industrial and Professional Societies	108
(3) Building Societies	105
(4) General Credit Societies	100
(5) Miscellaneous	22
	535

The total membership of these Societies is stated to be 94,500 with paid-up share capital of £P.312,000, deposits of £P.1,340,000 and reserve funds of £P.291,000.

The Government has no interest in any existing land or other banks with the exception of the Ottoman Agricultural Bank, which is in process of being wound-up.

The Government, however, issues, in times of agricultural depression, loans to agriculturists for the purchase of seed, agricultural implements, ploughing animals, forage, etc., at varying rates of interest with repayment in one or more annual instalments. The balance of these agricultural loans on the 31st March, 1933, was £P.115,001 of which £P.52,965 was issued in the year 1932-33.

An Agricultural Mortgage Company is now being formed with Government assistance to grant long term loans to agriculturists.

B.—Public Finance.

1.—*Public Debt.*

At the 31st of March, 1933, Palestine had a debt of £4,775,000, being a 4½ per cent. loan issued on the London market and guaranteed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The charges, as provided in the Estimates for 1933-34, were:—

	£
Interest and management (including £124,166 borne on the Railway Estimates) ...	225,111
Sinking fund charges (including £32,294 borne on the Railway Estimates)	58,548
	283,659

The accumulated Sinking Fund at 31st March, 1933, was valued at £150,524.

2.—(a) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1934).*

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £P.	*Expenditure.* £P.	*Balance.* £P.
Posts and Telegraphs	226,300	215,101	+ 11,199
Palestine Railway	320,000	437,715	— 117,715
	546,300	652,816	— 106,516

Net Deficit £P.106,516.

*General Revenue.**	£P.	*Percentage.*
I Customs	1,200,100	48·3
II Excise	277,000	11·1
III House, Land and Property Taxes	300,000	12·1
IV Fees, etc.	289,745	11·7
V Licences, Stamps, and other internal revenue	263,100	10·6
VI Port Dues, Rent, Interest, and Miscellaneous Revenue ...	154,500	6·2
	£P.2,484,445	100·0

* Excluding United Kingdom grant-in-aid for the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.

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(b) *Analysis of Revenue from Import Duties.*

The amounts of duty collected on articles imported in 1932 from various countries were as follows:—

	United Kingdom. £P.	*Rest of Empire.* £P.	*Foreign Countries.* £P.	*Total.* £P.
Food, drinks, and tobacco ...	66,900	22,700	384,700	474,300
Goods mainly unmanufactured	530	1,780	32,290	34,600
Goods mainly manufactured	88,600	3,700	650,500	742,800
Miscellaneous	400	60	2,740	3,200
	£P.156,430	£P. 28,240	£P.1,070,230	£P.1,254,900

3.—*Expenditure.*

Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1934).

	£P.	*Percentage.*
I Deficit on " self-balancing " Departments (See 2(*a*)) ...	106,516	4·3
II Debt Charges	127,199	5·1
III Administration	1,329,447	53·8
IV Economic Development	331,472	13·4
V Social Services	363,519	14·7
VI Defence*	192,965	7·8
VII Pensions	22,000	0·9
	£P.2,473,118	100·0

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the 31st of March, 1933, Palestine had no Reserve Fund, but there was a surplus of assets over liabilities of £P.1,230,296 of which £P.602,296 was estimated by the Treasury to represent " free " surplus after allowing for certain commitments. The assets held against these and other liabilities included investments of £P.928,821 and cash and deposits of £P.877,603.

5.—*Grants-in-aid, etc.*

Palestine has received no grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom Exchequer in recent years other than the contributions towards the cost of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, part of which is borne by His Majesty's Government.

IV.—Trade Statistics.†

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £P.	*Rest of Empire.* £P.	*Foreign Countries.* £P.	*Grand Total.* £P.
1928	565,477	24,078	1,097,798	1,687,353
1929	569,308	24,097	1,371,195	1,964,600
1930	715,023	51,863	1,313,143	2,080,029
1931	728,391	43,454	1,278,045	2,049,890
1932	1,410,007	84,632	2,636,411	4,131,050

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To	*Class I.* £P.	*Class II.* £P.	*Class III.* £P.	*Class IV.* £P.	*Total Merchandise.* £P.
United Kingdom	1,293,035	2,548	46,448	—	1,342,031
Rest of Empire	34,756	749	44,624	—	80,129
Total Empire	1,327,791	3,297	91,072	—	1,422,160
Germany	328,224	2,421	2,078	—	332,723
Syria	108,100	15,284	106,366	153	229,903
Egypt	40,006	6,958	81,405	365	128,734
Roumania	53,711	38	325	—	54,074
France	29,544	1,327	4,462	—	35,333
Other foreign countries	138,288	13,592	26,684	—	178,564
Total foreign countries	697,873	39,620	221,320	518	959,331
GRAND TOTAL	2,025,664	42,917	312,392	518	2,381,491

In addition there were exports of bullion and specie to the value of £P.1,505,952.

	£P.
* Total Expenditure	341,965
Less United Kingdom grant-in-aid	149,000
	£P.192,965

† £P.1=£1 sterling.

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £P.	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £P.'000.*
Class I.			
Fresh Fruit—			
Apricots	294 cwt.	89	
Bananas	1,409 cwt.	1,756	Greece (1).
Citrons	—	3,513	Holland (1).
Grapes	15,009 cwt.	5,108	Egypt (4), Syria (1).
Grapefruit	149,801 boxes	79,564	United Kingdom (63), Germany (7), France (2), Switzerland (1).
Lemons, in bulk	570 cwt.	186	
Lemons, in boxes	14,285 boxes	6,042	United Kingdom (3), Roumania (1).
Oranges, in bulk	998 tons	8,605	Syria (8).
Oranges, in boxes	3,524,599 boxes	1,701,001	United Kingdom (1,207), Germany (314), Roumania (50), Denmark (26), Holland (24), Sweden (13).
Water Melons and Melons	10,979 tons	30,794	Syria (30).
Other kinds	2,377 cwt.	964	
		1,837,622	
Edible oils—			
Sun-flower oil	16,039 cwt.	29,353	Syria (29).
Olive oil	6,562 cwt.	19,639	Syria (3), Roumania (2), India (2), Egypt (2), Union of South Africa (2), Poland (1), United Kingdom (1).
Other kinds	219 cwt.	473	
	22,820 cwt.	49,465	
Wines	302,779 gal.	30,737	Egypt (14), United Kingdom (7), United States of America (3), Syria (2).
Almonds	11,687 cwt.	20,357	Egypt (11), France (5), Syria (4).
Class III.			
Soap (all kinds)	71,668 cwt.	108,101	Egypt (69), Syria (35).
Cement	9,938 tons	22,151	Syria (19), Cyprus (3).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £P.	*Rest of Empire.* £P.	*Foreign Countries.* £P.	*Grand Total.* £P.
1928	782,766	118,803	5,887,198	6,788,767
1929	1,011,405	122,376	6,045,122	7,178,903
1930	1,163,943	119,481	5,705,063	6,988,487
1931	998,505	158,866	4,784,654	5,942,025
1932	1,535,810	217,505	6,171,106	7,924,421

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From	*Class I.* £P.	*Class II.* £P.	*Class III.* £P.	*Class IV.* £P.	*Total Merchandise.* £P.
United Kingdom	107,904	69,828	697,230	647,111	1,522,073
Cyprus	76,709	994	2,940	14,368	95,011
Rest of Empire	65,016	20,322	31,118	5,979	122,435
Total Empire	249,629	91,144	731,288	667,458	1,739,519
Egypt	451,480	95,042	288,123	330,962	1,165,607
Syria	449,333	23,409	295,862	44,614	813,218
Germany	25,716	6,263	646,963	96,132	775,074
United States of America	30,448	5,962	290,428	193,628	520,466
Roumania	30,367	144,673	339,531	4,048	518,619
France	41,611	6,075	176,294	115,908	339,888
Italy	45,943	6,553	234,569	5,331	292,396
Turkey	167,619	9,942	10,576	13,738	201,875
Czechoslovakia	30,536	414	147,600	1,238	179,788
Belgium	21,559	7,430	146,351	4,339	179,679
Japan	739	3	175,445	—	176,187
Other foreign countries	239,642	160,264	427,381	39,317	866,604
Total foreign countries	1,534,993	466,030	3,179,123	849,255	6,029,401
Grand Total	1,784,622	557,174	3,910,411	1,516,713	7,768,920

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £P.155,501.

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of consignment with amounts in* £P.'000.
Class I.		£P.	
Wheat flour (including semolina)	19,737 tons	190,330	Egypt (94), Syria (34), France (15), United States of America (15), Russia (11), Australia (9).
Wheat	21,101 tons	182,656	Syria (148), Turkey (23).
Animals, living, for food—			
Cattle	6,221	70,285	Cyprus (41), Bulgaria (26).
Goats and kids	28,738	19,701	Turkey (16), Syria (3).
Sheep and lambs	64,108	72,528	Turkey (46), Syria (26).
Poultry	179,703	12,262	Syria (12).
Other	13	24	
		174,800	
Rice	12,607 tons	150,797	Egypt (126), Italy (10), India (7), France (5).
Sugar and candy-sugar ...	12,654 tons	132,710	Czechoslovakia (30), Poland (27), United Kingdom (25), Egypt (15), Belgium (12), Russia (9).
Class II.			
Wood and timber, for building...	2,645,838 cubic feet	184,267	Roumania (117), Russia (27), Sweden (13), Turkey (7), Egypt (6), Poland (5).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece-goods, grey	—	54,199	Japan (31), Egypt (21), United Kingdom (1),
„ bleached ...	—	66,649	United Kingdom (41), Italy (8), Japan (7), Egypt (3).
„ dyed	—	227,056	Italy (57), United Kingdom (49), Syria (39), Japan (33), Egypt (26).
„ printed	—	34,545	United Kingdom (13), Italy (4), Japan (4), Syria (3).
Other kinds	—	117,982	Italy (29), United Kingdom (28), India (12), France (8), Japan (8), Syria (5), Germany (5).
		500,431	
Oils—			
Benzine	162,432 tins	31,520	Egypt (30), Syria (1).
Benzine	3,800,721 gal.	151,804	Roumania (149), Egypt (1).
Kerosene	15 tins	2	Egypt (all).
Kerosene	8,244,610 gal.	79,497	Roumania (45), Russia (23), Egypt (11).
Lubricating	—	40,480	Egypt (13), United States of America (9), Belgium (5), United Kingdom (3), Roumania (3).
Other refined mineral ...	—	788	
		304,091	
Apparel	—	235,402	Syria (62), United Kingdom (41), Germany (35), United States of America (19), Japan (17), Czechoslovakia (14), Egypt (14).
Motor cars, tractors, cycles and parts thereof—			
Motor cars	760 vehicles	164,347	United States of America (104), United Kingdom (26), Egypt (19).
Motor cycles	242 vehicles	8,629	United Kingdom (7).
Parts	—	37,645	United States of America (17), United Kingdom (6), Egypt (4), Germany (3).
Tractors and parts	—	23,446	United States of America (19), Egypt (2), Germany (2).
		234,067	
Machinery (all kinds)	—	219,656	Germany (83), United Kingdom (82), United States of America (18).
Silk manufactures	—	218,356	Japan (57), Syria (50), France (24), Italy (22), Egypt (20), Germany (12), United Kingdom (9), Switzerland (4), China (3).
Wood prepared for citrus fruit cases.	1,623,456 cubic feet	176,731	Roumania (131), Yugoslavia (15), Russia (14), Poland (5), Austria (5).
Woollen manufactures	—	175,423	United Kingdom (77), Italy (29), Syria (21), France (20), Germany (8), Poland (5), Czechoslovakia (4), Egypt (3), Belgium (3).
Stoves and fittings, etc. ...	—	135,240	Germany (47), United Kingdom (39), Poland (10), Sweden (9), Czechoslovakia (7), Egypt (4), France (4), Japan (3), Belgium (3).
Paper and cardboard manufactures.	—	126,963	Sweden (37), Austria (20), Germany (17), Czechoslovakia (15), Finland (9), United Kingdom (6), Norway (4), Holland (3), France (3).
Class V.			
Gold coins	—	143,242	Egypt (134), Italy (3), France (3), United Kingdom (1) Turkey (1).

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V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

Agriculture is the principal occupation, and a variety of crops is grown. The principal are as follows:—

Cereals.

These are grown primarily for local consumption. There are some exports, but the exports of wheat and barley are usually exceeded by imports. A large part of the production of sesame is exported either as seed or as oil. Wheat and barley are grown as winter crops and durrah and sesame as summer crops. Production during recent years has been estimated as follows:—

	Metric tons.		
	1930.	1931.	1932.
Wheat	87,339	79,650	51,073
Barley	60,071	41,200	24,300
Durrah	37,058	16,862	15,452
Sesame	2,365	2,024	449

There is, however, some ground for supposing that the actual yields are some 20 per cent. greater than the figures recorded above. The reduction during recent years has been due chiefly to unfavourable climatic conditions.

Fruits.

Oranges are the most important fruit crop and the principal export of Palestine. Reliable statistics of production are not available but the following are figures of exports by seasons (starting 1st November):—

	Boxes.	*Value.* £P.		*Boxes.*	*Value.* £P.
1929–1930 ...	2,861,341	854,546	1931–1932 ...	3,620,889	1,735,831
1930–1931 ...	2,421,005	726,954	1932–1933 ...	4,209,561	1,683,825

The exports of citrus fruit for the season 1933-34 are estimated at 5,500,000 boxes. The area under cultivation at the end of 1932 was approximately 130,000 dunums (33,000 acres): of this area some 60,000 dunums (14,000 acres) were in bearing.

The total area suitable for citrus cultivation is put at 300,000 to 350,000 dunums (69,000 to 80,000 acres) and the potential export of citrus fruit from Palestine in 1950 is estimated by competent authorities as between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 cases.

As a result of the introduction of a Fruit Inspection Service, the packing and grading of citrus fruits have been much improved in recent years. An advertising campaign has been undertaken in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, financed by an export tax.

Grapefruit are of growing importance, but are still of little significance compared to oranges. Exports during the 1932-33 season were valued at £P.128,129.

Other citrus fruits, lemons, and citrons are of little importance.

Olives.—Production varies considerably and in the last three years has been: 1930, 2,993 tons; 1931, 33,906 tons; and 1932, 6,559 tons. The crop is produced mainly for local consumption as fruit or for crushing in the local oil factories. There is some export of edible olive oil (328 tons valued at £19,639 in 1932), but there are normally much larger imports of unrefined oil.

Melons are produced both for the local market and for export, principally to Syria. Exports have been as follows:—

	Metric tons.	£		*Metric tons.*	£
1930	35,616	83,625	1932	10,979	30,794
1931	15,928	47,720			

Grapes.—The greater part of the crop is wine grapes, but there is some production of table grapes, both for the local market and for export to neighbouring countries, principally Egypt. Production in 1932 was estimated at 21,653 metric tons. Seven hundred and sixty-two tons valued at £P.5,108 were exported as fruit in 1932. Exports of wine in 1932 were 1,376,198 litres valued at £P.30,738, an increase of 360,000 litres in volume but only £P.145 in value over the exports for 1931.

Figs are produced almost exclusively for local consumption. Production in 1932 was estimated at 9,895 metric tons.

Almonds are produced both for the local market and for export. Exports have been:—

	Metric tons.	*Value.* £P.		*Metric tons.*	*Value.* £P.
1930	888	27,670	1932	594	20,357
1931	537	20,272			

Other fruits.—Many other varieties are grown. Others exported include bananas, apricots, and carobs. The cultivation of carobs is being specially encouraged by Government.

Legumes.—Lentils, beans, peas, and kersenneh are grown, mainly for local consumption. There are both exports and imports of all these but the net exports are not of great importance. Production in recent years has been:—

	Metric tons.		
	1930.	1931.	1932.
Lentils	3,800	3,758	1,606
Beans	3,384	3,670	768
Peas	1,288	1,064	1,411
Kersenneh	7,612	8,030	2,077

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Potatoes.—The following are the areas and yields of potato cultivation during the last two years:—

	Dunums.	*Metric tons.*
1932	2,445	854
1933	2,806	931

This crop is being specially fostered by Government.

Vegetables.—Various green vegetables are grown for local consumption. There is no important export.

Tobacco.—In 1932 the production was 571,388 kilos of which 95 per cent. was of Turkish type. Much the greatest part was used locally, only 45,420 kilos of uncut tobacco being exported. On balance Palestine is an importer, net imports of tobacco in 1932 being valued at £P.36,350.

General.—Wheat and barley are grown by all farming communities, including peasant proprietors, medium sized farmers, and agricultural co-operative organizations and settlements, in all districts. Wheat is the more important crop but in the Beersheba and Gaza districts the area under barley predominates.

Beans are mainly grown in the coastal plain and plateaux of the northern area and are seldom seen south of Jerusalem or Jaffa.

The cultivation of other legumes such as lentils and vetch is not extensive in the southern plains. They are grown mainly in the hill districts.

Wheat, and to a smaller extent, barley, are almost annually attacked by *Scythris temperatella* (*ad-dūd* "the worm"). Every endeavour is made by the Department of Agriculture to help farmers to eradicate this pest.

Bunt (*Tilletia tritici*) and loose Smut (*Ustilago tritici*) also occur but are not serious. Farmers are supplied with suitable fungicides to control these pests.

Rust (*Puccinia Graminis*) also occurs but has not caused much damage. At Agricultural Experimental Stations, efforts are being made to select rust-resistant varieties.

Smut on barley (*Ustilago zea*) occurs annually, and farmers usually treat their seed suitably prior to sowing.

In regard to breeding and research work, the Department of Agriculture devotes considerable attention to the improvement of local strains of cereals at its experimental stations. Small samples of proved varieties are issued free of charge for propagation. The demand for such varieties has invariably exceeded the supply.

Imported grains are tested out and acclimatized. Experiments are being made to establish imported grasses and improve natural pastures. Numerous plots have been established throughout the country to demonstrate the best varieties of crops, the best methods of cultivation and the most satisfactory crop rotation.

The Department of Agriculture also carries out extensive propaganda to encourage farmers to grow fodder crops and make hay or silage for the feeding of their animals in times of drought and during the months when natural grazing is not available.

2.—Forests.

Two hundred and twenty areas of forest reserve, with a total area of about 270 square miles, had been proclaimed at the end of 1932.

Most of the forest land is confined to hill areas of the north and the central plateau, but there are substantial areas of privately-owned eucalyptus and other plantations on the coastal and other plains.

A programme of afforestation is being carried out and in the four years 1927-1930, 3,529,807 trees were planted by the Government and over 1,000,000 by the public. A large number of exotic trees have been introduced, and the Forest Service has conducted a number of experiments, e.g., into the reclamation of sand-dunes and soil-erosion.

Exploitation is at present carried out by villagers who extract small timber, firewood, and charcoal, under licence for domestic and trade purposes.

Natural forests are habitually grazed, subject to some limitation, by village herds and flocks. Formerly there were large sized trees, particularly Quercus aegilops, but these were cut down during the Great War, and the forests now have the general appearance of coppice growth with numerous blanks. The principal species are Quercus aegilops, lusitanica, and coccifera, Styrax officinalis, Phillyria media, Arbutus spp. Pistachia, and Cercis siliquastrum, with wild olives and carobs. Natural forests play an important role in preventing soil-erosion and in conserving the rainfall but it will be many years before they produce timber trees of sufficient size for milling. There is little prospect of an export trade in timber, but there are possibilities of exporting charcoal and other minor products.

Production of fire-wood in 1932 was 10,432 tons and charcoal 3,643 tons. Timber is not measured in terms of volume and is mostly small timber for roofing, ploughs, tools, fencing, fruit-tree supports, etc.; 105,230 pieces of timber were cut in 1932. Imports of timber and forest produce are large and are increasing annually particularly for fruit boxes and for constructional purposes. Total imports of timber and forest products in 1932 were £P.598,753.

3.—Animal Husbandry.

A census of live-stock taken in 1932 showed the following results:—

Horses	14,100	Cattle	159,599
Mules	5,599	Sheep	247,669
Donkeys	74,177	Goats	628,277
Camels	32,317		

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It is considered, however, that there are more animals in the country than the statement shows, as owners are reluctant to give full information owing to fears of additional taxation.

Of the *cattle*, about 12,000 are high grade dairy cows, the majority of which are to be found in Jewish settlements. The remainder, kept in villages, are used for ploughing purposes. Fattening of cattle for meat is not practised owing to the scarcity of grazing and high costs of feeding.

Wool is of the carpet variety and the average yield is about two kilogrames per animal. The average annual wool crop is estimated at 400 to 500 tons, the whole of which is absorbed by local industry.

The Government maintains a stock-breeding service for improving local strains of horses, donkeys, cattle, sheep, and goats.

The 1932 census showed a total of 1,172,047 *poultry* (believed to be under-estimated for the reasons stated above). Egg production, which is estimated at 60,000,000 annually, is not at present sufficient to meet local demands and as many as 20,000,000 eggs were imported during the first half year of 1933.

The local *rabbit* industry is in its infancy and rabbits are mostly kept for their meat. Fur- and wool-producing breeds have been introduced by the Department of Agriculture and are being distributed to local rabbit keepers.

A Central Government Poultry, Beekeeping, and Rabbit Station is maintained at Acre for demonstration and breeding purposes and for the selection, acclimatization, and distribution of imported varieties.

4.—Minerals.

The following mineral resources are known to exist:—

The minerals in suspension in the waters of the Dead Sea, viz., **potash, bromine, magnesium chloride**, etc. The quantities are practically unlimited. These are being worked under concession and exports in 1932 amounted to 7,860 tons of potash, and 275 tons of bromine.

Phosphates.—Deposits over a superficial area of 100 square kilometres are known in the Nebi Musa district, and 7 square kilometres near Bethlehem. Seven mining leases for the latter granted by the Ottoman Government are in force but are not worked. Thirty-two mining licences have been issued for phosphates and bituminous limestone in the Nebi Musa district.

Salt.—Total deposits over a superficial area of 30 square kilometres are known in the Jebel Usdum district. These are partly worked and production in 1931 was 7,618 tons.

Gypsum.—There are deposits over a superficial area of 10 square kilometres near Menahemiya, partly worked, four mining licences being in force.

Large but undetermined quantities of *manganese* exist near Akaba. There are small but widely distributed deposits of *copper* near Akaba. Other minerals known to exist include *sulphur*, *petroleum*, *bitumen*, *mica*, and *garnets*.

5.—Fisheries.

There is a small fishing industry which caters almost entirely for the home market. About 400 small fishing boats and 1,260 fishermen are engaged in it.

The following are estimates of the annual catches of fish at the chief fishing centres:—

	Quantity in tons.	*Estimated value (first selling prices).*
		£P.
1927–28	488	30,778
1928–29	731	38,774
1929–30	951	46,102
1930–31	1,045	45,655

The exports of fresh or frozen fish are negligible averaging something less than 1,000 cwt. valued at something less than £P.800 annually. Practically the whole goes to Syria.

There are considerable imports of fish, the average value being about £P.22,000 of fresh and frozen fish, £P.18,000 of tinned fish, £P.12,500 of dry salted and smoked fish, and £P.12,500 of fish in brine.

6.—Miscellaneous.

About 100 tons of *honey* were produced during the 1933 season. The honey is mainly disposed of locally, but a scheme is in hand for the establishment of honey standards to facilitate export, when a larger quantity is available.

B.

Food Supply.

From the quantities of foodstuffs imported it will be apparent that the country cannot satisfy the demands of the home market. All commodities of first necessity are imported in sufficiently large quantities to supplement whatever local production may exist or to satisfy the demand for staple commodities which are not produced in Palestine such as rice, sugar, coffee, etc. Owing to the high rate of immigration from Europe, the demand for foodstuffs is steadily increasing notwithstanding the fact that production is measurably and rapidly expanding in respect of many articles of food such as dairy products, and vegetables as well as certain manufactured foodstuffs such as preserves and biscuits.

In view of the flow of immigration it is not likely that Palestine will in the near future be able to produce the full requirements of its consumers, but it may confidently be assumed that production in the various fields of agriculture and industry will develop extensively.

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VI.—Industry.

Palestine is essentially an agricultural country producing cereals, citrus fruit, olives, grapes, water-melons, and tobacco in sufficient quantities to meet in most cases the local demand and to supply an increasing export trade. During the last decade, however, there has grown up beside this primary production a manufacturing industry of substantial dimensions.

It is estimated that the total capital now invested in industry in Palestine exceeds £P.6,000,000; the value of the total annual output of manufactured goods is estimated at nearly £P.5,000,000; and the average number of hands employed in the actual processes of manufacture of these goods is about 25,000 in something over 4,000 factories and workshops.

As these figures indicate, apart from a few large concerns, the various industries are carried on in very small units.

Generally speaking, the principal industries are those using local products and raw materials.

The following is a list of the principal industries:—

Soap.—Factories 35; approximate output 1932 7,000 tons (3,600 tons value £P.108,101, exported).

Cement.—Factory 1; approximate output 1932 100,000 tons (9,965 tons value £P.22,151, exported).

Wine.—Presses and distilleries 23; output 1932 wine 3,155,928 litres; brandy 160,720 litres; arak 52,944 litres; other spirits 420,912 litres.

Tobacco.—Factories 13; output 1932 cigarettes 478,022 kilos.; cut tobacco 20,798 kilos.; tombac 78,709 kilos.; snuff 4,805 kilos.

Olive oil.—Modern refineries 4; primitive oil-presses 550; output entirely dependent on the crop and fluctuating between 1,000 and 7,000 tons (export 1932 328 tons).

Salt.—Factories 2; output 1932 8,046 tons.

Smaller undertakings produce a very wide range of articles from wholly or partly imported raw materials chiefly to meet local demand. These articles include hosiery, silks, wearing apparel, alimentary products (biscuits, macaroni, chocolate, jam), furniture, household requisites, mirrors, fancy leather goods, shoes, artificial teeth, and the like.

Cheap electric power is available from the hydro-electrical station of the Palestine Electric Corporation at Jisr Mejame on the Jordan and from the fuel station of the Jerusalem Electric and Public Services Corporation in Jerusalem and most of the local factories and workshops use this current. Manufacture by machinery is steadily increasing.

Compared to the production for the home market production for export is relatively unimportant.

Of manufactured foodstuffs exports of wine amount to about 200,000 to 300,000 gallons annually, approximately one-third of the total output, and exports of edible olive oil to a small proportion of the total output. (On balance, as pointed out above, Palestine is an importer of olive oil.)

Of other manufactured goods the value of domestic exports in 1932 amounted to a little over £P.300,000, something under one-tenth of the annual value of the total output of the factories and workshops.

The principal export is soap, about half the total production of which is exported. The only important markets are Syria and Egypt, and of these the latter has been of rapidly diminishing importance since the imposition of heavy protective duties on soap two or three years ago. The value of exports in 1932, however, was still a little over £P.100,000.

The next most important export is cement, about one-tenth of the total production being exported, almost the whole of it to Syria.

Other manufacturing industries such as hosiery, wearing apparel, and the like enjoy a preferential market in Syria under the terms of the Palestine-Syria Customs Convention and almost all exports of such articles are to Syria.

Mention should be made of the building activity due to the arrival of large numbers of new settlers and the shortage of housing accommodation. A sum of almost £P.3,000,000 was invested in the erection of new buildings in 1932, and very little less in 1931.

The motor transport industry has in recent years assumed a large importance as a means of livelihood; and the number of wage-earners now engaged in it (excluding the industries of body-building and repairs) is probably in the neighbourhood of 6,000.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt Trade.—Historically Palestine has at various times been of great importance as a highway for trade between, e.g., Egypt and Mesopotamia, and Syria and Arabia; and it still does a certain amount of entrepôt trade. Almost all the trade of Trans-Jordan and also some trade to and from neighbouring parts of Syria and (to a small extent) 'Iraq passes through Palestine in transit.

Important new developments are the construction of the new pipe-line from the Mosul oil-fields by the 'Iraq Petroleum Company, one branch of which ends at Haifa; and the new Haifa harbour works. These will increase the importance of Haifa as an entrepôt port generally, and for the Mosul area in particular.

Re-exports are valued at about £P.250,000 annually, of which about half go to Egypt. The value of the transit trade is about £P.200,000 of which rather over a half comes from Trans-Jordan.

Pilgrim and Tourist Traffic.—Palestine attracts every year a large number of visitors to the Holy Places and other places of historic interest as well as tourists who find the climate, particularly in winter and spring, agreeable, and Jews interested in the activity associated with the establishment of a Jewish National Home. There is a Tourist Development Association in Palestine, organized by tourist agents, of which the General Manager, Palestine Railways, is a member;

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and the Jewish Agency maintains an Information Bureau for visitors. The Government has set up a mixed Committee to make recommendations for giving further publicity to the attractions of Palestine as a tourist resort. Much useful work in this sphere is done by the Levant Fair Company.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) Internal Communications.

Railways.—There are two railways in Palestine, both operated by the Government.

1. *Palestine Railway* (4 *ft.* 8½ *in. gauge*).—325 kilometres long. The main routes are Haifa-Rafa (238 kilometres) and the branch Jaffa-Jerusalem (87 kilometres). It connects with the Hejaz Railway at Haifa and Tulkarm and the Sinai Railway at Rafa, and thus provides a link in the railway connexion between Istanbul and Egypt.

2. *Hejaz Railway* (1·05 *metres gauge*).—Constructed by the Turkish Government, the part lying within Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 449 kilometres in length, is now worked by the Palestine Government. The parts of the railway within Palestine itself are the branch lines from Samakh to Haifa, and from Haifa to Acre.

Roads.—There is a fairly extensive network of roads, the total length being 1,015 kilometres motorable in all seasons and 1,400 kilometres motorable in the dry season only.

Motor Transport.—The country is served by comfortable motor services running regularly and at short intervals between the various towns and the principal villages; and motor 'buses connect the various quarters and suburbs of Jerusalem, Jaffa-Tel-Aviv, and Haifa.

There is a regular weekly over-land motor service between Jerusalem via Amman and Baghdad and thence Persia. Another overland motor service connects Haifa with Baghdad via Damascus. There are also regular services between Haifa and Beirut and between Jerusalem and Amman.

All these services are privately owned, but the Palestine Railways is now introducing combined road and rail tickets for the journeys between Lydda and Jaffa and Jerusalem.

(ii) External Communications.

Land.—Railway and motor transport communications with Egypt, Turkey, Syria, 'Iraq, and Arabia have been referred to above.

Sea.—In addition to frequent "occasional" services there are regular services of passenger and large boats, by the following lines:—

Messageries Maritimes.—Marseilles, Egypt and Syria; fortnightly.
Servizi Maritimi.—Italy, Egypt and Syria; fortnightly.
Lloyd Triestino.—Italy, Egypt, Syria and Cyprus; weekly.

The principal ports are Haifa and Jaffa.

Jaffa is an open roadstead with quays for lighters and small vessels only. Haifa was formerly the same but with the completion of the new harbour works in October, 1933, it has become a sheltered harbour of some 300 acres behind two breakwaters of a mile and a half and half-a-mile respectively. 700 yards of quay space have been provided, giving accommodation for three or four large steamers at once.

Minor ports are Acre, which is used little except by sailing vessels; and Gaza, which is an open roadstead with a short length of jetty but without quays, and is rarely used by large vessels.

The following table shows the shipping entered at Palestine ports in 1932:—

Foreign Trade.

Port.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*
Jaffa	956	29,632	532	1,098,476	1,488	1,128,108
Haifa	731	23,113	441	903,735	1,172	926,848
Acre	259	1,542	1	900	260	2,442
Gaza	23	907	—	—	23	907
Total	1,969	55,194	974	2,003,111	2,943	2,058,305

Coasting Trade.

Total	316	9,886	513	1,160,135	829	1,170,021

The following table shows the nationality of this shipping:—

Country of Registration.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.	
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*
British	61	2,210	233	387,146
Italy	22	1,419	239	585,443
France	—	—	75	307,187
Germany	2	2	57	129,235
Sweden	—	—	47	49,846
Other	1,884	51,563	323	544,254
Total	1,969	55,194	974	2,003,111

Air Services.—Imperial Airways have an aerodrome at Gaza which is used in connexion with the air-mail services to and from Great Britain, 'Iraq and India.

Two lines serve Palestine: Imperial Airways, both by its London-India service and its London-Cape service, and the Royal Dutch Air Service (K.L.M.), to Batavia.

Misr Airwork, Limited, run intermittent services between Palestine and Egypt, and have a regular service in contemplation.

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IX.—Tariff.

The Customs Tariff, which was at first wholly framed upon an *ad valorem* basis, has been gradually specified. Nearly 280 items out of 315 are now taxed on a specific basis.

Save where rates have been imposed to protect local industries, the average *ad valorem* duty is 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. There is a long list of articles which are exempt from Import Duty. The tariff is designed generally to protect local industries, to provide them with raw material duty free or at a low rate of duty, and to collect the greatest amount of revenue from those importations able to bear the charge, without unduly increasing the cost of living.

By virtue of Article 18 of the Mandate, Palestine is precluded from adopting any system of preferential tariffs, though it may conclude a special customs agreement with any State the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia. Under this last provision Palestine concluded a Customs Agreement with Syria in 1929 (superseding a convention of 1921) which provides for the reciprocal grant of exemptions from import duty for the produce and manufactures of either territory, with the exception of pure alcohol, spirituous liquors, salt, and matches.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Palestine has no special trade representatives abroad. There are a number of special Chambers of Commerce interested in developing trade relations between Palestine and certain foreign countries.

(1) Palestine-Poland Chamber of Commerce at Tel-Aviv.
(2) Palestine-Italian Chamber of Commerce in Jerusalem.
(3) Palestine-Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce at Tel-Aviv.
(4) British Chamber of Commerce with offices at Jaffa and Haifa.
(5) Palestine-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce with offices in Jerusalem.

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WEST INDIES AND AMERICA

BAHAMAS.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of the Bahamas consists of an archipelago of islands, "cays," and rocks lying to the east of Florida and the north of Cuba. The total area of the Colony is about 4,400 square miles and there are about 700 islands, of which only 16 are inhabited, and over 2,000 rocks. The islands are, as a rule, long narrow and low-lying and the ground is rocky, but the honeycomb rock contains pockets of rich fertile soil.

The winter climate is delightful, frost is unknown, the average temperature is about 70° F., the rainfall is slight and cool breezes prevail. During the summer months the greatest heat ranges from 80° F. to 90° F. and the islands are never unhealthy.

The islands are sometimes visited in the autumn months by disastrous hurricanes which cause a great deal of damage to crops and buildings and occasionally loss of life.

Of the total area of 2,800,000 acres, 384,557 acres have been alienated; the remainder is Crown land.

II.—Population.

The total population of the Colony was 59,828 at the census of 1931 and was estimated at 61,812 at the 31st December, 1932. The people are mostly of African or mixed descent but there is a larger proportion of whites in the Bahamas than in any other West Indian Colony. English is the only language spoken.

The following table shows the area and population of each of the principal islands of the Group:—

Island.	*Area in Sq. Miles.*	*Population at last census* (1931).
Abaco	776	4,233
Andros	1,600	7,071
Eleuthera and Harbour Island	166	7,527
Exuma and Cays	100	3,774
Grand Bahama	430	2,241
Inagua	560	667
Long Island	130	4,515
Fortune Island Group (including Long Cay, Acklin's and Crooked Islands)	204	3,238
New Providence	58	19,756
Cat Island	160	3,959

It will be observed that about a third of the whole population resides in New Providence, the island containing Nassau the capital of the Colony, and the centre of the tourist traffic.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. British sterling is the legal money of account. There are Government currency notes of 4s., 10s., and £1 denominations in circulation in addition to British subsidiary coin. United Kingdom silver coin is legal tender without limit and is the effective basis of the note issue. United States currency is also in circulation although not legal tender.

2. The only bank doing business in the Colony, apart from the Post Office Savings Bank, is the Nassau Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.

B. Public Finance.

1. The Public Debt at 31st March, 1933, was £180,000 the whole of which was raised locally by sale of debentures.

The sinking fund at the same date stood at £35,425.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of the Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1934).*

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Contra Items.*	*Surplus* (+) *or Deficit* (−)
	£	£	£
Post Office and Telegraph Departments	22,640	43,158	− 18,518
Board of Pilotage	10,600	10,255	+ 345
Electrical Department	33,200	22,074	+ 11,126
Ice Plant	7,500	9,635	− 2,135
Water and Sewerage Department	6,150	7,956	− 1,806
	80,090	93,078	− 12,988

Net deficit £12,988.

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General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs	163,060	79·5
2. Interest	18,420	8·9
3. Licences and Internal Revenue	16,957	8·3
4. Fees of Court, etc.	6,085	3·0
5. Miscellaneous	1,010	0·3
Total	£205,532	100

2 (B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1932.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
Class I	46,823	58,620	46,788	152,231
Class II	—	111	451	562
Class III	6,840	1,006	26,203	34,049
Class IV	1	4	42	4,793*
Total	53,664	59,741	73,484	191,635*

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of the Estimates for the year ending 31st March,* 1934).

	£	*Percentage.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Departments (see under 2(A) Revenue)	12,988	5·7
II. Debt Charges	12,900	5·8
III. Administration	91,044	40·5
IV. Economic Development	28,592	12·8
V. Social Services	68,287	30·3
VI. Defence	—	—
VII. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	10,968	4·9
	224,779	100

4. *Reserve Funds.*

The Colony has no reserve or other special funds, but on the 1st April, 1933, there was an excess of Assets over Liabilities amounting to £704,236. The major assets consisted of £200,837 invested surplus funds and advances to local hotel companies amounting to £647,146. The present economic depression, with its effect on the American tourist traffic, has, however, substantially reduced the real value of the latter item. There was also a Hurricane and Fire Insurance Sinking Fund amounting to £8,000.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	37,738	2,363	223,853	263,954
1929	44,264	22,526	298,339	365,129
1930	32,525	61,434	241,027	334,986
1931	30,669	91,586	171,445	293,700
1932	23,370	135,852	104,664	263,886

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1932.

To:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	—	21,248	1,309	—	22,557
Canada	62,182	6,998	159	—	69,339
Rest of Empire	102	19,484	69	—	19,655
Total Empire	62,284	47,730	1,537	—	111,551
United States of America... ...	16,002	17,302	1,321	—	34,625
Holland	—	17,865	—	—	17,865
France	—	13,926	—	—	13,926
Other foreign countries	88	19,198	—	—	19,286
Total foreign countries	16,090	68,291	1,321	—	85,702
GRAND TOTAL	78,374	116,021	2,858	—	197,253

* Includes duty collected on articles contained in Parcel Mails,

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tomatoes, raw	165,000 bushels	75,311	Canada (62), United States of America (13).
Fish (all kinds)	—	2,770	United States of America (2).
Class II.			
Sponge...	683,107 lb.	78,202	Holland (18), United States of America (15), France (14), United Kingdom (13), Canada (6), Germany (5), Japan (3).
Lumber	5,466,000 feet	26,799	Jamaica (15), Cuba (6), Trinidad (4).
Shells	—	7,007	United Kingdom (6).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	91,124	12,332	300,073	403,529
1929	420,421	541,452	912,552	1,963,776*
1930	323,259	528,333	745,558	1,664,301*
1931	264,880	375,481	557,587	1,252,041*
1932	228,336	239,546	434,910	940,351*

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	142,672	—	85,634	30	228,336
Canada	205,454	2,517	13,473	—	221,444
Rest of Empire	16,183	281	1,631	7	18,102
Total Empire	364,309	2,798	100,738	37	467,882
United States of America... ...	113,051	11,608	209,505	337	334,501
Cuba	36,901	—	841	96	37,838
France	17,004	74	8,371	—	25,449
Germany	7,672	—	1,349	—	9,021
Japan	32	—	8,700	—	8,732
Other foreign countries	13,758	76	5,230	17	19,081
Total foreign countries	188,418	11,758	233,996	450	434,622
Parcel Mails (all countries) ...	—	—	—	37,559	37,559
GRAND TOTAL	552,727	14,556	334,734	38,046	940,063

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from the United States of America to the value of £288.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Spirits—			
Whisky	144,064 gal. 39,740 doz. qts.	210,231	Canada (128), United Kingdom (81).
All other	94,915 gal.	70,365	Cuba (33), United Kingdom (21), France (8), Jamaica (4), Holland (3).
Flour	52,074 brls.	43,764	Canada (43).
Meats—			
Beef and Pork, pickled and salted.	3,904 cwt.	8,548	United States of America (6), United Kingdom (2).
Canned	—	4,811	Argentine Republic (2), United States of America (2).
Fresh	1,990 cwt.	9,187	United States of America (5), Canada (3).
Hams and Bacon	1,539 cwt.	7,333	United States of America (5), Canada (2).
Ale, Beer, etc.	76,447 gal.	18,329	United Kingdom (9), Germany (7).
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	—	10,141	United States of America (8), United Kingdom (2).
All other	—	7,185	United States of America (6).
Provisions	—	16,733	United States of America (12), United Kingdom (3).
Lard and substitutes... ...	7,415 cwt.	15,418	United Kingdom (9), United States of America (5).
Rice	1,060 tons	13,478	India (9), United States of America (3), United Kingdom (1).
Milk	—	12,652	Canada (6), United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1), Holland (1).
Sugar	24,863 cwt.	12,537	United States of America (7), United Kingdom (3), Cuba (2).
Vegetables—			
Onions and Potatoes ...	6,280 brls.	5,013	Canada (3), United States of America (2).
All other	—	6,479	United States of America (6).
Butter...	1,476 cwt.	10,945	Canada (8), United States of America (2).

* Includes Parcel Mails, all countries.

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932—continued

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class II.			
Lumber	1,386,000 feet	9,654	United States of America (7), Canada (2).
Class III.			
Oils—			
Crude	569,000 gal.	7,938	United States of America (all).
Gasoline	656,000 gal.	20,179	United States of America (all).
Kerosene	195,000 gal.	6,216	United States of America (all).
Lubricating...	24,000 gal.	3,481	United States of America (3).
Other	7,000 gal.	1,091	
Turpentine	1,073 gal.	113	
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece-goods	765,000 yards	15,982	United States of America (12), United Kingdom (3).
Other	—	18,531	United States of America (11), United Kingdom (7).
Woollen Manufactures ...	—	14,520	United Kingdom (14).
Boots and Shoes	—	13,586	United States of America (11), United Kingdom (1).
Medicines and Drugs... ...	—	13,064	United States of America (10), United Kingdom (3).
Hardware	—	11,285	United States of America (7), United Kingdom (4).
Silk Manufactures	—	10,721	Japan (7), United Kingdom (1), France (1).

V.—Natural resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The Bahamas is almost the only Colony in the Empire in which agricultural products are of less importance than marine products in the economic life of the community.

The soil, except in small pockets, is usually shallow and overlays hard coral rock. This unquestionably presents difficulties in the way of peasant farming, but the islands have in the past been highly productive of tropical cultivation and the soil is highly fertile if properly worked. The present low level of production is due less to natural factors than to modern conditions which have attracted the peasants from the land. Another contributory factor may have been the havoc caused by the hurricanes during the four years 1926-29.

Apart from staple foods, which are at present produced in quantities insufficient to meet local demands the principal crop at the present time is **tomatoes**, the area under this crop at the end of 1932 being about 2,627 acres.

The Bahamas tomatoes are of the highest quality and until 1930 found a ready sale on the New York market where they can be placed somewhat earlier than Florida produce. The imposition of a high customs duty in that year however, coupled with competition from Cuba and Mexico, so severely hampered Bahamas produce that export to the United States has now practically ceased.

In 1931 export to Canada developed and the position of Bahamas tomatoes in the Canadian market has been greatly strengthened by the increase of the preference for Empire tomatoes to 2 cents per lb. in pursuance of the agreement between the United Kingdom and Canada concluded at Ottawa.

The variety of tomato grown in the Bahamas is the Marglobe, which ripens up firm and attains a good colour; it appears to be the type best suited to the Canadian market where it is much appreciated.

Exports of tomatoes during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in bushels.	*Value in* £		*Quantity in* bushels.	*Value in* £
1928	179,000	96,078	1931	99,000	51,502
1929	91,000	47,759	1932	165,000	75,311
1930	169,000	89,336			

Other agricultural products are relatively of little importance.

Sisal was once the premier industry of the Colony but its production has now practically ceased, although in 1932 4,390 acres were still under this crop.

The high cost of labour precludes the economic operation of plantations and decorticating factories, and the salt-water-retted product has finally proved unsaleable in competiton with sisal produced under more favourable conditions. The prospects of a revival of the industry appear to be remote.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in Tons.	*Value in* £		*Quantity in Tons.*	*Value in* £
1928	894	15,187	1931	21	244
1929	854	15,679	1932	81	484
1930	308	5,153			

Citrus fruit was exported in considerable quantities down to the beginning of the present century, but the industry then met with keen competition from Florida and was finally ruined by infestation by the blue-grey fly pest and by hurricanes. Efforts have been made during recent years to restore the cultivation and it is once more receiving attention, although the total area under citrus had dropped to about 114 acres in 1932. Parasites to control the blue-grey fly pest have been introduced from Porto Rico and seem to have become established. The soil is suitable for grapefruit, oranges, lemons, and other citrus fruit.

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Exports during recent years have been of negligible importance.

In 1932 about 28 acres were under *onions*. Conditions for this crop are suitable and there is little doubt that more could be done in the growing of this crop for the Canadian market.

Some 877 acres are under *coconuts* and 39 acres under *pineapples* but exports of these products are trifling.

2. Forestry.

The Colony is sub-tropical and both temperate and tropical trees exist, the pine-tree and the palm growing literally side by side. It is probable that at one time all the islands were thickly wooded but little forest now remains except on Abaco, Andros, and Grand Bahama, where there are extensive pine-forests. On Andros there is also a certain amount of mahogany and hardwood.

The pine-trees are suitable for conversion into lumber and the whole of the forests are let on licence to private firms who pay a royalty on all timber obtained. There are five such timber concessions or licences, which together cover an area of 473 square miles. In 1931, however, active work has been carried out on two only of these areas.

The total amounts of "Abaco pine" timber exported in recent years has been as follows:—

	Quantity in super-feet.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in super-feet.*	*Value in £*
1928	3,649,000	18,541	1931	2,010,000	10,015
1929	2,480,000	19,319	1932	5,466,000	26,799
1930	281,000	5,206			

Exports go principally to Cuba and the British West Indies.

Other woods, particularly lignum vitae, logwood, madeira, and cedar also exist in small quantities and some export takes place:—

	Quantity in Tons.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in Tons.*	*Value in £*
1928	92	319	1931	29	110
1929	128	509	1932	51	261
1930	69	274			

Cascarilla bark is a minor forest product of some importance, exports during recent years having been as follows:—

	Quantity in Cwts.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in Cwts.*	*Value in £*
1928	694	3,165	1931	203	1,263
1929	387	2,842	1932	219	1,464
1930	800	3,538			

Exports go entirely to United Kingdom and the United States of America.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The number of live-stock in the Colony in 1932 was estimated at the following:—

Sheep	15,541	Swine	2,488
Goats	8,340	Horned cattle	1,583
Poultry	3,423	Horses	1,933

Attention is being directed to the possibilities of raising small stock and poultry for local consumption and there seems little doubt that given suitable cold storage facilities, the Colony could produce considerable quantities of meat of inferior quality, as well as other foodstuffs, which are at present imported, as there is a ready market in Nassau for all out-island stock. It is, however, unlikely that the Colony will ever become self-supporting in its meat supply, and there is at present no prospect of building up an export trade. One of the main difficulties is the inadequacy of transport between Nassau and the out-islands.

4. Minerals.

The islands are of coralline formation and contain no mineral wealth.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

The Colony is the most important producer of **sponges** within the British Empire and these constitute at present the most important article of export. The output has been considerably diminished of recent years owing, apparently, to ruthless fishing and more especially to wholesale destruction of sponges by each successive hurricane. Artificial sponge culture has now been resorted to and has been productive of encouraging results round Andros and Exuma islands.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in lb.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*
1928	971,000	115,178	1931	795,000	85,340
1929	673,000	105,820	1932	683,000	78,202
1930	605,000	75,351			

The principal countries of destination are the United States of America, France, and the United Kingdom, which between them take about 60 per cent. of the total exports, and various other European countries, Canada, and Japan.

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Conch- and *turtle-shell* find a limited and fluctuating market, exports during recent years having been as follows:—

	Conch-shell.		*Turtle-shell.*	
	Number.	*Value in £*	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*
1928	42,881	311	7,843	13,439
1929	87,707	414	11,112	17,048
1930	81,797	354	4,233	7,003
1931	58,869	396	4,978	6,165
1932	38,603	281	5,524	6,677

The turtle-shell goes almost entirely to the United Kingdom

Fish abound in the Bahamas. Considerable quantities are caught for local consumption (the quantity sold in Nassau Market in 1931 was 1,300,000 lb. valued at £25,000), but there is little attempt at export. A factory has, however, been established in Eleuthera for the canning and export of turtle and crayfish, and a company in Bimini has done a lively export trade in crayfish from neighbouring waters.

6. Other Products.

Coarse *salt* is obtained from salt-ponds on several islands, notably Ragged Island and Inagua. The salt industry was formerly of considerable value to the Colony, but has now shrunk to negligible dimensions. Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in Bushels.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in Bushels.*	*Value in £*
1928	20,000	242	1931	53,000	970
1929	22,000	245	1932	7,000	126
1930	88,000	876			

B.

Food Supplies.

Owing to the large tourist traffic (see Section VII) for which substantial imports of food are necessary, it is difficult to say how far the permanent population of the Colony is or could be self-supporting in food. At present the local production of food is small, but in the event of a serious decline of the tourist trade and consequent inability to pay for imports of food, the local production of vegetables, fruits, and other foodstuffs could no doubt be largely increased. Any such development would, however, involve a very substantial economic dislocation and turnover of labour to agricultural occupations and probably migration from the present most thickly populated areas.

VI.—Industry.

There is a factory at Eleuthera for the canning of turtle and crayfish for export and two saw-mills used in connexion with the exploitation of the pine-forests, in addition to a number of "public utility" establishments such as the electric power station and the ice plant. Otherwise there is no industrial development.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The tourist traffic is of paramount importance in the economic life of the Colony, which is largely dependent for its economic stability on the profits from this traffic. The Colony is a favourite place of resort for winter visitors, particularly from the United States, the number of visitors in 1932 being between 4,000 and 5,000. The tourist centre is New Providence.

No attempt has been made to calculate the actual cash value of this traffic to the Colony. It has of course been impaired by the serious depression of the last two or three years. It is clear that it plays the major part in counter-balancing the large excess of imports over exports which is a permanent feature of the trade of the Colony. In the five years 1928-1932 imports averaged £1,528,860 and exports £334,520, an excess of imports of £1,194,340. (In 1932 the excess sank to £676,177.) These figures very plainly indicate the small part in the Colony's economic structure occupied by physical exports. It is probable that another "invisible export" has in the past consisted of illicit exportations of liquor to the United States of America despite the efforts of the authorities both in the Bahamas and in the United States of America to prevent the traffic. The imports of spirits averaged £567,285 in the five years 1928-1932 (£275,926 in 1932). This traffic will now presumably disappear.

The large proportion of permanent white inhabitants has been noted and it is understood that some of them draw substantial incomes from investments abroad, thus helping to pay for the excess of imports. The total of such remittances of investment income from abroad has been estimated at £30,000 annually.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) Internal Communications.

In New Providence there are good roads and many of them have been oiled in recent years. In the out islands there is at present little wheeled traffic and most of the roads are impassable for vehicles but the construction of good earth roads has been begun and these will, it is hoped, facilitate agricultural development. There were over 1,100 motor vehicles licensed in 1932, understood to be used almost entirely in New Providence.

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Communication between Nassau and the out islands is maintained by regular subsidized services of sailing vessels and motor-boats. Intercommunication is rendered difficult by the numerous shoals and rocks which impede navigation. Numerous lighthouses are maintained partly by the Bahamas Government and partly by the United Kingdom Board of Trade.

(ii) External Communications.

Passenger services between Nassau and New York and Nassau and Miami are maintained weekly in the winter and fortnightly in the summer by the Munson Line which is under contract with the Bahamas Government. A fortnightly service to Bermuda and Canada and to Jamaica is maintained by the Canadian National Steamships. A monthly passenger service from the United Kingdom via Bermuda is maintained by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and monthly services of cargo vessels by the Leyland, Harrison, and Royal Mail Lines. The only port other than Nassau at which there is any considerable shipping is Inagua. In 1932, 1,742 steamers and sailing vessels (total tonnage 3,263,311) entered and cleared the ports of the Colony. Of these 986 (3,195,187 tons) entered and cleared at Nassau and 103 (40,095 tons) at Inagua.

Nassau is the only important harbour; there are anchorages both within and outside the bar, over which a passage of 730 feet, with a minimum depth of 27 feet, has been dredged; and wharves aggregating 2,300 feet in length with depths varying from 12 feet to 15 feet. There are no enclosed docks or dry docks but there is one small slipway.

A daily air service between Nassau and Miami with aeroplanes carrying 24 passengers is maintained during the winter by Pan-American Airways, Incorporated. During the rest of the year there is a service twice weekly.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on all imports with the exception of a number of certain specially exempted articles. Specific duties or special *ad valorem* duties are provided for a number of articles, including the principal foodstuffs, tobacco, and alcoholic liquors; all other goods are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. On a number of agricultural products, capable of production in the Colony, provision is made for the imposition of higher rates of duty (generally at about five times the minimum duty) by special order and in a few cases these higher duties are in operation. Rebates and drawbacks are provided for goods imported for various special purposes or re-exported within a limited period.

Imperial Preference is provided for by the grant of a rebate on all duties chargeable, amounting to 50 per cent. of the duty except in a few cases where special provision is made.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The West India Committee act as unofficial trade representatives in London, as for other Colonies of the West Indian group.

BARBADOS.

I.—Situation, etc.

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian Islands, is situated in latitude 13° 4′ North and longitude 59° 37′ West. The island is triangular in shape and is 21 miles long and 14 miles across the widest part, while its area is 106,470 acres, approximately 166 square miles.

The climate is healthy. There is no marked variation in temperature between the different months, although the period from December to May, during which the island gets the full benefits of the cool north-east trade winds, is regarded as the cool, dry season. In 1932 the highest monthly maximum was 89·5° F. (in September) and the lowest monthly maximum 85·5° F. (in December), while the highest monthly minimum was 73·0° F. (in September) and the lowest monthly minimum 63·0° F. (in February). The rainfall varies in different parts of the island and ranges, on the average, between 40 inches on the coastal area in the south to 80 inches in the higher altitudes. At the Government Meteorological Station, 181 feet above sea level, the average during the past 10 years has been 47 inches.

There is no vacant Crown Land in Barbados; the island was first settled over 300 years ago and is now thickly populated and closely cultivated. There are no large estates in the island, the largest being about 500 acres. From figures compiled for the West Indian Sugar Commission in 1929 it appeared that at that time there were 18,002 holdings of less than 10 acres, 203 of from 10 to 50 acres, 62 of from 51 to 100 acres, and 210 of from 101 to 500 acres.

The acreage of the small holdings was recently calculated as follows:—

	Acres.
Holdings of less than 1 acre	3,514
Holdings of between 1 and 3 acres	6,450
Holdings of between 3 and 5 acres	1,800
Holdings of over 5 acres	2,185
	13,949

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There has been a certain movement in recent years in the direction of dividing up certain estates into small peasant holdings, but no such division took place in 1932-33.

II.—Population.

No census has been taken since 1921, but the population on the 31st of December, 1932, was estimated at 176,874. The population is therefore exceptionally dense, over 1,000 to the square mile. There is an annual increase due to excess of births over deaths, which has been supplemented during recent years by a steady stream of returning emigrants, mostly from the American continent, the annual average since 1921 having been about 1,000.

According to the information collected at the 1921 census the racial constitution of the population was as follows:—

	Per cent.
White	7
Mixed	22
Black	71
	100

The proportion of persons of pure European descent permanently settled in Barbados (in many cases for generations) is much above the average in the West Indies and in other tropical dependencies.

Statistics relating to employment were as follows:—

Agricultural	34,157
Commercial	13,169
Domestic Service	25,255
Educational (teachers and students)	26,208
Industrial	23,682
Miscellaneous	2,025
Official	1,175
Professional	322
	125,993
Children, visitors, persons without occupation, etc.	30,319
	156,312

It may be assumed that, although the total population has since increased, the percentage of persons employed in various occupations has probably remained substantially the same.

Those in "commercial" employment include a large number of casual labourers occupied as lightermen, porters, etc., on the wharves at Bridgetown, and those in "industrial" employment a large number of artisans engaged in various trades.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. Accounts are kept in sterling by Government Departments and in dollars and cents (at the fixed rate of $1 = 4s. 2d., 1 c. = ½d.) by banking and commercial houses. British sterling coin is legal tender and the chief metallic money in use, but some Canadian and United States of America coinage is also in circulation. There are also bank-notes in dollar denominations in circulation, the estimated amount in circulation on the 31st of December, 1932, being:—Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) $243,235, Royal Bank of Canada $156,635, Canadian Bank of Commerce $55,545.

2. The three note-issuing banks each maintain one branch in the Colony. There is a Government Savings Bank in the Colony; the number of depositors on the 31st of December, 1932, was 11,212 and the total amount of deposits £596,225.

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 with the assistance of a grant of £80,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in 1902 to assist the sugar industry. The Bank is controlled by a Board of seven members under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary. The capital of the Bank on the 31st of May, 1933, was £217,193. The Bank makes short-term loans to plantations as required, the capital and interest being secured by a first lien and charge on the plantation.

3. The Government does not conduct any other form of banking business.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st of March, 1933, the total public debt was £649,000.

(*b*) The provision for interest and sinking fund for the year 1933-34 is:—
Interest £13,545.
Sinking Fund £2,740.

(*c*) The accumulated sinking funds at the 31st of March, 1933, amounted to £375,231.

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Details regarding Loans.

Name of Loan.	*Amount of Loan.* £	*Amount outstanding.* £	*To whom due.*	*Sinking Fund.* £ s. d.
Waterworks Loan Act 1894	375,000	375,000	Holders of Inscribed Stock.	332,849 17 7
Public Loan Act 1914 and Reimbursement Acts 1914 and 1916.	37,000	37,000	Sundry Debenture Holders.	10,704 7 10
Public Loan Act 1914 and Reimbursement Act 1917, Special Loan Act 1917, No. 2, Special Loan Act 1920 and Special Loan (Amendment) Act 1922, Special Loan Act 1922.	147,000	147,000	do.	29,530 19 11
Public Loan Act 1928	90,000	90,000	do.	2,146 13 1
				£375,231 18 5

2. (A) *Revenue on the basis of the Estimates for* 1933-34.

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £	*Contra items.* £	*Surplus* (+) *or Deficit* (—). £
Harbour	7,290	6,080	+ 1,210
Market	1,280	1,049	+ 231
Post Office	14,640	14,015	+ 625
Railway	9,000	10,500	— 1,500
	£32,210	£31,644	

Net Surplus £566.

Ordinary Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs Department—			
Import duties	189,420		
Tonnage dues	14,250		
Other	2,140		
		205,810	55·6
2. Excise		54,750	14·8
3. Income-tax		27,500	7·4
4. Surplus on self-balancing Departments		566	0·1
5. Other heads of Revenue		81,398	22·1
		370,024	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure		31,644	
		401,668	

2. (B) *Analysis of Import duties.*

This cannot be supplied, as statistics are not kept in such a way as to furnish this information.

3. *Expenditure on the basis of the* 1933-34 *Estimates:—*

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Loss on self-balancing Departments		Nil	
2. Debt charges		16,285	4·5
3. Administration		156,570	43·6
4. Economic Development		45,002	12·5
5. Social Services—	£		
Medical	45,609		
Education	51,629		
Others	13,138		
		110,376	30·7
6. Defence		3,016	0·9
7. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions		28,047	7·8
		359,296	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against revenue		31,644	
		390,940	

4. As at the 31st of March, 1933, there was a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £314,151. There was also at this date to the credit of Current Account, Barclay's Bank (Barbados Branch), the sum of £15,856.

5. No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid of administration have been received from Imperial funds.

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Barbados has received the following assistance from the Colonial Development Fund and the Empire Marketing Board:—

(1) *Colonial Development Fund.*

A free grant of £4,000 for a Venereal Diseases Clinic.
A loan of £16,300 free of interest for two years for a Public Market.
A free grant of £6,000, representing one-third of the expenditure, for the erection of a pumping station at the Bowmanston Water Works.

(2) *Empire Marketing Board.*

A grant of £2,300 for a British West Indian Cane Breeding Station.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	79,334	566,672	114,693	760,699*
1929	88,909	1,069,086	88,440	1,246,435*
1930	44,213	900,297	94,576	1,039,086*
1931	47,151	855,224	141,076	1,043,451*
1932	327,794	941,763	99,834	1,369,391*

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
To:—					
United Kingdom	323,954	835	—	18	324,807
Canada	707,520	2	1	10	707,533
Newfoundland	37,990	—	4	—	37,994
Rest of Empire	27,239	8,006	504	208	35,957
Total Empire	1,096,703	8,843	509	236	1,106,291
United States of America... ...	79,532	2,723	—	5	82,260
Other foreign countries	5,857	850	2	8	6,717
Total foreign countries	85,389	3,573	2	13	88,977
Ships' Stores	436	—	4	—	440
GRAND TOTAL	£1,182,528	12,416	515	249	1,195,708

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Sugar—			
Dark Crystals	71,089 tons	693,117	Canada (396), United Kingdom (284), Grenada(10).
Muscovado	3,621 tons	39,831	United Kingdom (29), Canada (8).
Molasses—			
Choice	505,420 gal.	25,271	Newfoundland (23).
Fancy	7,166,027 gal.	388,159	Canada (294), United States of America (78), Newfoundland (15).
Vacuum Pan	779,631 gal.	9,745	United Kingdom (5), Canada (4).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	518,611	373,716	460,732	1,353,059
1929	691,216	740,673	607,712	2,039,601
1930	582,944	604,726	544,116	1,731,786
1931	518,178	534,866	438,330	1,491,644*
1932	763,581	545,678	347,485	1,656,876*

* Excluding exports for Ships' Stores and of coal for bunkers as follows:—

	Ships' Stores.	*Coal for bunkers.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1913	—	95,919	95,919
1929	13,355	27,510	40,865
1930	9,993	13,837	23,830
1931	6,314	14,286	20,600
1932	7,530	2,085	9,615

† Includes imports from "High Seas" as follows:—
1931 ... £270 1932 ... £132

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(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	167,630	10,664	537,917	33,298	749,509
Canada	127,928	81,790	35,426	3,416	248,560
British Guiana	73,265	26,286	1,987	—	101,538
Trinidad	11,963	483	51,091	760	64,297
India	21,512	8	21,723	—	43,243
Rest of Empire	64,808	9,183	2,341	11,708	88,040
Total Empire	467,106	128,414	650,485	49,182	1,295,187
United States of America... ...	53,619	32,400	69,946	12,252	168,217
Holland	26,482	—	18,053	—	44,535
Argentine	28,753	442	10	—	29,205
Germany	3,621	57	23,503	—	27,181
Other foreign countries	26,384	8,516	38,611	4,836	78,347
Total foreign countries	138,859	41,415	150,123	17,088	347,485
High Seas	132	—	—	—	132
GRAND TOTAL	£606,097	169,829	800,608	66,270	1,642,804

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £14,072.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal Countries of Origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, Flour and Meal—			
Rice	170,668 cwt.	86,016	British Guiana (68), India (18).
Oats	50,386 cwt.	16,930	Canada (16).
Corn, Barley, and Wheat...	31,729 cwt.	10,660	Argentine (9).
Flour, wheaten or rye ...	77,733 bags	62,187	Canada (35), United Kingdom (26).
Maize or Cornmeal ...	21,462 bags	10,731	United States of America (8).
Other Kinds	—	136	
Meats (all kinds)	—	73,635	United Kingdom (38), Canada (15), United States of America (12), Argentine (7).
Fish (all kinds)	—	68,328	Newfoundland (40), Canada (31).
Cattle and Animal Foods—			
Bran and Pollard	34,782 cwt.	11,200	Argentine (11).
Oilmeal and Cake	79,123 cwt.	26,863	Canada (14), United States of America (12).
Other	7,198 cwt.	5,039	Trinidad (3).
Butter and Substitutes ...	8,709 cwt.	38,377	Holland (14), France (10), United Kingdom (10).
Edible Oil	—	25,773	United Kingdom (25).
Vegetables (all kinds) ...	—	19,526	Canada (7), Holland (5).
Tobacco and Snuff (all kinds)	146,809 cwt.	17,479	United Kingdom (9), United States of America (7).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber	—	119,455	Canada (82), United States of America (31).
Wood for fuel	15,521 tons	19,401	British Guiana (16).
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece-goods	4,768,352 yd.	106,237	United Kingdom (9), Japan (9), United States of America (5).
Hosiery	—	10,882	United Kingdom (5).
Other	—	66,412	United Kingdom (58).
Manures and Fertilizers ...	9,143 tons	67,100	United Kingdom (40), Holland (12), Germany (11).
Machinery (all kinds) ...	—	62,855	United Kingdom (56).
Oils—			
Kerosene	267,303 gal.	10,024	Trinidad (8).
Fuel	—	6,868	Dutch West Indies (4).
Lubricating...	—	5,948	United Kingdom (3), United States of America (2).
Motor Spirit	883,521 gal.	36,813	Trinidad (36).
Motor Cars, Lorries and parts—			
Motor Cars, Lorries, etc. ...	268 vehicles	39,562	United Kingdom (25), Canada (9), United States of America (4).
Parts, including tyres and tubes.	—	15,632	United States of America (7), United Kingdom (5).
Boots, Shoes, etc.	—	36,094	United Kingdom (30).
Metal Manufactures	—	32,248	United Kingdom (27).
Paper Manufactures	—	22,484	United Kingdom (10), Holland (5).
Apparel	—	21,738	United Kingdom (15).
Hardware	—	20,370	United Kingdom (15).
Soap—			
Common	1,762,284 lb.	17,624	United Kingdom (17).
Other	—	1,537	United Kingdom (1).
Woollen Manufactures ...	—	18,372	United Kingdom (18).
Medicines and Drugs... ...	—	18,356	United Kingdom (11), United States of America (5).
Hats, Caps, etc.	—	17,187	United Kingdom (15).
Bags and Sacks	—	16,690	India (14).

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V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The agricultural practice of Barbados is entirely based on the **sugar-cane**, the products of which represent between 90 and 95 per cent. of all domestic exports. Such other crops as are cultivated are grown either during the preparation of the land for planting sugar-cane or to enable the land to be rested from that crop. Almost the whole population is dependent, directly or indirectly, on sugar. The standard of living of all classes is affected by the value of the sugar crop and periods of depression or poor crops entail general decline, although cases of actual want are rarely noticeable.

All the 67,000 acres of arable land are used for growing sugar but only 35,000-40,000 acres of sugar-cane are reaped each year. Units of production are not large and plantations vary in size from 500 acres downwards. Some plantations, or groups of plantations, are worked as units with their own factories, but most producers, including the smaller plantations and all the peasant cultivators, sell their canes to separately-owned factories at prices which vary with the price of sugar.

In old times every plantation had its own windmill and " sugar-works," but the necessity for cheaper production and the elimination of wasteful methods of manufacture led to the erection of muscovado sugar plants and eventually of modern factories, which are highly efficient and have, on occasion, had an intake of no more than seven and a-quarter tons of cane for each ton of sugar produced during a grinding season.

Nevertheless owing to the inaccessible position of some plantations and the conservatism of a few owners there are still to be found windmills and muscovado sugar works as well as modern factories.

Owing to numerous very deep gullies, which render transport of cane difficult or impracticable, the size of the factories has to be limited and the largest are only capable of producing some 8,000 tons of sugar during a grinding season.

During 1933, 32 factories, equipped with vacuum pans, manufactured 96° dark crystal sugar, 40 steam plants equipped with aspinall pans manufactured either muscovado sugar or fancy molasses, and approximately 40 sugar works driven by windmills were in operation for the production of fancy molasses.

In Barbados the manufacture of syrup known as " **fancy molasses** " is of very considerable importance. This fancy molasses should not be confused with vacuum pan molasses (the final uncrystallizable residue of sugar manufacture), for it is prepared from the fresh juice of the sugar-cane from which nothing has been previously extracted.

About 20,000 tons (or 60,000 puncheons each containing 110 wine gallons) are manufactured each year and practically the whole product is absorbed by the lumbermen and fisherfolk of eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

The value of fancy molasses depends on the world price of sugar, and when the latter is low there is a tendency for fancy molasses to have a premium above the price of sugar, which on occasion has resulted in over-production; but during 1933, although over 62,000 puncheons have been produced in addition to a considerable surplus from 1932, there has been a definite shortage of the syrup.

As regards cost of production, Barbados, largely owing to the fertility of the soil, high sucrose content of the sugar-cane juices and the plentiful supply of labour, is able to produce as cheaply as any other part of the Empire. Considerable quantities of artificial fertilizers and of pen-manures (for the production of which rather more live-stock are kept than would otherwise be necessary) are used in order that yields may be maintained at a high level.

Barbados maintains a highly organized Department of Science and Agriculture which in addition to the development of Harrison and Bovell's work on the breeding of new sugar-cane varieties is devoting considerable attention to control of pests and disease. During 1932 with the aid of a grant from the Empire Marketing Board the sugar-cane breeding work has been extended to include the breeding of seedling canes suitable to the conditions met with in other British West Indian Islands.

Consumption of sugar within the Colony may be estimated at about 5,500 tons, after converting molasses into an appropriate equivalent in sugar; local consumption of rum in 1932 was 194,172 gallons.

Exports of sugar products during recent years have been as follows:—

	Sugar.		*Molasses.*		*Rum.*	
	Tons.	£	Gallons.	£	Gallons.	£
1928	62,659	875,239	7,229,181	288,699	40,690	3,983
1929	65,517	722,389	8,035,779	233,813	46,130	4,517
1930	50,444	473,152	9,085,307	305,620	65,390	6,402
1931	34,422	360,639	7,790,451	426,073	56,683	5,314
1932	74,710	732,948	8,451,078	423,175	47,137	4,517

In terms of sugar alone (converting fancy molasses at the rate of 330 gallons to the ton) total production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
1926	69,931	1930	82,682
1927	77,801	1931	61,531
1928	84,473	1932	102,415
1929	87,798	1933	116,738

The principal destination of exports of both sugar and molasses has hitherto been Canada, with small exports of sugar to the United Kingdom and rather more substantial exports of molasses to Newfoundland and the United States of America. Some diversion of sugar from Canada to the United Kingdom has taken place since the increase of the United Kingdom preference in 1932.

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The only other plantation crop of any significance is **Sea Island cotton**, which is cultivated chiefly in the drier parts of the Island. The crop is suitable for peasant cultivation, but cultivation has been restricted in recent years on account of the pink bollworm. In 1929-30 only 272 acres were under this crop, but 2,800 acres were cultivated in 1930-31. In the following year a considerable reduction of acreage took place on account of the depression in the Sea Island cotton market, and in 1932-33 only 234 acres were planted.

Exports of cotton during recent years have been as follows:—

	lb.	£		lb.	£
1927-28	14,249	1,680	1930-31... ...	336,899	21,056
1928-29	8,858	728	1931-32... ...	21,561	963
1929-30	25,426	3,029			

There is considerable cultivation of "ground provisions," such as yams, sweet potatoes, and eddoes, particularly by peasants and small-holders, and there is considerable market-garden production of these vegetables and also fruit, for sale to the population of Saint Michael (the parish containing Bridgetown, the principal urban area) which is estimated to be approximately 63,000. There is still considerable scope for production of this kind for the home market, as there are substantial imports of fresh vegetables.

Exports of ground provisions were being steadily developed, until in 1930 they reached a total of £10,169. The principal countries of destination were British Guiana, Trinidad, and the Dutch West Indies but owing to the prohibitive import duties placed upon these commodities by the importing countries the trade had dwindled in 1932 to a comparatively insignificant amount.

2. Forestry.

There are only 46 acres of original forest now left in the Colony. For many years this area has been preserved by Statute.

Firewood is imported from other Colonies.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The breeding and rearing of animals is not conducted on any large scale; there is one central market in Bridgetown, in which all persons desiring to sell meat within a radius of one mile of the town must slaughter animals; outside this area there is no inspection.

The principal use of live-stock is for draught purposes, but they are also useful in the production of pen-manure. There are 1,605 horses, 3,602 asses, and 4,160 mules in the Colony, but the number of other animals is unknown.

The high value of land renders the development of an animal industry on economic lines impossible. The extension of breeding is not encouraged, since no land is available for laying down as pasturage so long as sugar cultivation can be carried on economically, and the value of the feeding stuffs grown in association with sugar-cane is so low that they have to be supplemented by expensive imports of other feeding stuffs.

The development of a dairying industry has been assisted by the inauguration of two modern dairies, but the number of persons resident in the colony who have the means to pay for pure milk is too limited for any great extension in the industry.

There are substantial imports both of cattle for slaughter and of meat.

4. Minerals.

Mineral oil is known to exist in the Colony, but not in considerable quantities. The deposits are exploited by the British Union Oil Company, Limited, the total amount won in 1930 being 420,588 gallons of crude petroleum, in 1931, 332,388 gallons, and in 1932, 175,350 gallons.

There are also small deposits of manjak and tar sand, which are exploited to a trifling extent.

5. Fisheries.

The number of persons engaged in the fishing industry is approximately 1,000, but fishing does not comprise the whole of their activities, since the total value of the catch, all of which is disposed of locally, is estimated at £15,000 a year. Some fishermen own their boats while others use the boats of private owners and are given a percentage of the catch. One of the principal fish caught in Barbados is the flying fish.

B.

Food Supply.

The total imports of food in 1932 were £574,234 or £3 5s. per head. As has been indicated above, there is a substantial local production of ground provisions and this and the production of fruits and other vegetables might be developed; but it would be impossible, even if it were economically sound, to make the island entirely self-sufficing in food. Broadly the staple foods are—

(*a*) in the case of the labouring population, rice and salt fish;

(*b*) in the case of the European population, meat, wheat-flour, and grain.

The principal sources of supply of these articles are shown in Section IV but it is apparent that it is not commercially possible for the island to produce any of them, for climatic and physical reasons, and it could not become self-sufficing without very great changes in the habits of its people. Moreover it is practically certain that no general food-crop could be raised in sufficient quantities to feed a population as dense as that of Barbados to-day, and a substantial import of food must continue to be essential.

VI.—Industry.

The most important industrial activity in Barbados is, of course, the manufacture of sugar.

There are three rum distilleries.

There are one or two industrial establishments of a public utility nature, viz., a gas works, an electric supply works, and two ice factories. There are also two biscuit factories, a cotton factory, engineering works, and one or two other industrial establishments.

No statistics relating to the number of persons employed in these establishments or to the value of the annual output are available.

There is a small peasant earthenware industry in the "Scotland Districts."

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VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is a substantial transhipment business in Barbados, which is a point on the main lines of sea communication from which goods are distributed to the islands lying to the westward. In addition to the transhipment business proper, there are also substantial re-exports of goods actually imported into the Colony.

With regard to tourist traffic a very conservative estimate of its value is £66,500 a year, but if the value of goods sold by tailors, druggists, stores, etc., to tourists and in-transit visitors is included, it is thought that the total should be not less than £80,000 a year.

From figures supplied by hotels it would appear that there has been an increase in the number of visitors in 1932 over 1931 especially visitors from Canada and England.

There was, however, a big drop in 1931 as compared with 1930, the figures being:—

	1st Class ordinary.	*Tourists and in-transit.*	*Cruise ships.*
1930	3,379	4,809	No record.
1931	3,279	2,760	„

Important items in the invisible exports which go to balance the large excess of imports over exports, which is a permanent and striking feature of the trade of the Colony, are:—

(i) the receipt of interest on investments held abroad by residents in Barbados. Owing to the large permanent European settlement in the Colony considerable capital has been accumulated, and the income from these investments was estimated by the West Indian Sugar Commission, after inquiries among the Banks, at not less than £150,000 per annum.

(ii) The remittances of Barbadians working overseas, e.g., in the Canal Zone and the United States of America, to relatives in the island, estimated by the West Indian Sugar Commission at not less than £100,000 per annum; no up-to-date information is available, but this amount would now be considerably reduced through general trade depression.

(iii) The earnings of Barbadian sailors serving on ships in the West Atlantic trade; but these also would now be considerably reduced since the substitution of Canadians for West Indians on the ships of the Canadian National Steamship Line.

VIII.—Communications.

The island has a network of roads which lead in every direction. The total length of roads in the Colony is 473 miles, of which 286 miles are classified as main roads and the remainder as cross-roads. Considerable sums of money have been spent since 1926 in rendering the main roads suitable for motor traffic and almost the whole island is now accessible to motor vehicles. The city of Bridgetown and its suburbs are supplied with a good motor omnibus service, operated by a Motor Bus Company; motor buses owned by private individuals also ply between the city and the country districts.

A light railway of 2 feet 6 inches gauge, 24 miles long, runs through the southern parishes and along the east coast. Built by private enterprise, it was purchased by the Government in 1916 and is now conducted by a Board of Management whose funds are derived from the Central Government. It provides both a passenger and goods service, but its revenue at the present time is insufficient to cover expenditure.

Bridgetown is a port of call on a number of important shipping lines and there is an excellent mail service with the United Kingdom, Canada, the other West Indian Islands, and the United States of America.

There are fortnightly services to Avonmouth and Cristobal by the Elders and Fyffes Line, to Plymouth and other European ports and Central American ports by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, to Canadian ports and British Guiana by the Canadian National Steamships, and the Ocean, Dominion Steamship Corporation (Dominion Service). Other lines calling at monthly or irregular intervals are the Hamburg-Amerika Line, the Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company, the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation (Ocean Service), the Harrison Line, the Leyland Line, the Booth Line, the Aluminum Line, the Canadian Transport Company, and the Munson Steamship Line.

A subsidy of £5,000 per annum is contributed by Barbados towards the Canadian National Steamship Service.

596 steam vessels of a total tonnage of 2,042,925 tons entered at Bridgetown in 1932, their nationalities being as follows:—

	Vessels.	*Tons.*
British	363	1,381,244
Norwegian	63	87,767
Dutch	53	254,752
United States	50	105,659
German	40	153,350
Other	27	60,153
	596	2,042,925

494 sailing vessels of a total tonnage of 34,049 tons entered at Bridgetown in 1932, their nationalities being as follows:—

	Vessels.	*Tons.*
British	394	26,895
Dutch	83	6,088
Other	17	1,066
	494	34,049

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Carlisle Bay on which the port of Bridgetown is situated is an open roadstead about 1½ miles wide, where vessels of the largest size can load and unload by means of lighters.

The total length of wharves is about 3,000 feet. Vessels up to 400 tons net, 180 feet long and 14 feet draught can enter the inner harbour and be berthed at the wharves.

Cargo is occasionally shipped from Speightstown but normally the whole of the trade of the island is conducted through Brdgetown.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all articles imported into the Colony other than those contained in a special list of exemptions. Duties are generally at specific rates in the case of foodstuffs, drink, and tobacco and at *ad valorem* rates in the case of manufactured goods but this rule is not invariable. The *ad valorem* rates vary from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. on Empire goods and 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. on foreign goods, the most usual rates being 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively, these being the rates applicable to goods not specially charged or exempted.

A surtax of 10 per cent. of the duty is at present charged on all goods.

Preference is granted to Empire goods in every case where a duty is chargeable, with a very few exceptions; the general margin of preference is 50 per cent. of the duty applicable to similar foreign goods, but it may be higher or lower, and in a few cases Empire goods are admitted free while foreign goods are dutiable.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Colony does not maintain any representatives abroad, but the West India Committee acts in London as unofficial trade representative for Barbados as well as other West Indian Colonies. The Colony also participates with the others of the West Indian group in the maintenance of a West Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada.

BERMUDA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Bermuda or Somers Islands are a cluster of numerous small islands situated in the West Atlantic Ocean in approximately latitude 32° 15′ N. and longitude 64° 51′ W. and comprise an area of about 19¼ square miles.

The largest island is known as Main Island and is about 9,000 acres in extent.

Practically all land, other than the land in the occupation of the Naval and Military Authorities (which is approximately 2·2 square miles in extent), is in private possession. The holdings on which produce is grown for sale number 350, the majority of which are of less than 10 acres each.

The climate is good, the thermometer never falling below 40° F. and seldom rising above 90° F. In 1932 the highest monthly maximum was 91° (in August) and the lowest monthly maximum 75° (in February and March) while the highest monthly minimum was 71° (in July) and the lowest monthly minimum 48° (in March).

The rainfall is usually a little less than 60 inches a year and is distributed more or less evenly throughout the year. In 1932, December with nine hours of rain was the driest and November with 67 hours of rain the wettest month. The mean daily sunshine throughout the year was nearly 6½ hours, with a lowest monthly average of 2½ hours daily in March and a highest monthly average of nearly 10 hours daily in July.

II.—Population, etc.

The total population of the Colony according to the 1931 census was 27,789 of which number 11,353 were classified as white and 16,436 as coloured. The density of the population is exceptionally high, about 1,400 per square mile, or 1,625 per square mile if the area in naval and military occupation is excluded.

Hamilton, the capital, has a population of 3,000.

The population has increased from 20,127 in 1921 and continues to show an annual natural increase (514 in 1932). 536 persons were shown as "planters" and 1,354 as engaged in commerce.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. Sterling is legal tender and there is a local issue of £1 and 10s. notes. United States and Canadian currency, while not legal tender, are current.

2. There are two private banks in the Colony, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1932, the total public debt outstanding was £131,636.

(*b*) The amounts provided in the Estimates for 1933 for interest and sinking funds are

	£
(1) Interest	5,850
(2) Sinking Fund	775

(*c*) The amount paid into the Sinking Fund on the 31st December, 1932, was £34,721 2s. 7d. (market value).

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2. *Revenue.*

(*a*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1933).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Contra items.*
	£	£
Post Office	42,000	17,856

Net surplus £24,144.

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs Duties	286,432	73·1
2. Miscellaneous	42,050	10·7
3. Reimbursements	39,325	10·0
4. Surplus of self-balancing Department	24,144	6·2
	391,951	100
Revenue of Post Office set-off against expenditure	17,856	
Gross Revenue	409,807	

(*b*) *Analysis of Import Duties.*

Statistics not available.

3. *Expenditure.*

Analysis of Expenditure (*on the basis of Estimates for* 1933).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Department	Nil	—
2. Debt Charges	21,425	5·5
3. Administration	212,090	54·2
4. Economic Development	12,228	3·1
5. Social Services	126,302	32·3
6. Defence	10,904	2·7
7. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	8,410	2·2
	391,359	100
Expenditure of Post Office set-off against revenue	17,856	
Gross expenditure	409,215	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

On the 31st December, 1932, the excess of assets over liabilities was £198,476. Of this sum £43,141 was liquid.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

No grants- or loans-in-aid have been received from His Majesty's Government.

The only assistance received from the Colonial Development Fund is a free grant of £550 towards the expenses of a visit paid by Major Mayo in connexion with aviation development.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports* (*including Bullion and Specie*) *to*:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	5,437	3,582	81,676	90,695
1929	4,740	17,645	163,518	185,903
1930	159	31,605	159,963	191,727
1931	—	10,378	108,627	119,005
1932	97	43,116	102,737	145,950

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Canada	28,336	362	—	—	28,698
British West Indies	154	17	—	—	171
Total Empire	28,490	379	—	—	28,869
United States of America... ...	52,110	12,479	3	—	64,592
GRAND TOTAL	80,600	12,858	3	—	93,461

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Vegetables	96,902 crates.	41,365	United States of America (22), Canada (19).
Potatoes	18,132 barrels. 2,642 crates.	28,750	United States of America (26), Canada (2).
Class II.			
Lily Bulbs	2,518 packages	7,331	United States of America (7).
Cut Flowers	3,609 packages	5,111	United States of America (5).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	154,988	81,984	333,603	570,575
1929	573,569	349,652	795,027	1,718,248
1930	510,496	545,091	898,981	1,954,568
1931	991,219	482,469	989,571	2,463,259
1932	717,213	487,887	686,426	1,891,526

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	241,367	4,437	471,335	74	717,213
Canada	348,463	23,249	64,347	982	437,041
British West Indies	34,048	4,568	12,109	33	50,758
Total Empire	623,878	32,254	547,791	1,089	1,205,012
United States of America... ...	251,288	27,215	357,445	3,966	639,914
Other foreign countries	30,617	63	15,903	4	46,587
Total foreign countries	281,905	27,278	373,348	3,970	686,501
GRAND TOTAL	905,783	59,532	921,139	5,059	1,891,513

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £13.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Potable Spirits—			
Brandy	8,506 gal.	10,452	United Kingdom (8), Other Countries (2).
Gin	12,769 gal.	6,586	United Kingdom (6).
Rum	49,121 gal.	32,513	British West Indies (16), Other Countries (16).
Whisky	192,395 gal.	159,078	Canada (121), United Kingdom (37).
	262,791 gal.	208,629	
Meats—			
Fresh	17,057 cwt.	70,111	United States of America (34), Canada (32), United Kingdom (3).
Chilled Mutton	4,149 cwt.	15,401	Canada (9), United States of America (4), United Kingdom (2).
Smoked and pickled ...	7,794 cwt.	35,734	United States of America (21), United Kingdom (10), Canada (4).
Sausages	1,638	7,248	United States of America (4), Canada (2), United Kingdom (1).
Sausages, canned	—	984	United States of America (all).
Canned	—	12,760	United States of America (6), United Kingdom (3), Canada (3).
		142,238	
Fruit, all kinds...	—	57,550	United States of America (37), British West Indies (10), Canada (6), United Kingdom (3)
Malt Liquor	54,746 doz. 2,575 hogsheads	38,341	United Kingdom (34), Other Countries (3), Canada (1).
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	82,467 lb.	29,736	United States of America (16), United Kingdom (13).
Manufactured	19,627 lb.	3,412	United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1).
Unmanufactured	2,518 lb.	231	
Snuff	13 lb.	3	United States of America (all).
Cigars	557,520	3,956	British West Indies (3).
		37,338	

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932—continued

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of Origin and amounts in £'000.*
Class I—(*contd.*)		£	
Butter	5,777 cwt.	33,499	United Kingdom (17), Canada (14), United States of America (2).
Milk and Cream—			
All kinds	—	33,496	Canada (16), United Kingdom (9), United States of America (8).
Oats	334,279 bshls.	33,112	Canada (33).
Wine	—	26,250	United Kingdom (18).
Wheat Flour	4,114 cwt.	23,528	Canada (21), United Kingdom (2).
Poultry and Game	3,796 cwt.	23,484	United States of America (16), Canada (6).
Vegetables, fresh and canned...	—	23,331	United States of America (14), Canada (6), British West Indies (1), United Kingdom (1).
Confectionery	—	22,290	United Kingdom (11), United States of America (8), Canada (3).
Class II.			
Lumber	2,228,197 feet	23,817	United States of America (12), Canada (8), British West Indies (4).
Class III.			
Fancy Goods	—	148,593	United Kingdom (95), United States of America (44), Canada (7).
Woollen manufactures—			
Piece-goods	—	2,692	United Kingdom (2).
Clothing	—	76,181	United Kingdom (72), United States of America (3), Canada (1).
		78,873	
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece-goods	—	4,917	United Kingdom (3), United States of America (1).
Clothing	—	54,698	United Kingdom (27), United States of America (26), Canada (1).
		59,615	
Electrical Goods	—	50,047	United States of America (26), United Kingdom (19), Canada (4).
Oil—			
Gasolene	355,744 gal.	10,415	United States of America (10).
Fuel	8,295 tons	21,888	United States of America (15), British West Indies (6).
Lubricating	—	3,433	United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1).
Kerosene	343,749 gal.	11,564	United States of America (11).
		47,300	
Furniture	—	44,178	United States of America (24), Canada (12), United Kingdom (8).
Hardware	—	36,755	United Kingdom (19), United States of America (15).
Boots and Shoes	—	36,335	United Kingdom (23), United States of America (11).
Medicines	—	30,771	United States of America (16), United Kingdom (11), Canada (3).
Perfumery	—	30,151	United Kingdom (19).
Engines and Parts	—	26,881	United States of America (13), United Kingdom (12).
Silk manufactures—			
Piece-goods	—	1,266	United Kingdom (1).
Clothing	—	20,737	United Kingdom (11), United States of America (7), Canada (1).
		22,003	
Stationery	—	21,714	United States of America (10), United Kingdom (9), Canada (2).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

Of the total area of the Colony only about 3,000 acres are capable of cultivation and less than 1,000 acres are actually under cultivation. From this land two or three crops annually are raised.

It is estimated that in 1932 600 acres were under miscellaneous vegetables, 375 acres under potatoes, 80 acres under bananas, and 56 acres under lily bulbs (*Lilium Longiflorum Harrisii*).

Production is both for the domestic market and for export.

The total production in 1932 was estimated at:—

Miscellaneous vegetables 240,000 bushels valued at £78,000.

Potatoes 75,000 bushels valued at £26,000.

Bananas 72,000 bunches valued at £22,500.

Of the lily bulbs 3,009 cases valued at £4,000 were exported while about a million bulbs, valued at £2,500, were replanted.

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The total value of agricultural production was therefore estimated to be £133,000, while the value of agricultural produce exported was £49,465 (£37,200 to Canada, £850 to the United Kingdom, £100 to the British West Indies, £11,300 to the United States of America, and £15 to other countries). The principal items were the following:—

	Bushels.
Celery	49,004
Potatoes	35,925
Onions	29,412
Carrots	17,899
Kale	14,544
Cabbage	11,994
Tomatoes	10,241
Beans, Beets, Cucumbers, Spinach and miscellaneous ...	3,799
	172,818

Changes in the Canadian tariff have resulted in attention being concentrated on the markets of that Dominion instead of those of the United States of America and increasing quantities of produce are now being sent to Canada.

There is still considerable opening locally for the Colony's products in meeting the requirements of the large hotels.

The Agricultural Department is energetically encouraging the vegetable and flower trade by the regulation of imports of seed, by testing new varieties, and by the operation of Government Central Packing Stations for tomatoes and other vegetables, where exports are graded. Local sales would be assisted by improved marketing organization and the provision of cold storage facilities. The erection of a pre-cooling plant in Hamilton is under consideration.

Agriculture is almost entirely in the hands of small farmers of European descent.

2. Forestry.

Considerable quantities of the cedar forest which originally covered the islands remain; but there is no commercial exploitation.

3. Animal Husbandry.

There are about 3,400 acres under pasture, and animals include 1,500 cattle, 1,500 horses, and 2,000 swine. 456,000 gallons of milk (value £76,000) 126,000 dozen eggs (£19,000), and 414,000 lb. of meat, chiefly pork, (£10,700) were produced in 1932 for local consumption. There were no exports.

4. Minerals.

There is no mineral wealth.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

A certain amount of fish is caught for local consumption.

B.

Food Supply.

The income of the Colony is derived primarily from the tourist traffic and secondarily from the cultivation of early vegetables, etc., for the Canadian and United States markets. It is accordingly necessary to import the greater part of the food supply. Actual imports of food were valued at over £525,000 in 1932, and included imports even of such articles as were produced locally in fairly large quantities, e.g., potatoes, vegetables, poultry, and eggs. Much the greater part of these imports are, of course, required for the visitors to the Colony or for the supply of His Majesty's ships in the Atlantic Station. The permanent population may be much more nearly self-supporting in food. It could not, however, become entirely so without upsetting its present economic basis.

VI.—Industry.

There are no industrial establishments other than a perfume factory, a few small boat-building stations, and the naval dockyard at St. George.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no entrepôt trade, but catering for tourists is by far the most important economic activity of the Colony. The great bulk of these come from the United States of America, and the majority in the winter, although summer visitors are increasing. In 1932, 44,000 tourists visited the island (exclusive of 29,000 in cruise ships) staying an average period of 10 days. Any estimate of the income derived from this source is difficult but it is estimated that the average tourist spends not less than £2 a day (a minimum expenditure of £880,000 on the above figures) and that 80 per cent. of the Colony's revenue is derived from tourists. Another estimate may be obtained from the visible balance of trade. In 1932 exports of local products were £93,600 and imports £1,891,000. Tourist expenditure was no doubt the principal item off-setting this apparent "unfavourable" balance of £1,798,000.

A Trade Development Board of unofficial persons appointed by the Governor has been set up to encourage and manage the tourist traffic. In 1932 its total expenditure was £56,005, including steamer subsidies, and £10,000 was spent in advertising in the United States of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

Another source of income not shown in the ordinary trade and production figures is that derived from the naval and military expenditure in the Colony. Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron and the site of a naval dockyard, to defend which a small garrison is maintained.

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VIII.—Communications.

(i) INTERNAL.

There are roads throughout the Colony, with a total mileage of 105 miles, but traffic, other than pedestrian and bicycles, is entirely horse-drawn, as no motors are allowed. A light standard gauge railway, 22 miles long, opened in November, 1931, connects both ends of the main Islands with Hamilton.

(ii) EXTERNAL.

The principal shipping services are:—

(*a*) with New York: Furness Bermuda Line, bi-weekly during most of the year (in receipt of a subsidy from the Colonial Government of £25,000 per annum); Munson Line, weekly;

(*b*) with Canada: Canadian National Steamships, twice in each fortnight (in receipt of subsidy from the Colonial Government);

(*c*) with the United Kingdom: Pacific Steam Navigation Company, monthly; Elders and Fyffes, occasional; and Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, cargo only, tri-weekly;

(*d*) with the British West Indies: Canadian National Steamships; Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; and Elders and Fyffes.

There are two ports of entry in the Colony, Hamilton, the capital, and St. George. Large quantities of shipping enter at these ports (about three-quarters of it at Hamilton).

In 1932, eleven sailing vessels (six British, four United States, and one French) with a total tonnage of 3,844 net tons entered and the steam vessels shown in the table below:—

Country of registration.	*Number of vessels.*	*Net tonnage.*
British	438	2,799,477
United States of America	100	751,528
Dutch	16	135,670
French	16	66,843
Other	44	136,759
	614	3,890,277

Both Hamilton and St. George are well-sheltered harbours with ample wharfage accommodation. At Hamilton vessels up to 600 feet long and 25 feet draught can come alongside and at St. George's vessels up to 430 feet long and 22 feet draught.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all goods not specially exempted. A number of specific or special *ad valorem* rates are prescribed for various classes of goods; all other goods not exempt from duty are dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Imperial preference is provided on all dutiable goods by (i) the provision in a few cases of special higher rates of duty for foreign goods, and (ii) the imposition of a surtax of one-quarter of the duty on all dutiable foreign goods. Empire goods are exempt from the surtax except in the case of liquors and tobacco, on which a lesser surtax of 22½ per cent. is payable.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

The West India Committee act as unofficial trade representatives in London and the Colony shares in the cost of maintaining the West Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada. Representatives from the Colony also visit Canada during the main export season for vegetables.

BRITISH GUIANA.

I.—Situation, etc.

British Guiana lies between latitude 1° and 9° North and longitude 57° and 61° West. It has a seaboard of roughly 270 miles, extending from near the mouth of the Orinoco River on the west to the Courantyne River on the east. The Colony is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and south-west by Brazil, on the east by the Dutch Colony of Surinam, and on the west by Venezuela.

The total area is 57,266,874 acres, or about 89,500 square miles; the Colony is therefore slightly larger than Great Britain. It may be divided into three natural areas; a strip of flat and swampy alluvium along the coast and some way up the main rivers; a central area of tropical forest occupying about 87 per cent. of the total area of the Colony; and a region of elevated savannahs in the extreme south. Practically the whole permanent settlement is in the narrow coastal strip, generally less than 10 miles wide, between the sea and the undrained swamps bordering the forest area. Much of this strip is below sea level, and it is kept drained by an elaborate system of canals, polders, and pumps. Only about 185,000 acres, or 0·3 per cent. of the total area, is under cultivation. Some 3,000,000 acres have been alienated under firm title.

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The Colony is well watered. Several large rivers run through the higher land in or to the south of the forest area to the sea. The most important are the Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, whose respective basins form the three counties of the Colony. The Essequibo is by far the largest, running from the extreme southern boundary, and with its tributaries, the Mazaruni and Cuyuni, draining the greater part of the Colony. The Demerara, the shortest of the three, is economically the most important at present. The Courantyne River, which forms the eastern boundary, is also of importance. All these rivers are free from falls in their lower courses, and are navigable for considerable distances.

The climate is a naturally healthy one for the tropics. On the coast there are two wet seasons and two dry; in the interior the difference in the seasons is less marked. Rainfall on the coast averages about 88 inches per annum, but it is variable, and droughts sometimes occur. The mean maximum temperature ranges from 83° F. to 87° F. and the mean minimum from 74·5° F. to 76·5° F. The heat is tempered by constant sea breezes.

II.—Population.

The estimated population at 31st December, 1932, was 317,813 made up as follows:—

Europeans, other than those of Portuguese origin.	2,078	Aborigines	8,430
Europeans of Portuguese origin ...	8,654	Blacks	126,077
East Indians	134,059	Mixed races	35,159
Chinese	3,015	Other races and races not stated ...	341

The population has increased from 296,041 in 1911 to 297,691 in 1921, and to 310,933 at the Census in 1931. There was an increase of 4,194 in 1932.

The only large town is Georgetown, the capital and chief port, lying at the mouth of the Demerara River, which has a population of 63,000. New Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Berbice River, has a population of 9,000.

There is at present no substantial immigration or emigration. East Indian immigration, formerly organized on an indentured labour basis, ceased in 1917 and in 1931 immigrants, i.e., persons born outsde the Colony, formed only 12 per cent. of the total population.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the dollar being the equivalent of 4s. 2d. British sterling and United States gold coin are current and are legal tender. Government currency notes of the face value of $1 and $2 are also legal tender.

2. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada have establishments at Georgetown with branches at New Amsterdam, Berbice. The Post Office conduct savings bank business. There are 27 co-operative credit banks.

B.—Public Finance.

1. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1932, excluding loans received from the Colonial Development Fund, amounted to £4,599,580, against which Sinking funds were held valued at £737,664. (See summary below.)

2 (A).—*Revenue on the Basis of the Estimates for the year ending 31st December, 1933.*

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
Post Office, Telegraphs, and Telephones	183,904	238,435
Wireless	9,000	25,058
Transport and Harbours Department	671,657	786,331
	864,561	1,049,824

Net Deficit $185,263.

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
1. Customs		2,369,000	54·0
2. Excise and Licences		913,440	20·8
3. Internal Revenue—	$		
Income-tax	240,000		
Other	91,690		
		331,690	7·6
4. Fees of Court or Office, etc.		173,640	4·0
5. Rents and other income from lands, forests and mines		168,910	3·9
6. Interest		254,860	5·8
7. Miscellaneous		171,068	3·9
		$4,382,608*	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure		864,561	
		$5,247,169	

* Equivalent to £913,043.

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2 (B).—*Analysis of Import Duties for* 1932.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
Class I	699,330	172,550	283,927	1,155,807
Class II	20,855	280,905	36,905	338,665
Class III	360,914	41,097	205,423	607,434
Class IV	53	5	1,073	1,131
Class V	6	—	42	48
	1,081,158	494,557	527,370	2,103,085

3.—*Annual Expenditure on the basis of the Estimates for the year ending* 31*st December,* 1933.

		$	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges		1,215,641	24·4
2. Administration		1,320,352	26·6
3. Economic Development		443,296	8·9
4. Social Services—	$		
Medical	539,235		
Education	418,182		
Others	327,181		
		1,284,598	25·9
5. Defence		25,455	0·6
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions		489,371	9·8
7. Deficit on Self-balancing Departments. (*See* under 2(A) *Revenue*)		185,263	3·8
		$4,963,976*	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against revenue		864,561	
		$5,828,537	

4. The Colony possesses no Reserve Fund or other realizable assets. The only important Colonial funds are the Colonization Fund and the Immigration Fund (Amalgamated) which amounted to $767,331 and $439,424 respectively at the 31st December, 1932. These funds were established by legislation for the purpose of financing colonization and the return of East Indians, who came originally to the Colony under indenture.

5. The following assistance has been received from the Imperial Exchequer:—

	Estimate.	*Issues.*	*Grant.*	*Loan.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(*a*) *In aid of expenses of Administration.*				
1930–31	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	—	50,000 0 0
1931–32	220,000 0 0	220,000 0 0	—	220,000 0 0
1932–33	120,000 0 0	120,000 0 0	—	120,000 0 0
1933–34	64,000 0 0	—	—	—
(*b*) *In relief of unemployment*—				
1930–31	112,000 0 0	60,906 0 8	53,618 5 11	7,287 14 9†
1931–32	115,000 0 0	109,554 0 9	76,958 16 11	32,595 3 10†
1932–33	72,000 0 0	56,035 6 0	56,035 6 0	—
1933–34	36,000 0 0	—	—	—

6. The following grants to the Government of British Guiana from the Empire Marketing Fund have been approved:—

(*a*) £200 per annum for 5 years from 1930 for the collection and investigation of plants possessing insecticidal properties with a view to their cultivation and commercial exploitation.

(*b*) £1,000 in aid of sugar research in the year 1931-32.

(*c*) £1,125 in aid of sugar research, to 30th September, 1933.

Grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund have been approved in respect of the following schemes:—

	£
Visit of Sanitary Expert	1,000 (grant)
Investigation of moth-borer pest in sugar-cane	2,475 (grant)
Improvement of rice cultivation	4,250 (grant)
	800 (loan)
Purchase of rice machinery	1,926 (grant)
Establishment of an air base	3,125 (grant)
	2,500 (loan)
Improvement of water supply in coastal villages	10,000 (grant)
Establishment of health centre in Georgetown	500 (grant)
Provision of pumps for drainage of swamp lands near Georgetown ...	1,800 (grant)
Training of Forest Utilization Officer	505 (grant)
Construction of Bartica-Potaro Road	63,249 (loan)
Construction of branch-road to Tumatumari Falls	1,042 (loan)
Construction of road to Tiboku Falls	36,458 (loan)
Purchase of lorries	3,000 (grant)
	3,350 (loan)
Carry-out of Geological Survey in neighbourhood of road	8,298 (grant)
Visit of expert to examine transport and administration questions on Bartica-Potaro Road	800 (grant)

* Equivalent to £1,034.162.

† Loans to Sugar Estates.

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Summary of Public Debt at 31st December, 1932.

Year of loan.	Amount outstanding at 31-12-32.	Rate of interest.	Annual interest provision.	Annual Sinking fund provision.	Sinking fund at 31-12-32.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1886 ...	700 0 0	4	173 2 6	555 0 0	82 7 1	Loans issued in separate fractions are grouped with reference to the Ordinance under which they were issued.
1886 ...	194,500 0 0	4	7,780 0 0	1,945 0 0	203,187 8 3	
1898 ...	250,000 0 0	3	7,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	185,221 5 9	
1900 and later.	236,545 0 0	various	9,524 6 0	1,549 7 6	72,534 18 7	Raised by conversion of existing bonds between 1900 and 1915 at 3½ per cent., 3¾ per cent., 4 per cent., and 4½ per cent.
1916 and later.	1,694,625 0 0	various	93,544 13 9	11,730 12 1	215,782 3 9	Raised at various dates between 1916 and 1929 for various periods between 5 and 50 years at 5 per cent., 5½ per cent., and 6 per cent. The largest individual part is £1,000,000 at 5½ per cent. repayable in 1972.
1921 ...	133,210 8 4	5	6,660 12 6	3,207 14 2	60,856 5 1	
1929 ...	2,090,000 0 0	5	104,500 0 0	20,900 0 0	—	Sinking fund contributions commenced in 1933.
	£4,599,580 8 4		229,682 14 9	42,387 13 9	737,664 8 6	

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Grand Total.
	$	$	$	$
1913	5,129,040	4,437,887	960,049	10,526,976
1929	3,952,816	5,633,017	2,685,707	12,271,540
1930	3,246,398	5,387,049	2,034,058	10,667,505
1931	3,040,212	4,737,043	1,872,965	9,650,220
1932	4,836,716	4,032,350	1,722,084	10,591,150*
Equivalent to ...	£1,007,649	£840,073	£358,768	£2,206,490

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1932.

From:—	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Total Merchandise.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	4,253,800	430,961	14,917	34	118,231	4,817,943
Canada	2,762,506	203	1,689	24	—	2,764,422
British West Indies	1,004,823	131,978	14,166	3	35	1,151,005
Rest of Empire	18,133	10,049	2,335	—	—	30,517
Total Empire	8,039,262	573,191	33,107	61	118,266	8,763,887
United States of America ...	55,145	543,543	31,027	—	262,310	892,025
Belgium	2,151	293,528	50	—	1,018	296,747
French West Indies	182,089	252	138	—	—	182,479
Holland	38,920	43,065	—	—	—	81,985
Other foreign countries ...	116,649	14,634	1,300	230	—	132,813
Total foreign countries ...	394,954	895,022	32,515	230	263,328	1,586,049
GRAND TOTAL	8,434,216	1,468,213	65,622	291	381,594	10,349,936
Equivalent to	£1,757,128	£305,878	£13,671	£61	£79,499	£2,156,237

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1932.

Class I. Article.	Quantity.	Total Value. $	Principal Countries of destination with amounts in $'000.
Sugar, unrefined	137,078 tons	6,442,515	United Kingdom (3,750), Canada (2,679), British West Indies (12).
Rice	28,541 tons	1,187,871	British West Indies (942), French West Indies (182), United States of America (18), French Guiana (17), Haiti (12).
Molasses	7,554,520 gal.	387,794	United Kingdom (292), Canada (50), United States of America (33).
Rum	645,511 pf. gal.	286,760	United Kingdom (208), St. Pierre Miquelon (47), Bermuda (12), Canada (5), British West Indies (5).

*Excluding exports for Ships' Stores to the value of $11,576, equivalent to £2,412.

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932—continued

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in* $'000.
Class II.		$	
Diamonds	57,069 carats	541,337	Belgium (291), United Kingdom (228), United States of America (15), Holland (7).
Bauxite	64,888 tons	498,850	United States of America (497).
Wood and Timber—			
Lumber	142,429 feet	10,600	British West Indies (6), Bermuda (4).
Timber	178,237 c. feet	120,868	British West Indies (42), Holland (36), United Kingdom (24), United States of America (11).
Firewood	13,219 tons	26,697	British West Indies (27).
		158,165	
Balata	638,316 lb.	149,194	United Kingdom (123), United States of America (19), Norway (7).
Class V.			
Raw Gold	19,988 oz.	381,594	United States of America (262), United Kingdom (118).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	4,353,822	1,174,824	2,206,216	7,734,862
1929	6,039,778	2,557,294	2,038,359	10,635,431
1930	5,427,187	2,172,035	1,866,220	9,465,442
1931	4,487,345	1,713,710	1,455,930	7,656,985
1932	5,175,736	1,633,531	1,307,011	8,116,278
Equivalent to	£1,078,278	£340,319	£272,294	£1,690,891

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	1,585,253	102,120	3,486,008	1,132	5,174,513
Canada	674,064	68,679	251,182	—	993,925
British West Indies	49,335	47,770	321,713	312	419,130
British East Indies	64,342	—	122,782	—	187,124
Rest of Empire	18,153	5	10,231	—	28,389
Total Empire	2,391,147	218,574	4,191,916	1,444	6,803,081
United States of America	153,168	42,219	324,433	41,764	561,584
Holland	85,621	2,226	39,247	—	127,094
Japan	—	—	261,389	—	261,389
Germany	361	184	100,752	—	101,297
France	25,849	—	42,574	—	68,423
Other foreign countries	69,244	4,528	112,333	31	186,136
Total foreign countries	334,243	49,157	880,728	41,795	1,305,923
GRAND TOTAL	2,725,390	267,731	5,072,644	43,239	8,109,004
Equivalent to	£567,790	£55,777	£1,056,801	£9,008	£1,689,376

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of $7,274 equivalent to £1,515.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of consignment with amounts in* $'000.
Class I.		$	
Wheat, Flour	158,782 bags	683,412	United Kingdom (413), Canada (269).
Tobacco and Snuff—			
Unmanufactured	220,790 lb.	37,009	United States of America (37).
Cigars	652 lb.	2,565	British West Indies (2).
Cigarettes	46,200 lb.	56,775	United Kingdom (56).
Other Kinds	105,297 lb.	145,413	United Kingdom (145).
	372,939	241,762	
Fish—			
Fresh	6 cwts.	170	
Tinned, canned, etc.	241,760 lb.	42,416	Canada (23), United States of America (7), United Kingdom (6), Portugal (4).
Smoked or dried	33,194 cwt.	177,123	United Kingdom (141), Canada (24), United States of America (5), British West Indies (4).
Other kinds	3,092 brls.	31,942	Canada (31).
		251,651	

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932—continued

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* $	*Principal Countries of consignment with amounts in $'000.*
Class I—(contd.)			
Meats—			
Fresh, including Poultry, etc.	8,839 lb.	1,673	United Kingdom (1).
Canned	52,978 lb.	9,968	Argentine (4), United Kingdom (3), United States of America (2).
Beef and Pork—			
salted or pickled ...	10,008 brls.	170,416	United Kingdom (79), United States of America (55), Canada (33), Argentine (3).
Other kinds	116,790 lb.	30,276	United States of America (15), United Kingdom (9), Canada (6).
		212,333	
Vegetables—			
Fresh	83,538 cwt.	201,800	Canada (114), Holland (28), British West Indies (17), Portuguese Possessions (16), United Kingdom (10), United States of America (6), Argentine (4), Egypt (3).
Dried, canned, etc. ...	802 cwt.	9,859	Portugal (3), Holland (2), Hong Kong (1), United Kingdom (1).
	84,340	211,659	
Butter and substitutes ...	6,371 cwt.	161,648	United Kingdom (106), Holland (19), France (13), British India (9), Canada (7), Australia (4), Denmark (2).
Beer, Ale, etc.	129,764 gal.	123,956	United Kingdom (122), Holland (1).
Beans, Peas, Lentils, and Dholl	35,524 cwt.	107,629	United Kingdom (69), British India (33), British West Indies (2), Morocco (2), Dutch Guiana (1).
Edible Oils	143,023 gal.	89,172	United Kingdom (84), British India (4).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece-goods	8,701,623 yd.	672,794	United Kingdom (597), United States of America (57), Japan (12).
Other		149,085	United Kingdom (84), British West Indies (43), United States of America (8), Japan (5), Germany (3), Canada (3).
		821,879	
Machinery (all kinds) ...		554,784	United Kingdom (475), United States of America (57), British West Indies (6), Germany (6), Canada (5), Sweden (2), Holland (1).
Manures	15,279 tons	351,078	United Kingdom (259), British West Indies (42), Belgium (27), Holland (11), Germany (11).
Bags and Sacks	190,082 doz.	280,690	United Kingdom (145), British India (115), British West Indies (18).
Silk manufactures, including artificial silk.		267,783	Japan (116), United Kingdom (93), France (24), Canada (15), United States of America (9), Germany (3), Italy (3).
Oil—			
Illuminating	453,319 gal.	82,928	British West Indies (34), Canada (27), United States of America (22).
Fuel	531,282 gal.	48,883	British West Indies (48).
Motor Spirit	671,906 gal.	118,140	British West Indies (116), United States of America (2).
	1,656,507	249,951	
Metal manufactures ...		218,980	United Kingdom (204), Canada (4), Germany (3), Belgium (2), British India (2), United States of America (1).
Boots and Shoes	29,031 doz. prs.	211,799	United Kingdom (140), Japan (53), Straits Settlements (9), Canada (3).
Hardware		138,433	United Kingdom (97), Germany (19), United States of America (10), Canada (9).
Motor Cars, Lorries, etc., and parts—			
Motor Cars, Lorries, etc....	181 vehicles.	114,473	United Kingdom (99), Canada (15).
Parts		18,703	United States of America (9), United Kingdom (8), Canada (1).
		133,176	
Paper manufactures		132,145	United Kingdom (77), Holland (15), Canada (11), France (9), Sweden (8), Germany (5), United States of America (3).
Medicines and Drugs... ...		123,231	United Kingdom (69), United States of America (28), Canada (19), Germany (5).
Woollen manufactures ...		113,002	United Kingdom (111), British West Indies (1).
Apparel		111,792	United Kingdom (59), Japan (36), United States of America (10), Canada (3), Holland (2).
Soap (all kinds)	1,600,760 lb.	110,675	United Kingdom (102), United States of America (6), Canada (2).
Hats, Caps, etc.		94,711	United Kingdom (75), Italy (16), Japan (1), Germany (1).

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V.—Natural Resources.

A.

Development has been concentrated in the past in the coastal strip and agriculture is practically confined to it. Hopes have been raised at various times of agricultural development in the interior, but attempts at such development have met with little success and the information available as to the soils of the hinterland indicates that they are generally unsuitable for agriculture. The interior possesses, however, considerable forestry and mineral resources which have been developed to some extent and there are possibilities of developing the manufacture of wood-pulp, the production of water power and cattle-raising.

1. Agriculture.

Sugar has for over a century been the principal product of the Colony, and now supplies, with its by-products, approximately two-thirds by value of the total exports. In 1932, 62,905 acres were under cane cultivation; the area reaped was 55,240 acres yielding 148,634 tons. Exports were 137,078 tons, valued at £1,342,190. In addition, 7,554,520 gallons of molasses, valued at £80,790, and 645,511 gallons of rum, valued at £59,741, were exported. The cultivation of sugar is now practically confined to Demerara and Berbice, all the estates in Essequibo except one having abandoned sugar in favour of rice. Cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of large estates controlled from the United Kingdom, but a few small cane farmers exist, and it is considered that there is room for the encouragement of cane farming particularly by the West Indian population. The area under farmers' canes in the Colony during 1932 was 1,331 acres yielding 2,047 tons of sugar.

Cultivation methods are in general efficient, and the average yield of sugar in 1932 was 2·69 tons per acre reaped (compared with 1·97 tons sugar for the period 1925-1928). The use of mechanical tillage has grown recently, and of late years the practice of flood fallowing, i.e., leaving the land under water for a period of not less than six months, has been found to give valuable results in improving the fertility and physical texture of the soil and destroying pests. Flooding is done before replanting, which is only undertaken every few years, as from three to five ratoon crops are usually taken from the canes.

There are some twenty factories, each associated with a particular estate or group of estates. Most of them are a fair size, and they reach a high standard of efficiency, which is encouraged by the interchange of the technical returns of the factories.

The principal pest of sugar-cane in the Colony is the small moth-borer. A special investigation of this pest is now being undertaken. Other research work is undertaken by the Sugar Research Station maintained jointly by the industry and the Colonial Government. This Station carries out special cane-breeding work, as special varieties are needed to suit the peculiar conditions of the Colony. At present the standard cane is the local seedling known as D.625, but a number of other varieties are under trial. Investigations are also being conducted into the question of manurial applications.

There are possibilites of expansion of the sugar industry if remunerative prices can be obtained. The present level of production is little higher than a generation ago but the acreage under sugar is less. It would be possible both to bring back under sugar land which has been abandoned and to develop new land in the coastal strip. Such expansion does not at present appear desirable, but there is no doubt that sugar must continue for many years to be the economic mainstay of the Colony.

Most of the sugar produced is raw sugar polarising about 96°, but one or two factories concentrate on the production of "yellow crystals" for direct consumption. Some others devote considerable attention to the production of rum, of which the average exports in 1928-1932 were 918,662 pf. gallons. A small quantity of industrial alcohol is also produced.

Rice is the second crop of the Colony, and has developed remarkably in the past twenty years. Between 1927 and 1932 exports increased in quantity from 11,497 tons to 28,541 tons, and in value from £150,806 to £247,473. Rice has almost entirely replaced sugar on the coastal areas of Essequibo, and is also largely grown in Berbice. The industry has inherited from the sugar estates extensive drainage and irrigation systems, and it is doubtful whether it could itself pay interest on large expenditure for such works or meet high recurrent expenditure for them. There are in all nearly 200 rice-mills in operation, most of them small. In 1932 there were 73,453 acres under rice, but including the second or spring crop, the area actually reaped was 87,941 acres. The total yield of paddy was 84,783 tons, equivalent to 50,869 tons of cleaned rice. The principal export markets are the West Indian Islands, Trinidad taking the higher, and Barbados and the northern islands taking the lower grades. There is also a market in Canada for the highest grades and white rice, and for paddy required by the Canadian mills. Attempts have also been made at various times to develop an export to Venezuela, but this is at present hindered by high customs duties in that country.

As the local market is already fully satisfied, the progress of the rice industry in the Colony depends on the maintenance of the quality of the exports. Good work has been done by the Government in improving the grades for export, and also erecting model mills, etc., and these activities, if continued, should ensure the establishment of the industry on a sound basis and encourage its expansion. The whole question of the marketing of rice has been under investigation and, as a preliminary to the formation of a Rice Exporters Association, a Marketing Board has been set up by the Government of the Colony.

Coconuts are established on 23,301 acres of land. The value of exports in 1932 was:—

	£
Nuts	2,184
Copra	10,195
Coconut oil	2,133

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The exports of copra have declined considerably lately, having been 3,759 tons in 1929 and 757 tons in 1932. Many areas under coconut cultivation are unsuitable in soil condition. On the other hand, there are areas where the crop can be grown which are not at present so utilized. Empoldering and drainage are needed, and capital for this is the limiting factor.

The area under **coffee** in 1932 was 5,800 acres. The quantity exported amounted to 9,415 cwt. valued at £14,465, as compared with 7,102 cwt. valued at £5,996 in 1931. The area is capable of extension, notably in the North West and Pomeroon Districts. The difficulty is to find markets, as the variety grown in British Guiana is *Liberica*, and this is only in demand in the Scandinavian countries and to a limited extent in the United States of America and Canada. It is possible that the Canadian market might expand somewhat, but it cannot be relied upon for the absorption of large quantities of this class of coffee when supplies are available from the heavy overstocks of other low-grade coffees.

Limes are successfully cultivated in the North West District, the area under cultivation in the Colony in 1932 was 787 acres. The exports of concentrated lime-juice for 1932 were 958 gallons valued at £192. The future for any lime-growing industry is, however, very uncertain, as citric acid is being synthetically produced from waste sugar products. High prices have prevailed for lime oils, but it is doubtful if the lime industry can be maintained on the export of essential oils alone.

Other crops which have been tried at various times include rubber and sisal, but no success has been achieved with them. African oil palms might be worthy of a more extended trial, as they possibly offer some prospects of success in the interior of the Colony. Grapefruit, which is grown well in parts of the North Western District, might with advantage be extended, whilst oranges for the West Indian market and for Canada are worthy of consideration.

Provision crops.—Food crops for local consumption can be readily grown, including yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, tannias, plantains, and cereals such as maize and several varieties of millet. The area under ground provisions during 1932 was 17,135 acres. Bananas and other fruit and vegetables are also grown for local use. From these crops small settlers can secure a livelihood, but the local market is strictly limited, and there are only limited markets for such products in the West Indian Islands. A fair export in plantains and tannias exists.

2. Forestry.

The total area returned as under forest is over 50,000,000 acres, of which only about 9,000,000 can be regarded as immediately accessible. 576,000 acres have been alienated and 325,000 acres of Crown land are under lease or licence. The remainder, nearly 8,000,000, consists of Crown land available for application.

Timber.—The most important timbers produced are hard woods, in particular greenheart and mora, of which there were produced in 1932 from Crown lands 477,526 cubic feet and 29,960 cubic feet respectively. The Colony is the only source of greenheart in the world, and this timber has a special value owing to its great durability. A system of inspection and certification by the Forests Department and Department of Lands and Mines has been established, and in 1932 39,220 cubic feet of greenheart were inspected and certified. Other hard woods produced include purpleheart and wallaba.

A certain amount of soft woods and firewood and charcoal is produced for local use and export to the West Indian Islands. Full details of the production of these are not available.

Minor Products.—Other forest products include mangrove bark, used for tanning, and **balata,** a gum resembling gutta percha, of which fairly considerable quantities are exported (in 1932, 638,000 lb. valued at £31,000). Balata is worked up by the aborigines into ornamental models, etc.

Although the tests which have been carried out from time to time, to determine the suitability of certain local woods for conversion into **wood-pulp,** established that certain of them were suitable, no attempt was made for a long time to examine the question on a commercial basis.

Recent investigations carried out by Mr. R. V. Evan-Wong have, however, disclosed that so far wallaba holds more promise of producing a first-class wood-pulp for paper manufacture than any other hard wood with which experiments have been made. There are also indications that the pulp would lend itself readily to the manufacture of synthetic boards, roofing-felt, etc.

The successful exploitation of wallaba for the production of wood-pulp would be of enormous importance to the Colony. It is plentiful and widely distributed and owing to the rapid depletion of the soft wood resources of the world, attention must inevitably be directed to the hard wood forests for supplies.

The establishment of a wallaba enterprise such as that outlined would render immediately possible the utilization of some of the enormous hydro-electric resources at present running to waste. It would also furnish the opportunity of abolishing the expensive and uneconomic method of "selective cutting" at present employed in the timber industry and enable "clear cutting" to be substituted. It is only by this latter method coupled with judicious advertising that it will be possible thoroughly to exploit greenheart and the many other less known, but nevertheless valuable, woods with which the forests of the Colony abound.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The number of horned cattle in the Colony in 1932 was 186,175 which included 76,061 on the hinterland savannahs. Horses were returned at 4,362, sheep 32,799, goats 15,355, swine 17,499, donkeys 7,486, mules 1,616, and buffaloes 126. The Colony should be self-supporting as regards meat products. It is not in a position to export to the United Kingdom. If stock-owners

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co-operated however at least 2,000 head of cattle of a good beef type could be exported to the West Indies, and if export was organized and cattle prepared for this market, the number could be substantially increased.

For grazing purposes the Colony is divided into three divisions, viz.:—

(*a*) the coastland savannahs, i.e., those situated on the low flat alluvial coastlands, which are for the most part swampy, but fertile when drained; comprising an estimated area of approximately 3,000 square miles, of which about 200 square miles are at present being utilized;

(*b*) the intermediate savannahs, situated in the rear of the coastland savannahs, comprising an estimated area approximately equal to that of the latter, forming somewhat elevated and undulating infertile grassy sand downs which extend southwards to the 5th parallel of north latitude. Though apparently not so well suited to cattle ranching as the savannahs of the hinterland or the lushgrass flat lands of the coast, these undulating downs should be better suited to sheep farming than the more swampy coast lands. Present occupation for cattle ranching is confined to approximately 462 square miles; and

(*c*) the interior savannahs which are situated entirely within the western portion of the hinterland and separated from the intermediate savannahs by an extensive intervening belt of forest. These savannahs which extend to the southernmost limits of the Colony cover an estimated area of 6,190 square miles, and comprise sandy grass-clad plains elevated about 300 feet above sea level with, here and there, low grass-clad mountains. The area at present leased or licensed is approximately 4,000 square miles.

4. Mineral.

Gold has been found in most districts of the Colony but it has been extensively worked only in the Mazaruni, Puruni, and Potaro areas. Between 1884 and 1932 the total production of gold was 2,714,834 ounces valued at £9,913,718, produced mainly by native miners using simple hand methods. In the best days of the industry about 6,000 men were employed, and a maximum production of 138,257 ounces in one year was attained, but production declined to about 7,000 ounces per annum in the years 1927-30. In 1931 exports increased to 16,519 ounces, valued at £56,041, and in 1932 there was a further increase to 19,988 ounces valued at £79,500. The decline in output was due rather to the attraction of labour from the gold to the diamond fields, than to exhaustion of the resources of the hinterland. Considerable interest has recently been evinced in the gold industry and there is every indication that the production will be still further increased during 1933.

Between 1901 and 1932 the total production of **diamonds** was 1,888,252 carats, valued at £7,480,899. Latterly, production has declined, and the exports in 1932 were 57,069 carats, valued at £112,779. The principal diamond-bearing area covers about 1,200 square miles in the basin of the Mazaruni River. The Mazaruni and Puruni diamond-fields were geologically examined in 1926 by Mr. H. J. C. Conolly, who expressed the opinion that the possibility of a source discovery of economic importance in those areas was very remote, and that the economic interest must be confined to the alluvial deposits. The development of the gold and diamond industries in the Potaro and Mazaruni has been hampered in the past owing to communication and transport being confined to the rivers which are obstructed by numerous falls and rapids. A natural surface road has now been constructed from Bartica, which is the entrepôt to the gold- and diamond-fields, to a point on the Potaro River known as "Garraway Stream" where a steel suspension bridge has been erected which links the Bartica-Potaro Road with the existing road system through the Potaro gold-fields and the Kangaruma Road on the way to Kaiteur. A branch road from the 75 mile-post on the Bartica-Potaro Road to a point above the Tiboku Falls on the Mazaruni River is at present being constructed. When completed these roads will entirely eliminate the dangerous falls and rapids in the Essequibo and Mazaruni Rivers, which in the past have proved such a serious deterrent to the development to these areas.

Valuable and extensive deposits of **bauxite**, the ore of aluminium, have been discovered in easily accessible localities. The most extensive deposits at present known are situated some 60 miles up the Demerara River. Actual mining operations are at present being carried on by the Demerara Bauxite Company, a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of Canada. The aggregate output since operations were commenced in 1916 up to 1931 was over 1,450,000 tons, the output for that year being 127,473 tons. Operations were restricted considerably during 1932 owing to the depressed condition of the world's markets and as a result only 64,888 tons of ore were exported in that year. The whole production, after being washed and kiln-dried, is exported to the United States of America and Canada. The development of the industry has involved the establishment of a new settlement at Mackenzie on the Demerara River, where admirable arrangements are made for the housing and general well-being of the employees of the Company, the normal average number of whom is about 800. In 1932, however, the average number of persons employed by the Company was only 376. Additional bauxite deposits in the same locality are leased to the British and Colonial Bauxite Company of London, a company under British control, but mining operations have not yet commenced. There are also deposits, at present unexploited, in the north-west district of Essequibo.

The existence of other minerals is known but they are not at present commercially exploited. These include magnetite, precious stones (amethysts, garnets), pitch, plumbago, and manganese.

5. Fisheries and marine products.

Three schooners and 161 small boats are engaged in fishing, and the local demand for fish is amply met. There is, however, little prospect of development at present. In addition to the sea fishing, there is also a certain amount of river fishing in the interior.

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6. Miscellaneous.

Water Power.—A preliminary examination made with a view to determining the extent of and economic possibilities in the water-power resources of the Colony, especially those susceptible of hydro-electric development, disclosed that there could probably be delivered to consumers within say a 200 mile radius net amounts of 273,000 h.p. from the Essequibo, 156,000 h.p. from the Cuyuni, and 21,000 h.p. from the Demerara Rivers.

While this form of development has always been recognized as one of the greatest potentialities which the Colony possessed, the difficulty has been to determine exactly how it could be applied so as to contribute successfully to the economic development of the Colony, principally because the initial construction costs would be of such magnitude as to preclude consideration of any scheme of development which did not ensure immediate demand for a large percentage of the electric power available.

Recent investigations which have been prosecuted at the instance of Mr. R. V. Evan Wong regarding the possibility of converting wallaba wood into pulp, have proved sufficiently promising to warrant the belief that at least some of these potentialities have been brought within measurable distance of realization as the manufacture of wood-pulp almost inevitably implies hydro-electric power.

Further objects which would be achieved by the development of hydro-electric power and consequently a cheap supply of electricity would be the development of the bauxite industry by the reduction of ore into aluminium on the spot in the Colony, instead of shipping the dehydrated ore as at present.

The production of synthetic fertilizers by nitrogen fixation would also be possible, since their successful manufacture depends to a very large extent on a cheap supply of electricity for the electrolytic process of dissociating hydrogen from water.

B.

Food Supplies.

The staple foods of the East Indian and negro populations are rice and ground provisions, and adequate supplies of these are produced in the Colony. There are also local supplies which are, or could be made, adequate, of fruit, vegetables, edible oil, milk, fish, and meat, and dairying could be developed to supply butter, which is at present imported. The largest single item of imported foodstuff is wheaten flour. Apart from this and items of a semi-luxury nature, the Colony may be regarded as substantially self-supporting, the total imports of food annually being only about £1 10s. 0d. per head of population.

VI.—Manufactures and Industries.

The following manufacturing and industrial establishments exist:—

Sugar factories	20
Bauxite factory	1
Rice-mills	246
Saw-mills	32
Iron working foundries, and machine shops	10
Aerated water factories	29
Ice factories, electrical power production, and other undertakings of a public utility nature	4

Miscellaneous, including:—

2 Biscuit factories.
4 Confectionery factories.
1 Match factory.
1 Cigar factory.
1 Butter and cream establishment.
1 Boot and shoe factory.
1 Edible-oil factory.

All the above are concerned with the preparation of local products for consumption or export, or with production for local consumption.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no entrepôt trade of any importance, nor is there at present any tourist traffic, although various attempts have been made to develop such a traffic, and particularly to attract tourists to see the Kaieteur Falls in the interior of the Colony.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) Internal Communications.

Roads.—In the coastal area there are 272 miles of road of fair motoring surface (consisting practically of a single road parallel with the coast and numerous very short branch roads). In the interior there are a number of roads and paths, e.g., in the North West, Potaro, and Essequibo Districts; and a cattle trail 182 miles long from Annai on the Rupununi River to Takama on the Berbice is maintained by Government. A road, 102 miles long, from Bartica on the Essequibo to Potaro, to open up the interior, has been constructed with the aid of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund; this road crosses the Potaro River by means of a suspension bridge of 360 ft. span and was opened for traffic in November, 1933.

Railways.—Two single-track railway lines, owned by the Government, are in operation, one 60½ miles long (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge) from Georgetown to Rosignol on the Berbice (opposite New Amsterdam) and the other 18½ miles (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) from Vreed-en-Hoop, on the Demerara opposite Georgetown, to Parika on the estuary of the Essequibo. In 1932 these carried 728,563

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passengers and 91,103 tons of goods. A third line, 18½ miles long (metre gauge), between Wismar (opposite McKenzie on the Demerara) and Rockstone on the Essequibo was formerly operated by Messrs. Sprostons, Ltd., but has not been used since 1919.

An electric tramway was formerly operated in Georgetown but discontinued in 1930. Omnibus services now run on all the main roads.

Water.—Considerable use is made of water transport. Canals are commonly used for internal transport purposes by the sugar estates and by labourers visiting their plantations which are often behind the estates. The rivers are used for transport from the interior, particularly of timber but also of bauxite, ocean steamers going up to McKenzie to load. Regular passenger services are run as follows:—

(1) by the Government,

(*a*) ferry services across the Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice;

(*b*) river services from New Amsterdam to Paradise (Berbice River), Parika to Bartica and Parika to Adventure and Aurora (Essequibo River);

(*c*) sea services from Georgetown to the Pomeroon and Moruka Rivers, and to Morawhanna and Mabaruma (North West District), and New Amsterdam to Ikuwuru (Canje Creek area); and

(2) by Messrs. Sprostons, Ltd., from up the Demerara River from Georgetown to Wismar and Mackenzie.

(ii) External Communications.

The only regular port for external traffic is Georgetown. The principal services are:—

(*a*) with the United Kingdom (direct); Harrison Line (passenger and cargo); Booker Line (passenger and cargo, two-monthly); Royal Netherlands Mail (passenger and cargo, three-weekly); (passengers for the United Kingdom commonly proceed to Trinidad or Barbados and transhipment).

(*b*) with Canada: Canadian National Steamships (passengers fortnightly, cargo fortnightly or more often); Ocean Dominion Line (cargo, fortnightly); Canadian Transport Line (cargo bi-monthly);

(*c*) with Trinidad and West Indies: Canadian National Steamships; Harrison Line; Royal Netherlands Mail; Trinidad Line (passenger and cargo, fortnightly); and others;

(*d*) with New York; Trinidad Line; Ocean Dominion Line; Munson Line; Furness Bermuda Line; Aluminum Line; and occasional sailings by other lines;

(*e*) other services: Royal Netherlands Mail to Holland, Dutch Guiana; Cie Générale Transatlantique to France and French West Indies.

A weekly air-mail service between Miami, Cuba, West Indies, Georgetown, and Brazil is operated by Pan-American Airways Inc.

Georgetown is situated a little way up the Demerara River, at the mouth of which there is a bar which ocean-going vessels can cross only at high tide. Vessels berth at the wharves, the maximum available depth of water varying from 14 to 20 feet. There are eight principal wharves varying in length from 210 to 575 feet. There is a dry dock 230 feet long over all, 200 feet on the blocks, 40 feet wide at the entrance, and 9 feet 6 inches on the sill.

In addition to Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Korawhanna, and Springlands (on the Courantyne) are ports of entry, but in 1932 only one small sailing vessel and four small steamers entered at New Amsterdam, only sailing vessels of one ton entered at Korawhanna, and only six small steamers and a number of steam launches and very small sailing vessels entered at Springlands.

The following table shows the vessels entered at Georgetown in 1932:—

Country of registration.	*Sailing vessels.*		*Steamers.*	
	No.	Net tons.	No.	Net tons.
British	172	12,680	141	458,141
Dutch	50	3,754	69	88,077
Norwegian	—	—	55	71,417
French	—	—	27	27,832
Other	12	1,287	58	80,873
	234	17,721	350	726,340

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports not specifically exempted, at either specific or *ad valorem* rates. Goods not exempted and for which no particular *ad valorem* or specific rate has been prescribed are subject to *ad valorem* duties of 16⅔ per cent. preferential and 33⅓ per cent. general. In addition the following additional duties are levied:—

(i) a surtax of three-tenths of the duty on all specific duties (with a few exceptions):

(ii) a Bill of Entry Tax of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on all dutiable imports with a few exceptions; and

(iii) a surtax of 5 per cent. on *ad valorem* duties in the case of articles imported by parcel post.

Imperial preference is granted in the case of all dutiable imports by the grant of a lower rate of duty (or free entry) for imports of Empire origin. Generally the preferential rate of duty is one-half the general rate.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

The West India Committee act as unofficial trade representatives in London.

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BRITISH HONDURAS.

I.—Situation, etc.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America between latitude 15° 50′ and 18° 30′ North and longitude 88° and 89° West. Its greatest length is about 174 miles and width about 68 miles, the total area being 8,598 square miles.

The climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries. Europeans will find it pleasant and healthy though malaria is prevalent during the rainy seasons. The temperature ranges from 51° F. to 92° F.

The Colony is divided into three main regions:—

(1) The Northern Plain—north of the Belize River;

(2) Central and Southern Coastal Plain—south from Belize River to the Sarstoon River; and

(3) Central Mountain area.

The plains areas are low-lying but undulating. The soils are largely sandy, supporting pine forest, or low hardwood forest. Extensive swamps exist along the coastal belt. Along the rivers which traverse the Coastal Plain are alluvial belts which form the only cultivable soils of the region. Over certain areas of the Northern Plain good agricultural soils exist. These are largely under the shifting cultivation of the Northern Maya and Spanish-Indian population.

The restricted valleys of the Central Mountain area contain good agricultural soils, which are capable of supporting permanent cultivation of tropical crops.

The average rainfall in the various regions described above is as follows:—

	Inches.
1. Northern Plain	54
2. (*a*) Central Coastal Plain	76
(*b*) Southern Coastal Plain	126
3. Mountain area	150–200

Of the total area of about 5,500,000 acres, about 2,700,000 acres are Crown land, including 1,500,000 acres of forest reserve. Much of the alienated land (which is held partly by grant in fee simple and partly by leases for terms of years) is held for timber production or chicle extraction, so that a large proportion of the Colony is virgin land. Some of the estates are large and the largest landowner, the Belize Estate and Produce Company, holds about 1,190,000 acres.

II.—Population, etc.

The population of the Colony at the end of 1932 was estimated at 52,945. It has been increasing fairly rapidly, the population in 1911 being 40,458 and in 1921, 45,317. The natural increase in 1931 was 3, but in 1932, 806. The only town of any size is Belize (population of Belize district, 1932, 20,090).

The Colony when first visited by Europeans about 1502 was inhabited by Maya peoples. A few Spaniards, and later Englishmen, settled on the coast in the 16th and 17th centuries, bringing with them negroes from the other European colonies in the Caribbean area. The present population consists of descendants of all these and other immigrant races, with a good deal of intermixture, and a few Europeans and United States citizens. Particulars of birthplaces according to the 1931 census were as follows:—

British Honduras	44,454
Central America and Mexico	4,679
British West Indies	1,004
United Kingdom	193
Others	2,615
	52,945

Languages of population (as at date of census 1921).

Language spoken.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
English	10,550	10,928	21,478
Spanish	4,631	4,778	9,409
Maya	2,628	2,788	5,416
Other languages	1,556	1,052	2,608
Total	19,365	19,546	38,911

This table relates to those persons of 5 years of age and upwards only, and in the case of two or more languages being spoken, the figures have been divided equally over each group affected.

Most of the population are employed in forestry and agriculture. There is no substantial emigration or immigration.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The gold dollar of the United States of America is the standard coin; but the effective circulation consists principally of Government currency notes in denominations of 10, 5 and 2 dollars and 1 dollar, which are legal tender to an unlimited amount. These notes are temporarily inconvertible and are in practice treated as being at par with United States of America paper currency. The position of the currency in relation to contemporary developments in the United States of America is under consideration. There is a subsidiary silver currency of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, nickel 5-cent pieces and bronze 1-cent pieces coined specially for the Colony.

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2. There is a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada and a Government Savings Bank. The total amount of deposits in the latter at the end of 1932 was $150,707.

B.—Public Finance.

1. The funded Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st of March, 1933, was $2,598,407, against which were held Sinking Funds valued at $229,101.

The charges on the Debt provided in the Estimates for 1933-34 are (i) Interest $84,475 and (ii) Sinking Fund $23,305.

2 (A).—*Revenue on the basis of the Estimates for the year ending 31st March*, 1934.

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Contra Items.*	*Deficit.*
	$	$	$
Post Office and Radio-telegraph	32,600	36,339	3,739
Telephones and Telegraphs	12,010	26,552	14,542
Railway	9,500	26,762	17,262
	54,110	89,653	35,543

General Revenue.

	$	$	*Percentage.*
1. Customs—			
Import Duties	378,000		
Export Duties	72,000		
		450,000	62·3
2. Internal Taxation...		107,825	14·9
3. Revenues of Government Property		14,050	1·9
4. Fees of Court, etc.		48,863	6·8
5. Interest and Sinking Fund		51,862	7·2
6. Miscellaneous		49,450	6·9
Total		$722,050	100

Equivalent at $4·86=£1 to £148,560.

3.—*Annual Expenditure on the basis of the Estimates for the year ending 31st March*, 1934.

	$	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges	157,750	17·9
2. Administration	337,661	38·3
3. Economic Development	98,977	11·3
4. Social Services	189,009	21·5
5. Defence	5,345	0·6
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	56,128	6·4
7. Deficit on self-balancing Departments	35,543	4·0
	880,413	100

Equivalent at $4·86=£1 to £181,154.

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the 31st March, 1933, there was a Reserve Fund amounting to $118,370 and a Fire Insurance Fund, constituted for meeting losses in respect of Government buildings destroyed by fire, amounting to $60,748. These funds were, however, realized and credited to general revenue during 1933-34.

5.—*Grants-in-aid.*

Loans-in-aid of £20,000 were provided from the Imperial Exchequer in respect of the years 1932-33, and 1933-34. Provision of £57,000 has been made on the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote for 1934-35.

Grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund have been approved in respect of the following Schemes:—

	£
Boundary survey between British Honduras and Guatemala	6,000 (Grant).
Agricultural Station	2,600 (Grant).
Drainage and Reclamation, Belize	3,360 (Grant). 3,360 (Loan).
Forest Research	7,150 (Grant).
Training of Forest Utilisation Officer	595 (Grant).

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	381,788	18,233	2,726,204	3,126,225
1929	324,009	833,190	3,719,676	4,876,875
1930	153,379	1,456,020	2,925,564	4,534,963
1931	145,883	1,417,765	1,347,418	2,911,066
1932 (Equivalent at $4·86=£1 to	62,314	723,050	662,120	1,447,484
	£12,822	£148,776	£136,238	£297,836

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(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To:—	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total Merchandise.
	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	9,319	52,995	—	—	62,314
Canada	13,827	6,079	—	—	19,906
Rest of Empire	12,717	5,127	—	—	17,844
Total Empire	35,863	64,201	—	—	100,064
United States of America	38,357	142,356	—	138	180,851
Other foreign countries	6,505	10,160	—	—	16,665
Total foreign countries	44,862	152,516	—	138	197,516
GRAND TOTAL	80,725	216,717	—	138	297,580
Equivalent to	£16,610	£44,592	—	£28	£61,230

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

	Quantity.	Total Value.	Principal Countries of destination with amounts in $'000.
Class I.		$	
Bananas	78,867 bunches	26,970	United States of America (all).
Coconuts	2,974,220	24,860	Canada (13), United States of America (11).
Rum	13,748 gal.	13,748	Cayman Islands (12), Nicaragua (1).
Grapefruit	2,663 cases	9,319	United Kingdom (all)
Class II.			
Chicle	279,703 lb.	98,214	United States of America (68), United Kingdom (24).
Wood and Timber—			
Bastard Cedar logs	100,948 s. feet	3,034	United States of America (all).
Cedar logs	1,476 s. feet	118	United States of America (all).
Mahogany logs	643,593 s. feet.	51,432	United States of America (51).
Pine logs	11,232 s. feet	337	United States of America (all).
Cedar lumber	10,200 s. feet	1,127	United Kingdom (1).
Mahogany lumber	226,303 s. feet	29,653	United Kingdom (22), Jamaica (5), United States of America (2).
Copra	444 tons	14,700	Mexico (9), United States of America (5).
Hides and Skins—			
Alligator skins	6,388	8,455	United States of America (8).
Lizard ,,	985	525	United States of America (all).
Shark ,,	20,538 lb.	3,079	United States of America (all).
Other ,,	272 lb.	345	United States of America (all).
Tortoise-shell	2,075 lb.	4,153	United Kingdom (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Grand Total.
	$	$	$	$
1913	700,859	38,913	2,345,596	3,085,368
1929	888,406	1,187,859	2,980,408	5,056,673
1930	687,324	1,287,490	2,950,516	4,925,330
1931	745,024	1,351,262	2,339,072	4,435,358
1932	424,339	746,689	1,130,810	2,301,838
(Equivalent at $4·86=£1 to	£87,312	£153,640	£232,677	£473,629

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total Merchandise.
	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	156,699	15	267,625	—	424,339
Canada	633,940	7,534	63,051	18	704,543
Rest of Empire	32,904	—	8,416	826	42,146
Total Empire	823,543	7,549	339,092	844	1,171,028
United States of America	233,805	90,545	488,652	2,091	815,093
Mexico	11,355	42,422	38,520	—	92,297
Holland	43,884	—	5,114	—	48,998
Guatemala	1,170	26,303	11,642	247	39,362
Germany	7,232	—	22,408	—	29,640
Other foreign countries	58,935	3,489	42,931	65	105,420
Total foreign countries	356,381	162,759	609,267	2,403	1,130,810
GRAND TOTAL	1,179,924	170,308	948,359	3,247	2,301,838
Equivalent to	£242,783	£35,043	£195,135	£668	£473,629

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

(*Excluding articles mainly imported for re-export.*)

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in*
Class I.		$	$'000.
Milk, preserved—			
Unskimmed, sweetened ...	20,725 cases of 48 lb.	79,171	Canada (49), Holland (19), Denmark (6), Norway (2), United Kingdom (1).
Unskimmed, unsweetened ...	—	17,180	United States of America (5), Holland (4), Canada (3), Norway (3).
Unskimmed unsweetened in powder form.	—	4,089	Canada (2).
Other kinds	—	781	
Wheat flour	27,313 brls.	99,071	Canada (74), United States of America (19), United Kingdom (6).
Meats—			
Fresh	4,024 lb.	836	Canada (all).
Beef in barrels	841 brls.	13,193	United Kingdom (10), United States of Ame ica (3).
Pork, Mess, in barrels ...	251 brls.	4,185	United States of America (4).
Pork, Other, in barrels ...	1,543 brls.	22,338	United States of America (20), Canada (2).
Preserved in tins or bottles ...	—	12,620	United States of America (9), Argentine (2).
Smoked and cured, including Bacon and Hams.	122,907 lb.	16,773	United States of America (13), Canada (3).
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured	67,076 lb.	12,074	United States of America (12).
Cigarettes	9,986,000 No.	22,235	United Kingdom (16), United States of America (6).
Cigars	44,440 No.	936	
Other kinds	704 lb.	576	
Rice	19,937 cwts.	35,634	United Kingdom (17), Burma (13), India (4).
Sugar—			
Refined	1,748,619 lb.	31,792	Canada (16), United Kingdom (15).
Unrefined	28,500 lb.	1,016	Guatemala (all).
Butter and substitutes—			
Butter	73,611 lb.	19,179	Canada (10), United States of America (4), Australia (2), United Kingdom (1).
Butter substitutes	128,405 lb.	13,238	Holland (10), Germany (1), United Kingdom (1).
Lard and substitutes	377,561 lb.	24,904	United States of America (19), United Kingdom (5).
Class II.			
Lumber	3,034,268 s. ft.	96,125	United States of America (89), Canada (7).
Class III.			
Cotton and silk piece-goods ...	—	104,680	United Kingdom (46), United States of America (46), Japan (7), France (1), Italy (1), Canada (1).
Boots, shoes, and slippers ...	80,363 pairs	74,820	United States of America (47), United Kingdom (11), Canada (10), Mexico (2), Straits Settlements (2), Japan (1).
Apparel—			
Hosiery	—	18,813	United States of America (12), Canada (4), United Kingdom (2).
Other kinds	—	45,929	United States of America (41), United Kingdom (3), Japan (1).
Hardware, all kinds	—	45,269	United States of America (26), United Kingdom (10), Canada (4), Germany (2).
Soap—			
Common	832,915 lb.	39,910	United States of America (25), United Kingdom (12), Holland (2).
Perfumed	—	5,332	United Kingdom (2), United States of America (2).
Machinery and Accessories—			
Agricultural	—	87	United Kingdom (all).
Electric Lighting	—	14,362	United States of America (8), United Kingdom (6).
Marine	—	15,022	United States of America (11), United Kingdom (1), Germany (1).
Saw-mill	—	531	
Sewing Machines	—	1,934	United States of America (1).
Other Industrial and Manufacturing.	—	13,181	United States of America (10), United Kingdom (1), Canada (1).
Haberdashery and Millinery ...	—	42,841	United Kingdom (19), United States of America (14), Germany (3), Canada (2), Japan (1).
Medicines and drugs	—	36,760	United States of America (20), United Kingdom (10), Canada (3), Germany (1).
Metal Manufactures (all kinds) . .	—	31,096	United Kingdom (19), Canada (7), United States of America (4).
Painters' Colours Materials ...	—	29,444	United Kingdom (22), United States of America (6).

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V.—Natural Resources.

From the point of view of the export trade the forest resources of British Honduras are much more important than the agricultural resources. Until the recent depression, which has had a much greater effect on the former than the latter, forest products represented some four-fifths of the total exports of the Colony and agricultural products less than one-fifth. In 1932, however, forest produce represented only about 70 per cent. of total domestic exports, and agricultural products had increased to 28 per cent., the remaining 2 per cent. representing marine products. On the other hand internal consumption of forest products is negligible, while there is substantial consumption of agricultural products.

1.—Agriculture.

The principal export products in order of importance are coconuts and copra, bananas, citrus fruits, and rum, but a large variety of crops, e.g., plantains, sugar, maize, hill rice, ground provisions, and other vegetables are grown for local consumption.

Coconuts are grown in the coastal area both on plantations and by individual agriculturists. The plantations are operated mainly by Europeans who keep permanent foremen but engage other labour as required and pay it by the task. Production is about equally divided between the two classes. Cultivations are often neglected and improvements in the preparation of copra are possible. Approximately 80 per cent. of the nuts are exported as such or as copra and the remaining 20 per cent. are used for the production of locally consumed oil.

As the following figures show the value of exports has fallen heavily during recent years:—

	Coconuts.		*Copra.*	
	No.	*Value in $.*	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in $.*
1928	5,757,977	126,523	243	28,264
1929	6,390,080	127,782	587	62,699
1930	4,760,135	68,569	738	71,865
1931	3,833,613	41,931	408	21,338
1932	2,974,220	24,860	444	14,700

Bananas and plantains are produced almost entirely by non-European planters, each working as an individual unit but sometimes working in association at harvesting time. Approximately 80 per cent. of the bananas and a very small percentage of the plantains are exported. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Bananas.		*Plantains.*	
	Bunches.	*Value in $.*	*No.*	*Value in $.*
1928	148,564	55,604	704,205	7,398
1929	141,840	49,119	366,245	4,124
1930	89,934	32,087	3,000	22
1931	87,036	31,077	9,000	128
1932	78,867	26,910	19,550	178

The reduction in exports is due principally to more strict grading and increased rejections on the part of buyers. It is expected that exports will increase from now onwards.

Citrus fruit.—The only important citrus fruit is grapefruit. British Honduras grapefruit is of exceptionally high quality, comparing favourably with the best Florida fruit. The industry is organized on plantation lines, most of the plantations being owned by Europeans and situated in the Stann Creek Valley, though the industry is also expanding in the north of the Colony.

Labour is for the most part recruited as required.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Cases.	*Value in $*		*Cases.*	*Value in $*
1928	—	10,662	1931	2,106	8,378
1929	2,903	10,301	1932	2,663	9,319
1930	4,267	14,963			

Substantial areas are not yet in bearing and it is anticipated that in the 1933-34 season the export will increase to about 10,000 cases. The Government is making efforts to develop the industry by various methods including inspection of the fruit before export and standardization of grades and packing. Central packing has been started in the Stann Creek Valley, all fruit now passing through an up-to-date packing house.

There is a small production of oranges, limes, and seedling grapefruit grown by non-Europeans owning a few scattered trees on their holdings, but the whole crop is consumed locally.

Rum is produced entirely on the small sugar estates in the north owned by persons of Spanish descent and on one sugar estate in the south owned by a European. Apart from the rum consumed locally exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	$		$
1928	10,322	1931	14,412
1929	14,894	1932	13,748
1930	14,165		

Minor Crops.

Vegetables and fruits, including tomatoes and avocado pears, are grown almost entirely by individual non-Europeans each farming a small acreage. Production increased perceptibly in 1932, but is still small. There is room for development to meet local requirements, but owing to transport difficulties there is little prospect of any export.

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Sugar-cane is organized as a plantation crop on estate lines, the labour usually being contracted. The varieties used are the older types of canes which were grown in the West Indies, but some of the newer types have lately been introduced. The factories are primitive and the yield low; while the industry can, with the protection of the present high import duty, supply local requirements, there is little likelihood of its being able to compete in the world markets.

The Government Experimental Station is conducting varietal trials with maize, cassava, beans, and other crops and there is probably scope for the development of these and other local food crops. Such development is to be looked for more from the efforts of small settlers than from the development of large estates.

2.—Forestry.

The principal exports of forest products are mahogany, cedar, and chicle. Pine is exploited on a small scale for the local market but the resources of the pine forests are at present practically untouched. Small amounts of logwood (formerly the chief item of export from the Colony) and rosewood are exported annually but their potential output is far from being realized. An effort is now being made to find markets for several other promising timbers at present unexploited.

The forests of the Colony are held by a few large landowners and the Crown, the proportion of alienated lands being nearly 50 *per centum*. Crown forests are usually those which were undesirable on account of the type of forest supported by them, or on account of inaccessibility at the time when the large estates were alienated, principally in the first half of the 19th century.

Crown forests are subject to exploitation for forest produce on lines similar to those in force on private estates. Licences to remove forest produce on fixed royalty rates are issued by the Forest Department which attempts to control over-exploitation by excluding from exploitation heavily cut-over lands, and by fixing a minimum girth for timber licences or a minimum tapping girth for chicle licences.

On the Forest Reserves, which form a small percentage of the Crown Forests, it is the policy to permit the felling of such trees only as are marked by the Department and policy for future fellings of timber in the Reserves will include the calling for tenders to exploit mahogany and cedar in the Reserves. This system has already been successfully applied in the case of chicle-bleeding on two Reserves when strict rules for conservative tapping were successfully enforced.

Timber.—Up to the last two years mahogany and cedar were sold in log form mainly to the United States of America. A large part of the same product was thence sold to the United Kingdom markets. Mahogany and cedar buyers from the United States of America maintain agencies in the Colony and contract with local loggers a year ahead for definite volumes of timber. Loggers maintain the necessary organization and engage labour on six- or twelve-month contracts as required.

The organization of the logger in the Colony is on the following lines:—

The logger himself is manager, accountant, and chief mechanic. He has from two to six caterpillar tractors and/or several teams of cattle, together with a number of light-wheeled timber-trucks. The labour force is divided into gangs of 6 to 12 men each with a "captain" in charge. Over all is the "head-captain', who is the logger's right-hand man in supervising the whole operation. There is also a time-keeper-book-keeper who receives the labourers' times and makes up their monthly accounts. The total personnel of a logging organization may, therefore, vary from 20 to 300 men according to the standing of the contractor and the volume of timber for which he has contracted.

Contractors obtain their quota of timber by arrangement with the landowners (private or Crown), paying a stumpage royalty on the number of trees cut or, as is common on private, but not on Crown, lands, a rate per thousand feet, board measure, on the timber extracted.

The one exception to the contracting system outlined above is the Belize Estate and Produce Company, a London firm which has large estates in the Colony and which logs its own lands with its own organization.

The world-wide depression of the past two years has practically closed down the whole of the mahogany export trade and at the same time several factors have considerably altered the future outlook of the trade.

The first factor has been the change in the demand of the United Kingdom markets from a demand for mahogany and cedar in squared log form to one for sawn timber, and the introduction of a preferential tariff on sawn timber of Empire origin. A second has been the step taken by the firm mentioned above to take advantage of this change in the markets by erecting a modern saw-mill with monies advanced by the Government under the Hurricane Reconstruction Loan Ordinance. At the time of writing the mill is gradually working up to its capacity and the drying yards are filling with sawn timber from the new mill.

How this venture will affect the export of logs is yet to be seen. The local logger depends on the United States of America buyers for advances to finance his operations and, until some system of credits can be arranged locally for the financing of operations, the export of mahogany and cedar logs to the United States of America will continue, as and when the buying firms renew their demand (as they are for the season 1934-35) for these timbers.

Chicle, an essential raw material of chewing-gum, is produced only in Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, and, to a smaller extent, in other Central and South American countries. It, like timber, is supplied by local contractors under definite contracts with the local buyers of the United States chewing-gum manufacturers, who have a practical monopoly and therefore largely control the industry within the Colony. The contractors obtain concessions to tap chicle from the owners of the forests on a rate-per-pound basis and employ their labour for the tapping season

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(July to February). The prices paid to the tappers are now so low that the tappers are turning from chicle-bleeding to agriculture, in which, although prices for produce are also low, they can make themselves largely self-supporting from their food crops.

The following table shows the domestic exports of the principal forest products during recent years:—

	Mahogany logs feet, board measure.	$	*Cedar logs feet, board measure.*	$
1928	13,791,877	1,303,340	403,606	27,705
1929	14,148,104	1,259,855	688,764	50,039
1930	10,829,331	962,562	382,198	28,258
1931	3,240,240	297,972	226,865	15,673
1932	643,593	51,432	1,476	118

	Chicle.		*Logwood.*	
	lb.	$	tons.	$
1928	431,886	193,960	1,064	25,564
1929	598,276	275,383	220	5,986
1930	361,237	165,156	225	5,130
1931	400,624	175,555	268	5,803
1932	279,703	98,214	103	1,545

3.—Animal Husbandry.

The development of stock-breeding for food is now receiving attention, and, although the pastoral industry is at present of little importance, steps are being taken to improve the few herds of cattle raised, as well as poultry and pigs.

On the other hand the breeding of steers and mules for haulage and transport purposes in the forest areas, which was formerly of some importance, has declined in recent years owing to the introduction of mechanical transport.

The following figures show the extent to which the imports of animals required principally for transport purposes have fallen away:—

	Cattle.		*Mules.*	
	No.	$	No.	$
1925	1,675	70,687	292	22,740
1926	1,530	56,099	184	13,361
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
1930	576	24,031	407	28,944
1931	640	21,768	80	7,900
1932	400	11,006	7	245

The reduction in imports of cattle has, of course, been accelerated by the development of the local industry, and the Colony may become self-supporting in beef and pork, both important articles of diet locally, in the course of the next few years.

The distance from Belize to areas suitable for dairy farming, and consequent difficulties of transportation, are obstacles to the development of a dairying industry.

4.—Minerals.

There is no known mineral wealth in the Colony.

5.—Fisheries and Marine Products.

Marine products, of which there is a small export ($2,864 in 1932, a figure much below those of a few years back) include turtles, numerous varieties of fish, and lobsters. There is also a small, but apparently increasing, trade in shark and alligator skins. An unknown quantity of fish is caught for local consumption.

B.

Food Supply.

Net imports of foodstuffs for 1932 amounted to $617,225 or $12.00 per head of population.

There are possibilities in the way of development of food crops as already indicated, and the Colony might be made substantially self-supporting without a very drastic dislocation of its economic life.

The principal foodstuffs imported are:—

	Net Imports. $	*Sources.*
Milk, preserved	101,221	Canada, Holland, Denmark, Norway, United States of America.
Wheat flour	99,071	Canada, United States of America, United Kingdom.
Sugar (mainly refined)	32,808	Canada, United Kingdom.
Rice	35,634	United Kingdom, Burma, India.
Butter and substitutes	32,417	Canada, Holland, United States of America, United Kingdom.

VI.—Industry.

There are very small industrial establishments for, e.g., the production of electricity, and a few small sugar factories, but there is no substantial industrial development.

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VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The Colony has a large re-export trade, partly in timber, chicle, and other forest products exported from Guatemala and Mexico through British Honduras, partly in goods of all kinds imported into those countries by the same route, and partly in whisky and other spirits, imported from Canada and the United Kingdom and consigned mainly to the Bahamas, though possibly diverted to other destinations. The former trade has diminished in the same way as the trade in the Colony's own forest products and the latter may be expected to decline with the disappearance of Prohibition in the United States of America.

Re-export figures for 1932 were as follows:—

	Spirits.	*Other Goods.*	*Total.*	*Domestic Exports (for comparison).*
	$	$	$	$
1932	656,100	493,804	1,149,904	297,580

VIII.—Communications.

The chief method of transport within the Colony is by water, internally by the many rivers of the Colony, and coastwise by motor vessels and sailing boats. Artificial waterways connect the Belize and Sibun Rivers (the Burdon Canal) and the Sibun River with the Northern Lagoon. Roads are non-existent except for short stretches from the towns, but many bush-tracks are kept cleared by the Government and are usable by mules and, for short distances in the dry season, by motor car.

A railway, 25 miles long, runs up the fertile Stann Creek valley from Commerce Bight. No tram-car or omnibus services exist in the towns.

Communications with the outside world are maintained by a number of steamship services, of which the following are the principal:—

(*a*) United Fruit Company, serving New Orleans (fortnightly), Mobile (monthly), and neighbouring Central American ports. A fortnightly service from Kingston, Jamaica, where connexion is made with New York is also maintained.

(*b*) Canadian National steamships serving Kingston, Jamaica, with connexions to the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Canada, and to the United Kingdom by Elders and Fyffes and the Jamaica Direct Fruit Line services.

(*c*) The Harrison Line steamers from Liverpool calling about once every four weeks.

(*d*) The Royal Netherland steamships from Holland calling about once a month.

The following table shows the shipping entered at the ports of the Colony in 1932:—

Nationality.	*Sailing vessels.*		*Steam and Motor vessels.*	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	119	1,936	300	72,918
United States of America.	—	—	22	38,248
Other	80	783	305	178,701
	199	2,719	627	289,867

There is a weekly air-mail service, Belize being a stopping place on the Pan-American Airways route from Miami to Panama via Mexico and the Central American republics.

There is no quay at Belize. Owing to the shallowness of the harbour sea-going vessels must lie at some distance from the Customs Wharf and discharge their cargo into barges.

There is a small wharf at Commerce Bight at the terminus of the Stann Creek Railway, at which vessels not exceeding 2,000 tons can load and discharge.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on a wide range of goods on the following basis:—

(i) goods scheduled in a list of exemptions, mainly of a special nature, are free of duty;

(ii) specific or special *ad valorem* rates are provided for a large number of scheduled goods; and

(iii) all other goods are subject to *ad valorem* duties of 10 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general.

In practically all cases lower duties (or free entry) are prescribed for goods of Empire origin, the Imperial Preference granted being generally not less than 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Certain duties are at present subject to a surcharge of 25 per cent. of the duty and others to a surcharge of 37½ per cent. A package tax of 5 cents per package is also imposed on all imports.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

The Colony maintains no trade representatives abroad.

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JAMAICA.

I.—Situation, etc.

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea situated between 17° 43′ and 18° 32′ North latitude and 76° 11′ and 78° 21′ West longitude. It is the largest island in the British West Indies, its extreme length being 144 miles and its width varying from 21½ to 49 miles. The total area is 4,540 square miles, or 2,848,160 acres, approximately half the size of Wales. Some 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres are flat and consist of alluvium, marl, and swamps.

A mountain chain, trending generally in an east and west direction, runs through the centre of the island; its highest point, Blue Mountain Peak, attains an altitude of 7,388 feet. From the central range subordinate ridges run to the north and south coasts of the island, and these and subsidiary ridges break up the whole surface of the country into a series of ridges and intervening valleys. There are numerous rivers and streams, but most of them have a rapid fall and are not to any considerable extent navigable.

A great diversity of climate is obtainable, the shade temperature varying according to the season from 80°-86° on the east coast to as low as 40° on the tops of the highest mountains. The average rainfall over the whole island is about 73 inches per annum, but it varies greatly in different districts, and at Kingston the average is only 31·5 inches. The atmosphere is generally dry and healthy.

As a result of the diversity of both altitude and climate, and also a diversity of geological formation, there is a great variety of agricultural conditions and many different crops are produced.

The island, like the rest of the Caribbean islands, is subject to the visitation of hurricanes during the hurricane season from June to November, which sometimes do great damage to crops and buildings, and occasionally cause loss of life. It is also subject to earthquakes but shocks of severe intensity are of rare occurrence. Kingston was devastated by such an earthquake in 1907, and part of the town of Port Royal was engulfed in an earthquake in 1692.

A feature of the land distribution is the number of small peasant holdings. There are estimated to be about 189,000 small holdings, the extension of which has been brought about by the sale of Crown lands on the instalment system and by the splitting up of estates into a number of land settlement schemes.

II.—Population.

The estimated population at the end of 1932 was 1,073,493. This had increased from 858,118 in 1921 and 831,383 in 1911, and a fairly rapid rate of natural increase is indicated by the figures of births and deaths for 1932, which were 34,243 and 18,265 respectively, giving an excess of births of 15,978. Formerly there was a considerable emigration from Jamaica to foreign countries in the Western Hemisphere, principally Cuba, the United States of America, and Central American Republics, but owing to immigration restrictions and the general depression in recent years emigration has been considerably curtailed and emigrants have returned to the Colony in large numbers. In 1932 the total of persons leaving the Colony was returned as 840, and the total arriving in the Colony as 5,779.

The distribution of the population among the various racial groups at the Census of 1921 was as follows:—

White	14,476
Coloured	157,223
Black	660,420
East Indian	18,610
Chinese	3,696
Others	3,693
Total	858,118

The only large town is Kingston, the capital and chief port. In 1921 its population, including the district of Half Way Tree, was 88,044. Other towns of some importance include Spanish Town (8,694), Montego Bay (6,580), and Port Antonio (6,272). These population figures are from the 1921 Census, the last occasion on which a census has been taken in the Colony.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

The following are legal tender in Jamaica:—Gold, silver, and copper coins of the United Kingdom, local cupro metal coins and local Government notes. British currency notes ceased to be legal tender as from the 1st August, 1933; the United States of America gold eagle and its sub-divisions, the United States of America gold doubloon and its sub-divisions, United States of America silver and notes are not legal tender but are freely accepted throughout the business community and by the Banks. Accounts are kept in sterling.

The commercial banks doing business in the island are Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

There is a Government Savings Bank, with 114 branches and total deposits outstanding (31st December, 1932) £653,200.

Fifty-six Co-operative Loan Banks exist, to which loans are made by the Agricultural Loan Societies Board. From 1913 up to 31st December, 1932, £134,931 had been lent to them and £123,055 repaid. The Banks themselves have accumulated share capital of £44,503.

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B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st March, 1933, the public debt outstanding was £5,725,099.
(*b*) The provision for interest and sinking fund for 1933-34 is:—

	£
(1) Interest	234,504
(2) Sinking Fund	79,235

(*c*) The amount of the sinking funds at the 31st March, 1933, was £2,671,554.

2 (A). *Revenue on the basis of the Estimates for the year ending the 31st of March*, 1934.

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office and Telegraphs	107,000	105,919
Harbour	9,300	6,532
Railway	305,000	410,833
Government Savings Bank	12,057	12,057
Currency Commissioners	980	980
	434,337	536,321

Net deficit £101,984.

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs—			
Import duties	930,000		
Export duties	50		
Package tax	68,000		
		998,050	60·4
2. Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue		452,570	27·4
3. Fees of Office, etc.		163,543	9·9
4. Other heads of Revenue		37,948	2·3
		1,652,111	100
Debt charges reimbursed...		220,494	
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure		129,337	
Charges to Colonial Development Fund reimbursed ...		7,706	
Gross Revenue		2,009,648	

2 (B). *Analysis of Import Duties*, 1932.

Amount of duty collected on articles exported from:—

Class	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
I	126,097	203,034	111,409	440,540
II	1,998	108,334	61,041	171,373
III	128,395	18,747	168,809	315,951
IV	265	4	47	316
Parcels Post		Details not available.		30,182
Total	£256,755	330,119	341,306	958,362

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year ending* 31*st March*, 1934).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Departments	101,984	5·9
2. Debt charges	99,503	5·8
3. Administration	818,390	47·6
4. Economic development	65,872	3·8
5. Social Services—	£	
Medical	191,091	
Education	212,357	
Other	130,701	
	534,149	31·1
6. Defence	15,433	0·9
7. Non-effective, i.e. Pensions	85,120	4·9
	£1,720,451	100·0
Debt charges reimbursed	220,494	
Expenditure of self-balancing departments set-off against revenue	129,337	
Expenditure refunded by Colonial Development Fund ...	8,057	
Gross Expenditure	£2,078,339	

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4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the 31st March, 1933, there was a surplus of assets over liabilities of £210,085. This amount is not liquid, however; it represents mainly the value of stores and advances made for various purposes.

There is also an Insurance Fund amounting to £227,516 on the 31st March, 1933. This is not available for the relief of general revenue, but is for use to meet damage caused by hurricane, earthquake, fire, or similar calamity.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid of administration have been received from His Majesty's Government.

The Colony has received the following assistance from (*a*) the Colonial Development Fund, and (*b*) the Empire Marketing Fund.

(*a*) (1) A loan of £50,000 to the Jamaica Banana Producers Association for the purchase of two ships for the carrying trade.

(2) A free grant of £2,000 for the establishment of two laboratories for banana research. Total amount received to 31st March, 1933, is £1,451.

(3) A free grant not exceeding £5,000 for the improvement of harbour lights. Total amount received to 31st March, 1933, is £3,854.

(4) A free grant of interest for seven years on a loan for the relaying of the Jamaica railway track, estimated at £1,600 per annum. The total amount received to 31st March, 1933, is £1,056.

(*b*) (1) Free grants totalling £796 in aid of the development of the silk industry to 31st March, 1933.

(2) Free grants totalling £3,600 in aid of the Jamaica Producers Association.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	424,491	176,408	1,829,308	2,430,207
1929	855,906	1,152,691	2,640,533	4,669,173*
1930	1,114,405	1,092,418	1,868,650	4,091,573*
1931	1,140,295	901,383	1,358,214	3,420,750*
1932	1,597,494	891,429	765,743	3,271,357*

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,472,551	45,068	52,909	—	1,570,528
Canada	826,452	51	525	3	827,031
Rest of Empire	20,239	63	4,698	344	25,344
Total Empire	2,319,242	45,182	58,132	347	2,422,903
United States of America... ...	505,623	32,048	15,139	2	552,812
France	24,036	35,242	877	—	60,155
Germany	26,758	3,906	434	—	31,098
Panama	14,062	3	726	—	14,791
Holland	12,013	1,608	1,058	—	14,679
Belgium	2,456	796	4,749	—	8,001
Other foreign countries	8,235	496	6,610	640	15,981
Total foreign countries ...	593,183	74,099	29,593	642	697,517
Parcels Post (All countries) ...					16,691
GRAND TOTAL	2,912,425	119,281	87,725	989	3,137,111

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total value.*	*Principal Countries of destination and value in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Bananas	20,360,613 stems	1,869,111	United Kingdom (1,266), United States of America (359), Canada (236), Holland (8).
Sugar, unrefined	38,488 tons	342,909	Canada (263), United Kingdom (79).
Coffee, raw	79,263 cwt.	224,057	Canada (197), United States of America (10), France (8), United Kingdom (8).
Coconuts	39,238,811 no.	131,526	United States of America (99), Canada (22), United Kingdom (7), Holland (3).
Grapefruit	13,789,370 no.	70,848	United Kingdom (53), Canada (17).
Pimento	73,909 cwt.	61,687	Germany (19), United States of America (17), France (16), Canada (2), Syria (1).
Cocoa, raw	2,188 tons	48,102	Canada (42), United States of America (3), Belgium (2).
Oranges	92,736 boxes	45,171	Canada (41), Bermuda (2), United Kingdom (1).

* Includes unclassified Parcels Post to all countries as follows:—
1929 ... £20,043 1930 ... £16,100 1931 ... £20,858 1932 ... £16,691

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932—continued

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total value.*	*Principal Countries of destination and value in £ 000.*
Class I—contd.		£	
Ginger	14,834 cwt.	35,678	United Kingdom (16), United States of America (12), Canada (5), Australia (1).
Cigars	47,525 lb.	29,421	Panama (14), United Kingdom (6), Bermuda (3), China (2).
Rum	181,469 gal.	21,519	United Kingdom (12), Germany (4), Bahamas (2), Canada (1).
Class II.			
Logwood	19,258 tons	55,230	France (33), United States of America (17), United Kingdom (2), Germany (2).
Copra	2,883 tons	33,708	United Kingdom (31), United States of America (2).
Class III.			
Logwood Extracts	16,692 cwt.	57,938	United Kingdom (47), Belgium (4), Italy (4), United States of America (2).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	1,088,310	307,647	1,441,490	2,837,447
1929	1,775,623	1,910,637	3,059,835	7,027,013*
1930	1,734,178	1,644,161	2,444,698	6,101,513*
1931	1,406,562	1,457,565	1,870,274	4,945,539*
1932	1,890,526	1,284,515	1,397,479	4,754,152*

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	337,526	243,062	1,300,867	6,035	1,887,490
Canada	513,560	3,276	170,305	6	687,147
Trinidad	504	11	239,819	9	240,343
Newfoundland	124,550	—	104	—	124,654
Rest of Empire	165,098	24,697	42,539	37	232,371
Total Empire	1,141,238	271,046	1,753,634	6,087	3,172,005
United States of America... ...	158,323	87,616	570,078	1,194	817,211
Japan	12	—	183,582	—	183,594
Germany	3,398	13	68,545	—	71,956
France	9,436	—	30,818	—	40,254
Holland	22,059	92	11,206	—	33,357
Other foreign countries	50,642	81	200,325	59	251,107
Total foreign countries ...	243,870	87,802	1,064,554	1,253	1,397,479
Parcels Post (All countries) ...	—	—	—	—	181,632
GRAND TOTAL	1,385,108	358,848	2,818,188	7,340	4,751,116

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from the United Kingdom to the value of £3,036.

(iii) *Principal Imports in* 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total value.*	*Principal Countries of origin and value in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Flour, Wheaten or Rye ...	65,046 bags of 196 lb.	326,901	Canada (257), United Kingdom (61), United States of America (8).
Fish (all kinds)	224,480 cwt.	294,896	Canada (156), Newfoundland (124), United States of America (4), United Kingdom (4).
Rice	11,484 tons	121,833	India (70), British Guiana (46), Siam (4).
Milk, condensed	46,737 cwt.	109,888	United Kingdom (48), Canada (19), United States of America (15), Denmark (12), Holland (9), Switzerland (5), Irish Free State (1).
Meats (all kinds)	27,268 cwt.	75,537	United Kingdom (30), United States of America (23), Canada (17), Argentine (3).
Butter and substitutes ...	9,994 cwt.	48,268	New Zealand (27), United Kingdom (17), Canada (3).
Beer, Ale, etc.	180,394 gal.	44,570	United Kingdom (40), Germany (2), Holland (1), Canada (1).
Class II.			
Coal	145,514 tons	243,234	United Kingdom (236), United States of America (7).
Wood and Timber—			
Pitch pine, White pine, etc.	14,996,301 feet	99,887	United States of America (78), Bahamas (21).
Shingles	1,016,613 no.	2,807	Canada (1), United States of America (1).
		102,694	

* Includes unclassified Parcels Post from all countries as follows:—
1929 ... £280,918 1930 ... £278,476 1931 ... £211,138 1932 ... £181,632

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(iii) *Principal Imports in* 1932—continued

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total value.* £	*Principal Countries of origin and value in £'000.*
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece-goods	19,844,490 yd.	322,156	United Kingdom (245), United States of America (63), Japan (8), Italy (3).
Other		89,503	United Kingdom (55), United States of America (13), Japan (8), Switzerland (2).
		411,659	
Oil—			
Illuminating	1,376,208 gal.	90,140	United States of America (62), Trinidad (24), Dutch West Indies (4).
Lubricating...	239,851 gal.	27,389	United States of America (15), United Kingdom (7), Dutch West Indies (5).
Motor Spirit	5,060,393 gal.	181,199	Trinidad (46), United States of America (35).
Fuel	24,143,947 gal.	94,571	Trinidad (54), Dutch West Indies (40).
	30,820,399 gal.	393,299	
Motor Cars and Lorries ...	841 vehicles	126,083	Canada (50), United Kingdom (43), United States of America (32).
Parts thereof (including tyres and tubes).		92,554	United States of America (36), United Kingdom (29), Canada (22), France (3).
		218,637	
Boots, Shoes, etc.	100,568 doz. pr.	204,651	United Kingdom (126), Japan (37), Czechoslovakia (14), Cuba (13), United States of America (10), Canada (2), Germany (1).
Silk manufactures—			
Broad Stuffs	4,582,426 yd.	120,231	Japan (82), United Kingdom (18), France (10), Switzerland (3), Italy (3).
Other		58,482	Japan (15), United Kingdom (15), Canada (7), United States of America (6), France (5), Italy (2), Switzerland (2), Germany (1), China (1).
		178,713	
Hardware, etc.		99,858	United Kingdom (59), United States of America (21), Germany (8), Canada (7).
Machinery (all kinds) ...		97,489	United Kingdom (68), United States of America (21), Germany (3), Canada (2).
Soap (all kinds)	54,251 cwt.	88,408	United Kingdom (74), United States of America (8), Cuba (3), Canada (2).
Paper manufactures (all kinds)		81,274	United Kingdom (26), Canada (24), United States of America (15), Holland (5), Germany (2), Sweden (2), Switzerland (1), Belgium (1).
Apparel		80,872	United Kingdom (28), United States of America (22), Japan (19), China (5), Canada (3), Holland (1).
Medicine and Drugs		62,970	United States of America (26), United Kingdom (24), Canada (7), China (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

A diversified agriculture has been developed as a result of the variety of natural conditions. The large number of peasant proprietors has been mentioned in Section I and they, besides growing foodstuffs for their own use and for sale locally, grow many other crops, bananas, citrus fruits, pimento, etc., for sale to exporters. In addition there are many large and small estates growing bananas, sugar, tobacco, and other crops.

Bananas are the most important product of the Island. 83,511 acres, distributed throughout the Colony, are under bananas and exports represent 59·9 per cent. by value of the total exports. The industry originated as a peasant crop, but the produce now comes from lands owned and developed by large companies at considerable cost, with the assistance, in some districts, of irrigation, from moderate-sized proprietary estates, from smallholdings, and from peasant plots growing a few banana plants among other crops. Jamaica has had a high reputation for the cultivation of bananas, but, owing to the recent fall in prices, costs have had to be cut and cultivation is now of a less high standard and some deterioration in yield is noticeable. The peak figure for exports was reached in 1930.

Exports to all destinations during recent years have been:—

	Quantity Stems.	*Value* £
1928	17,080,897	1,773,695
1929	22,047,536	2,509,878
1930	24,596,585	2,309,741
1931	22,335,605	1,983,395
1932	20,360,613	1,869,111

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The markets for Jamaica bananas are in the United States of America and Canada and in the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe. The transport of the fruit, so that it shall arrive at the market in the proper stage of ripeness, is a matter requiring organization and technical skill; a special type of cold storage has been developed for the purpose and it is usual for bananas to be carried in vessels designed for and primarily devoted to that object. Until recently, therefore, bananas for export were purchased by one or other of a number of companies established primarily for the purpose of shipping bananas and financed from abroad. Some of these have established their own banana plantations in Jamaica (and elsewhere). The most important is the United Fruit Company of Boston, United States of America, which controls shipping services throughout the Caribbean and has manifold interests in a variety of products in West Indian and Central American countries. Its subsidiary, the Elders and Fyffes Line, was formerly the principal carrier of Jamaica bananas to the United Kingdom. In 1928, however, the Jamaica Producers Association organized a co-operative marketing system for the shipment of bananas through its own line, the Jamaica Direct Fruit Line. In 1932 the Producers Association sold 6,546,794 stems on behalf of its members at a standard price of over 2s. per stem as compared with 7,137,496 stems in 1931. It now has a membership of about 14,000 and an area under contract of 64,000 acres.

The banana industry has been threatened for many years by Panama disease, which first made its appearance in Jamaica in 1912. It is caused by a soil-inhabiting organism and soil, once infected, is lost to banana cultivation. No cure for the disease is known and, if left to develop unchecked, it might destroy the whole industry. Great efforts have therefore been made by the Jamaica Department of Agriculture to combat the disease, on two main lines:—

(*a*) Destruction of infected roots and quarantine of infected land. Some opposition to this policy has been manifested by growers from time to time and in the parish of Portland the Government finally abandoned control measures in 1931, with the result that production there fell 50 per cent. within two years and is still rapidly decreasing.

(*b*) Production of an immune variety. The Gros Michel variety, the principal one grown in Jamaica, is susceptible. The Cavendish or Canary banana is immune, but has not so far been successfully cultivated in Jamaica. Attempts are being made to produce a new immune variety suitable for the Jamaica export trade. Some promising seedlings are now under trial and work in this direction is being extended.

There has been a steady loss of land fit for bananas, despite these measures, but production has been maintained and increased by the continued opening of new land, by estates under irrigation and by peasants, helped by Government road schemes, pushing into the mountains.

The principal Empire markets are the United Kingdom and Canada, in both of which Jamaica bananas enjoy preferences, but they are not sufficient to take the whole normal crop.

Sugar is the next most important industry in the Colony. Conditions are, in general, highly suitable for cane-growing and sugar was formerly the principal product; but it declined during the latter part of the 19th century. Sugar is grown in most of the lowland areas of the island, almost always on estates, there being very little peasant cultivation. Some 41,000 acres are under sugar and the total production in 1932 was 57,883 tons and the export 38,488 tons. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity	*Value*
	tons.	£
1928	48,716	709,848
1929	37,380	482,952
1930	50,374	591,806
1931	44,294	378,503
1932	38,488	342,909

The standard of cultivation is generally not as high as elsewhere in the British West Indies and it is probable that costs could be reduced by devoting more attention to it. The varieties grown were formerly not of the best, planters having for many years clung to the White Transparent cane. Some years ago this was attacked by mosaic disease and attention was devoted to finding immune seedlings. The Barbados cane B.H. 10 (12) is now the standard cane and other varieties giving satisfactory yields are Ba 11569, S.C. 12/4 and E.K. 28. The resistant, but low-yielding, Uba cane was extensively planted in areas where the mosaic disease was prevalent but it is now rapidly being replaced by the Java canes P.O.J. 2725 and P.O.J. 2727. The P.O.J. 2878 cane is also under trial but is highly susceptible to hurricane damage.

On the factory side the sugar industry is even more backward than in the field. There are some 40 factories and the average size is small. Equipment in all but a few is inadequate or badly balanced and recovery of sugar is poor. In some districts, e.g., Westmorland, the crop could probably be more efficiently ground by central factories instead of the numerous small factories now existing.

It must, however, be borne in mind, especially in considering the recovery of sugar, that in the past the production of rum, for which a high-purity molasses is desirable, has been almost as important as the production of sugar; and some factories still concentrate mainly on rum. The demand for rum has now declined, but the transition from rum to sugar has not yet been completed and costs are still much higher than they need be.

The industry has been in serious difficulties owing to the low world price for sugar during the past few years. In 1930 it was assisted by a Government subsidy of £2 per ton. In 1931 this subsidy was continued on a diminished scale, a sum of £60,000 being divided *pro rata* among producers. In connexion with these subsidies a system of allocation of the domestic and export markets, combined with prohibition of imports, except under licence, and regulation of internal prices, has been established. With the help of these aids and the additional preferences granted by the United Kingdom the industry has been kept going.

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Coconuts are the next most important product, 45,880 acres being returned as under this crop in 1932. Exports are chiefly in the form of nuts, but copra also is exported. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Coconuts.		*Copra.*	
	No.	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
		£	*tons.*	£
1928	31,104,831	159,426	3,424	74,101
1929	39,918,498	191,971	3,522	65,433
1930	31,190,105	119,007	4,545	72,084
1931	35,715,583	122,970	3,523	38,638
1932	39,238,811	131,526	2,883	33,708

A Coconut Producers Association has been formed with the help of the Government and has started the manufacture of edible oil for the local market under the protection of a tariff and licensing system. The possibility of developing a coir industry is worth investigation.

Coffee.—About 5,570 acres are under this crop. The world-famous Blue Mountain coffee, which commands a very high price, is grown in a limited area only and that grown elsewhere is of lower quality and commands only the ordinary world price. Cultivation methods are not good and better yields could be obtained by planting less closely and allowing less shade.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity	*Value*		*Quantity*	*Value*
	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1928	78,860	378,118	1931	81,941	170,993
1929	58,678	264,566	1932	79,263	224,057
1930	61,387	161,621			

Cocoa.—Comparatively little attention is paid to cocoa; cultivation methods are poor and yields low; but if Trinidad supplies should fall off owing to witch-broom disease, the demand for West Indian qualities might be met from Jamaica, where, apart from existing plantations, abandoned banana lands in certain areas might prove suitable for cocoa.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity	*Value*		*Quantity*	*Value*
	tons.	£		*tons.*	£
1928	2,252	110,011	1931	2,645	50,987
1929	3,001	116,021	1932	2,186	48,102
1930	3,021	81,323			

Spices.—Pimento and ginger are important crops, but values have fluctuated widely and have recently fallen, as the figures below indicate. Jamaica ginger is unrivalled in quality and flavour, but in both commodities the demand is inelastic. In pimento especially the world demand is less than a good year's crop in Jamaica and some regulation of the supply might be profitable. Exports of pimento are mainly to France, Germany and the United States of America. Ginger is grown as a separate cultivation but pimento is grown in pasture-lands devoted to cattle raising.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Pimento.		*Ginger.*	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
	cwt.	£	*cwt.*	£
1928	77,258	283,622	21,162	83,871
1929	80,707	348,166	19,005	59,744
1930	85,025	192,502	22,198	49,304
1931	109,059	108,668	17,833	27,523
1932	73,909	61,687	14,834	35,678

Citrus Fruits.—This industry has revived in recent years. Exports of grapefruit have increased from 7,000,000 in 1927 to 13,789,370 in 1932, and exports of oranges from 86,238 boxes to 92,736 boxes in the same years. Total citrus exports in 1932 were valued at £120,897. Production is both on estates and on small-holdings, the area devoted to these crops being some 1,860 acres. A Citrus Producers Association has been formed and a central packing house set up. There is need for improvement in cultivation methods, in the planting material used (budded stock should be substituted for seedlings) and in the attention devoted to marketing and grading. With the grant of preferences in the United Kingdom and Canada, there is opportunity for development to supply those markets, and the principal attention of owners of abandoned banana lands is directed to citrus. The establishment of a pre-cooling plant has recently been decided upon and this should assist materially the marketing of citrus fruit.

Exports of grapefruit and oranges during recent years have been as follows:—

	Grapefruit.		*Oranges.*	
	No.	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
		£	*boxes.*	£
1928	8,652,963	53,356	65,582	26,183
1929	10,213,560	61,751	10,466	4,587
1930	9,084,821	54,411	26,959	12,740
1931	9,931,036	49,058	35,545	17,773
1932	13,789,370	70,848	92,736	45,171

Other citrus fruit and products of which there are small exports are fresh limes, tangerines, canned grapefruit, raw lime-juice, and orange juice.

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Tobacco is grown and cured locally, and exported principally in the form of cigars. There is a local manufacture of cigarettes but mainly from imported leaf. There is also a native industry of " rope-tobacco " in the parish of St. Elizabeth. About 150 acres were cropped in 1932-33, and the total 1932 crop was estimated at 300,000 lb.

Exports of cigars during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity	*Value*		*Quantity*	*Value*
	lb.	£		*lb.*	£
1928	61,374	45,725	1931	64,619	35,347
1929	65,268	46,598	1932	47,525	29,421
1930	69,190	44,779			

Sisal Hemp.—1,200 acres were stated to be under this crop. The production is used for local purposes (with the assistance of tariff protection), but at present there is no export.

Foodstuffs for Internal Market.—In 1932 17,342 acres were under " ground provisions ", vegetables, and fruits either for consumption by the grower himself and his family or for sale in local markets, which are very well developed in the Colony. The products include rice, maize, many varieties of yams, cocoes, sweet potatoes, and plantains; vegetables, both tropical (e.g., okra, pumpkins, various peas and beans, and avocado pears) and temperate zone (e.g., beetroot, cabbage, lettuce, and potatoes), tomatoes, and numerous fruits and nuts besides those exported, e.g., cashew nuts, mangoes, papaws, melons, and pineapples. No estimate is possible of the value of this production, but it is undoubtedly considerable and suffices to make the Colony potentially more or less self-supporting in food. Some small exports of a few of these products are made, and there has been considerable interest recently in the possibilities of exporting vegetables and small fruits to Canada and the United Kingdom.

2. Forests.

Considerable woodlands exist but no close estimate of their extent is available. Forest Reserves of 30,000 acres have been proclaimed and an Assistant Conservator of Forests has been attached to the Lands Department, under whose charge a programme of re-afforestation has been initiated.

The principal product exploited is *logwood* exported in the form of logwood dyeing extracts and logs. There is also an export of various other woods (bitterwoods, fustic, lignum vitae, and ebony) valued at about £79,700 in 1932, and there is some local use of miscellaneous timber. Forest exploitation is, however, largely unorganised. The logwood trees grow wild in pasture-land.

Exports of logwood during recent years have been as follows:—

	Logs.		*Extract.*	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
	tons.	£	*cwt.*	£
1928	27,885	84,745	26,742	90,494
1929	21,010	72,907	23,514	86,253
1930	16,240	47,343	18,399	67,804
1931	18,774	48,055	26,259	92,643
1932	19,258	55,230	16,692	57,938

3. Animal Husbandry.

Cattle.—Pen-keeping is an important industry in Jamaica especially in the central uplands Guinea grass grows luxuriantly on land cleared from forest and affords excellent grazing for cattle. About 600,000 acres are under grass and mainly used for cattle and over 100,000 cattle are maintained. The general level of the stock is excellent and great attention has been paid to the industry by the Department of Agriculture, which has encouraged the installation of dipping tanks for the control of ticks throughout the Island and has done much breeding work. Considerable success has been achieved by the introduction of Indian blood in crosses with European breeds.

The cattle are produced for beef, for draught, and for dairy purposes. The demand for draught animals both in the Island and in Cuba is poor at present, but both this and the demand for beef may revive if general conditions improve, and there is probably room for development of dairying, there being substantial imports of butter (£37,183 in 1932) and condensed milk (£109,888). The export of beef to neighbouring islands is a possibility. No estimate is possible of the present value of the total products of the cattle industry, which are almost entirely consumed in the Colony.

The cattle are in general free from serious contagious or infectious disease.

Other livestock.—Considerable numbers of other animals, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, and pigs are understood to exist, but exact details are not available.

There were exports of goat skins to the value of £12,017 in 1932.

4. Minerals.

No mineral wealth in commercial quantities, except perhaps copper-ore, is known to exist in Jamaica. The possibilities of copper export are being investigated but it is not yet known whether it can be worked successfully on a commercial basis.

5. Fisheries and marine products.

Much fish is caught for local consumption. In 1932 the amount was estimated at 1,250 tons, value £87,750, and about 400 boats and 1,200 fishermen were said to be employed. Turtles are also caught and turtle products valued at £186 were exported in 1932.

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6. Miscellaneous.

Honey is a product of some importance. A demonstration apiary has been opened by the Agricultural Society with a grant from the Government and proposals for the formation of a Co-operative Producers Association are under consideration.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity	*Value*		*Quantity*	*Value*
	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1928	14,859	15,227	1931	16,775	10,395
1929	16,521	21,342	1932	18,296	13,803
1930	17,859	15,032			

B.

Food Supply.

The bulk of the population lives substantially on the produce of the island. It has already been noted that many small-holders grow most of their own food and that there is an extensive marketing of local vegetables and fruits. Other local foods of which the Colony produces a large part of its requirements include sugar, meat (beef and pork), poultry, edible oils, and eggs. The total net imports of food (including drink and tobacco) are about £1 7s. 5d. per head, a lower figure than elsewhere in the British West Indies. The principal items are grain £529,000 (flour £330,000 and rice £125,000); fish £295,000 (salt fish £199,000); condensed milk £110,000; meat £76,000; beer, ale, stout, and porter £46,000; and butter £37,000.

Although butter and meat are imported the local production could be expanded to meet nearly the whole demand. Probably the local production of fish and cereals could also be increased although it is doubtful if the whole demand could be met. Bearing in mind, however, that some part of the imports of food are of a luxury nature and others are for the consumption of visitors, it would probably be possible for the permanent population of the Colony to become practically self-sufficing in food with only small dislocation of its economic life.

VI.—Industry.

There are a number of industrial establishments which may be classified as follows:—

(i) Sugar factories, approximately 40. See above.

(ii) Miscellaneous works for "processing" local produce—copra (13), sisal (2), lime-juice (5), edible oil, banana drying, fruit packing, butter, etc. The copra works employ approximately 300 persons.

(iii) The Machado Cigar and Cigarette factory, employing 450 persons. For exports see above.

(iv) Tanneries and leather works (4).

(v) The West Indies Chemical Works, manufacturing dyewood extracts.

(vi) Aerated water factories and breweries (11).

(vii) Ice factories (8).

(viii) Miscellaneous, e.g., soap, biscuits, sauces, preserves, tiles, pottery and matches.

(ix) Small engineering works.

(x) Electric power stations and gas works.

There are also a large variety of minor workshops.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

1. Jamaica has a small entrepôt trade with British Honduras, the Central American Republics, and the other West Indian islands. In 1932 re-exports (excluding bullion and specie) were £134,246 and transhipments £221,553.

2. The beauty of the island, its attractive climate and excellent facilities for bathing and other amusements make it a popular tourist resort. A number of up-to-date hotels exist in Kingston, Mandeville, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and other centres, the largest being the Myrtle Bank Hotel (Kingston) the Constant Spring Hotel (near Kingston) and the Moneague Hotel (St. Ann). During the winter season they are well patronized. Montego Bay is a well known winter resort on account of its famous bathing beach and is the principal resort of the tourists who stay in the Colony for any period of time. In addition large numbers of tourists from "cruise" ships spend a day or so in the island. No exact estimate of the receipts from this source is available, but they must be considerable.

In 1931 there were 4,079 visitors and 22,474 cruise tourists and in 1932 5,062 visitors and 27,569 cruise tourists. The value of the tourist traffic in the former year was roughly estimated at £300,000.

There is a Tourist Trade Development Board, which receives an annual grant of £1,000 from the Government.

3. There is annually a large excess of imports over exports of goods (in the five years 1928-1932 it averaged £1,910,941). It is obvious that there must be large "invisible exports" to balance the account and also to offset the overseas payments made, e.g., by the Government for loan interest, pensions and leave salaries. Tourist receipts no doubt form part of these but it is unlikely that they amount to so large a sum. The earnings of locally-owned vessels trading abroad must also be taken into account. It may be that there are also remittances from Jamaican emigrants abroad and receipts from investments abroad owned by residents; but no information is available on these points.

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VIII.—Communications.

(i) Internal Communications.

There is a good system of macadam *roads*, which may be divided into:—

(*a*) main roads, 2,432 miles; and

(*b*) parochial roads, 4,228 miles (1,988 suitable for light motor traffic).

New roads are being steadily constructed to open up new areas for settlement and as feeders for the railway; and existing roads are being improved as much as is possible to meet modern traffic needs.

There are 6,454 motor cars and 1,765 trucks and omnibuses on the roads. Forty-eight omnibuses ply for hire in Kingston and Lower St. Andrew and 62 operate between Kingston and the country districts.

The *Government Railway* (210½ miles in length, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge) has two main lines; Kingston to Montego Bay (north-west coast); and Kingston via Spanish Town to Port Antonio (north-east coast) with several branches. In 1932 it carried 610,556 passengers and 321,064 tons of goods and had a revenue of £349,106 and an expenditure of £255,169 (exclusive of Debt charges).

There is a considerable amount of coasting trade by sea between different parts of the island. Services are maintained by several coastal steamers and by sailing vessels which trade regularly around the island.

There is a tramway system in Kingston and its environs with a total length of 26 miles and carrying 6,400,000 passengers per annum. It is owned by the Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd.

(ii) External Communications.

Over 20 companies, British, United States of America, Dutch, and German, maintain one or more regular services to Jamaica and many more regularly send tourist vessels. The most important services are:—

(*a*) with the United Kingdom, passenger and cargo services weekly by the Jamaica Direct Fruit Line and Elders & Fyffes and at less frequent intervals by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and other lines;

(*b*) with Canada, passenger and cargo services fortnightly by the Canadian National Steamships and Pickford and Black, Ltd.;

(*c*) with New York and other Atlantic ports, passenger and cargo services weekly or oftener by the United Fruit Company, frequent services by the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, the Colombian Steamship Company and other lines;

(*d*) with New Orleans, Cuba, and Central and South American ports, passenger and cargo services at frequent intervals by the United Fruit Company, Elders and Fyffes, Aluminum Line, and other companies;

(*e*) with the United States Pacific Coast, passenger and cargo services three-weekly by the Gulf Pacific Mail Line, and the East Asiatic Company;

(*f*) with Continental Europe at various intervals by the Royal Netherlands Mail Line, H. C. Horn Line, Elders and Fyffes, and the East Asiatic Company, and

(*g*) with New Zealand, passenger and cargo service every two months by the Shaw-Saville Albion Line.

Mails to the United Kingdom and Europe are sent either direct or via the United States of America.

There is also an air-mail service operated by the Pan-American Airways, Inc. Planes arrive in transit at Kingston twice a week, one from Cuba and one from Central America.

While Kingston, a fine natural harbour, is the principal port, Port Morant, Port Antonio, and other ports can all accommodate large ships and have a regular ocean-going traffic. Shipping is entered and cleared at 15 ports of which only the three just mentioned are of substantial importance.

The following table shows the tonnage of vessels entered at all ports of the Colony in 1932:—

Country of registration.	*Sailing vessels.*		*Steamers.*	
	No.	*net tons.*	*No.*	*net tons.*
British	67	8,645	584	2,028,543
United States of America... ...	2	1,160	258	585,266
Honduras	—	—	114	155,676
Norway	—	—	94	122,018
Germany	1	813	63	184,855
Holland	1	88	56	101,942
Other countries	9	2,802	106	316,888
Total	80	13,508	1,275	3,495,188

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports except a few specially exempted. A number of specific or special *ad valorem* rates are prescribed for particular articles. All articles not exempted or specially enumerated pay duty at *ad valorem* rates of 15 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general. In addition a package tax is levied at the rate of 1s. per package, with some exemptions and a few special rates.

Imperial Preference is granted on all dutiable imports by the provision of reduced rates (or free entry) for goods of Empire origin. The margin of preference is generally a quarter of the general duty, that is, in most cases, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The West India Committee act as unofficial trade representatives in the United Kingdom of Jamaica, as of the other West Indian Colonies.

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TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

I.—Situation, etc.

1. The Turks and Caicos Islands, a Dependency of Jamaica, lie between latitude 21° and 22° North and longitude 71° and 72° 50′ West at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands. The total area of the Islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and four uninhabited islands. The principal islands of the Caicos group are South Caicos, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales Island, and West Caicos.

2. The climate of the Islands may be classed as good. The temperature ranges throughout the year from about 60° minimum to about 90° maximum. The general average rainfall is about 29 inches.

II.—Population, etc.

The estimated population in 1932 was 5,300. It is estimated that of the whole population 5,140 or 97 per cent. are coloured (or of mixed descent), while 160 or 3 per cent. are white and that about 1,800 persons live in the Turks Islands, and 3,500 in the Caicos Islands.

Most of the people of the Turks Islands are employed in the salt industry while the people of the Caicos Islands are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

There is no considerable immigration or emigration.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

The currency of the Dependency consists of United Kingdom coins and Jamaica nickel coins and also currency notes issued by the local Government. A small number of British and foreign currency notes are also in circulation.

The Government Savings Bank is the only bank in the Islands. At the end of 1932 there were 859 accounts open with deposits of £13,285.

B.—Public Finance.

1.—*Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1932, the total public debt was £1,900. This sum has been lent to the Dependency by the Government of Jamaica at 3 per cent. Repayment is to commence when the Dependency's deficit is extinguished.

(*b*) Interest provided in 1933 Estimates—£57.

(*c*) Sinking fund—Nil.

2. (*a*)—*Analysis of Revenue on the basis of the Estimates for* 1933.

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Contra Items.*
Post Office	£780	£310
Net Surplus ... ... £470.		

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs	4,500	52·9
2. Royalties	1,500	17·6
3. Port dues	900	10·6
4. Surplus of Post Office	470	5·5
5. Internal Revenue and other minor heads	1,140	13·4
	8,510	100·0
Revenue of Post Office set-off against expenditure ...	310	
Gross Revenue	8,820	

(*b*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1932.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	1,100	250	1,687	3,037
Class II	—	28	12	40
Class III	238	74	608	920
Class IV	76	14	147	237
Totals	1,414	366	2,454	4,234

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3.—*Analysis of expenditure on the basis of the Estimates for* 1933.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Department	Nil.	
2. Debt Charges	57	0·6
3. Administration	4,615	53·0
4. Economic Development	Nil.	
5. Social Services—		
Medical £1,723		
Education 960		
Other 300		
	2,983	34·2
6. Defence	Nil.	
7. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	1,055	12·2
	£8,710	100·0
Expenditure of Post Office set-off against revenue ...	310	
Gross Expenditure	£9,020	

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Dependency has no reserve funds or surplus balances.

5.—*Grants-in-aid, etc.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been received from His Majesty's Government.

The Dependency has received a free grant of £1,000 from the Colonial Development Fund for Public Works (road to lighthouse at Grand Turk).

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	—	7,806	20,001	27,807
1929	1,453	21,807	17,419	40,679
1930	412	14,421	11,570	26,403
1931	208	9,752	6,629	16,589
1932	1,313	8,155	4,550	14,018

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1932.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	—	1,313	—	—	1,313
Canada	5,788	93	—	—	5,881
Jamaica	1,591	—	—	—	1,591
Bahamas	2	608	—	35	645
Total Empire	7,381	2,014	—	35	9,430
United States of America... ...	2,530	966	—	—	3,496
Haiti	884	—	—	—	884
Other foreign countries	96	57	—	—	153
Total foreign countries ...	3,510	1,023	—	—	4,533
GRAND TOTAL	10,891	3,037	—	35	13,963

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with amounts—£.*
Class I.		£	
Salt—			
Coarse	296,468 bushels	4,282	United States of America (2,068), Jamaica (1,551), Canada (441).
Fishery	281,026 bushels	5,855	Canada (5,346), United States of America (462).
	577,494	10,137	
Fish—			
Conch-shells	744,100	744	Haiti (743).
Other, dried and salted ...	506 lb.	8	
		752	
Class II.			
Sponge...	23,261 lb.	2,417	United Kingdom (1,248), United States of America (842), Bahamas (327).

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Imports.

(i) *Total Imports from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	3,861	9,088	17,281	30,230
1929	3,585	4,556	34,686	42,827
1930	2,867	2,339	28,959	34,165
1931	2,568	1,844	19,879	24,291
1932	5,511	3,982	12,449	21,942

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,267	—	2,485	759	5,511
British West Indies	885	299	1,538	125	2,847
Canada	596	25	2	10	633
Rest of Empire	502	—	—	—	502
Total Empire	4,250	324	4,025	894	9,493
United States of America... ...	5,592	54	3,964	906	10,516
Other foreign countries	1,446	5	352	130	1,933
Total foreign countries ...	7,038	59	4,316	1,036	12,449
Grand Total	11,288	383	8,341	1,930	21,942

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of origin with amounts in £.*
Class I.		£	
Grain, meal flour, pulse, etc.		3,448	United States of America (1,329), Canada (491), India (491), United Kingdom (446), Jamaica (275), Santo Domingo (256).
Meats, all kinds	46,815 lb.	957	United States of America (832).
Class III.			
Cotton and Manufactures ...		1,697	United States of America (937), United Kingdom (632).
Instruments and apparatus		1,157	Jamaica (1,027), United Kingdom (114).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—Agriculture.

There is little agriculture in the Turks Islands, owing to the poverty of the soil, but most of the population of the Caicos Islands are engaged in agriculture, growing food crops for their own consumption. Cotton and sisal are also grown in small quantities for export; in 1928 the exports of the former, including cotton seed, were 54,926 lb. (value £1,183) and of the latter 339 cwt. (£415) in 1928; but in 1932 exports of both had ceased.

2. *Other Resources.*—There is no important animal husbandry and no mineral or forest wealth. The principal product of the Dependency is **Salt.** This is produced from sea-water by evaporation and is the principal export (value £10,137 out of total exports of £13,963 in 1932). It is sold in Canada and the United States of America where it has a high reputation for purity. Most of the population of Turks Islands are engaged in the salt industry.

Other marine products produced for export include sponges, conch-shells and turtle-shell.

B.

Food Supply.

The Caicos Islands are substantially self-supporting but the Turks, as already noted, cannot grow their own food. Imports of food amount to rather over £2 per head per annum.

VI.—Industry.

There is no industrial activity.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There are no receipts from tourist traffic or entrepôt trade, but the Dependency probably derives some benefit from the earnings of men serving as labourers abroad.

VIII.—Communications.

1. There are no railways or tramways in the Dependency nor are there any omnibuses in use, but there are some fairly good roads in Turks Islands, one of which has lately been improved with help from the Colonial Development Fund. A few motor cars and motor trucks are in use. The Caicos Islands are served only by bush-paths.

2. There are three ports of entry in the Dependency namely Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. Each port has an open roadstead and ships anchor at a short distance from the shore.

3. There is regular steamship communication between the Dependency and the United States of America. Steamers of the Royal Netherlands West India Mail, operating between New York and South America, call at Grand Turk on their way south every three weeks and call again on their return north. These vessels carry mails, passengers, and freight.

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Steamers of the Fyffes Line, on their way to Jamaica from England, call occasionally at Grand Turk. One of them stops regularly every four weeks to land goods from England.

There is also communication with Jamaica by sailing vessels (one of which is subsidized by the Government) and with San Domingo and Haiti. The island of Grand Turk is an important cable junction and cables run to Jamaica, Barbados, and Bermuda and thence to the outside world. A Government Wireless Telegraph Service maintains communication between Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay and with ships at sea, and there is a public telephone service in Grand Turk.

IX.—Tariff.

All imports, except those on a list of exemptions, are subject to import duties. Specific rates are charged on a number of goods and special *ad valorem* rates on one or two classes; all other goods not exempted are subject to *ad valorem* rates of 10 per cent. preferential and 15 per cent. general.

Imperial Preference is granted by the provision of lower rates on all dutiable goods imported from Empire countries. With the exception of spirits, beer, and wine, the preferential rates are in every case two-thirds of the rates applicable to foreign goods.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Dependency has no trade representatives abroad.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

(*Note.*—It has not been possible to obtain statistics for 1932 to incorporate in this memorandum owing to the hurricane of November, 1932, which destroyed many of the Government records.)

I.—Situation, etc.

The Cayman Islands are a Dependency of Jamaica. They consist of three small islands in the Caribbean Sea lying north-west of Jamaica and approximately midway between that Island and the south-west coast of Cuba, and between longitude 79° 83′ and 81° 30′ and latitude 19° and 20° North. Grand Cayman, the largest of the islands, is twenty miles in length from east to west, four miles in width at the east end, and seven at the west. The other islands are Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and the total area of the three is about 100 square miles.

The air temperature ranges from 70° to 80° in the months October to March and ten degrees higher in summer. The rainfall is high, being 102 inches in 1931. The climate is good.

II.—Population, etc.

The population at the end of 1931 was estimated to be 6,182 persons of whom 2,270 were whites or near whites, and 3,912 coloured and black. The proportion of white population is higher than is usual in the West Indies. There is no immigration nor is there any local industry to attract immigrant labour. Formerly there was a steady emigration from the Islands to the United States of America but in recent years this outlet has been closed and emigration restricted to the few who can find employment at sea or in Central America.

Compared to many other West Indian Islands, the density of the population is remarkably low, about 62 to the square mile. This is no doubt due to the lack of suitable agricultural land in the Group.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

Sterling currency is legal tender.

There are no local banks or branches of foreign banks in the Dependency. Remittances are made from abroad by drafts on American banks or on branches of banks established in Jamaica which are accepted by any of the shops, and are used by them as remittances for the purchase of stocks of goods. The Post Office money-order system is used to some extent.

B. Public Finance.

1. There is no public debt.

2. (*a*) *Revenue on the basis of the Estimates for the year* 1933.

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office	1,605	717
Surplus £888		

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs	3,500	66·8
2. Surplus of Post Office	888	17·0
3. Internal Revenue	578	11·0
4. Port Dues, miscellaneous, etc.	272	5·2
	5,238	100
Revenue of Post Office set-off against Expenditure	717	
Gross Revenue	£5,955	

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2. (*b*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1931.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	90	750	924	1,764
Class II	15	45	291	351
Class III	190	302	953	1,445
Class IV	28	46	176	250
	323	1,143	2,344	3,810
Parcel Post (all countries)				477
				4,287

3. *Annual expenditure on the basis of the Estimates for the year* 1933.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on Self-balancing Department ...	Nil	
2. Debt charges	Nil	
3. Administration	2,486	48·0
4. Economic Development	Nil	
5. Social Services	2,323	45·0
6. Defence	Nil	
7. Non-effective (i.e. Pensions)	359	7·0
	5,168	100
Expenditure of Post Office set-off against Revenue	717	
Gross Expenditure ...	£5,885	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Dependency has no surplus funds. On the 31st December, 1932, there was an accumulated deficit of £442.

5. *Grants-in-aid, etc.*

The Dependency received a grant of £1,000 from His Majesty's Government towards the cost of repairing damage in Cayman Brac caused by the hurricane in November, 1932.

No assistance has been received by the Dependency from the Colonial Development Fund or the Empire Marketing Board.

A free grant of £1,000 and a loan of £3,660 have been made to the Dependency by the Government of Jamaica in connexion with repairs necessitated by the hurricane of November, 1932.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	—	1,548	2,620	4,168
1929	600	8,092	3,697	12,389
1930	522	6,190	4,431	12,049*
1931	200	4,796	4,260	10,235*

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1931.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	—	200	—	—	200
Jamaica	254	2,628	1,632	4	4,518
Rest of Empire	132	74	—	—	206
Total Empire	386	2,902	1,632	4	4,924
United States of America... ...	3,600	421	—	—	4,021
Other foreign countries	16	215	1	7	239
Total foreign countries	3,616	636	1	7	4,260
Ships' Stores	640	64	75	—	779
GRAND TOTAL	4,642	3,602	1,708	11	9,963

* Includes Domestic Exports for "Ship's Stores."

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1931.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £.*
Class I.			
Live Turtles	2,298	4,552	United States of America (3,600), Ships' Stores (600), Jamaica (220), British Honduras (132).
Class II.			
Turtle-shell	4,150 lb.	2,160	Jamaica (1,750), United Kingdom (200), United States of America (160), British Honduras (50).
Turtle skin	99 cwt.	885	Jamaica (785), United States of America (100).
Shark skins	10 cwt.	150	United States of America (all).
Hides	44 cwt.	135	Cuba (115).
Class III.			
Rope, Palm Straw	1,626,000 fathoms	1,626	Jamaica (1,550), Ships' Stores (75).
Boats	2 vessels	160	Nicaragua (100), Jamaica (60).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	612	7,670	12,145	20,428
1929	3,002	15,617	21,942	42,710*
1930	4,418	11,858	21,295	41,762*
1931	2,816	8,419	19,687	35,140*

* Includes Parcel Post.

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1931.

From	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total.* £
United Kingdom	807	8	1,724	277	2,816
Jamaica	5,251	60	2,347	449	8,107
Rest of Empire	166	—	138	8	312
Total Empire	6,224	68	4,209	734	11,235
United States of America ...	6,469	1,799	8,494	1,611	18,373
Cuba	869	—	39	59	967
Other foreign countries	227	—	50	70	347
Total foreign countries ...	7,565	1,799	8,583	1,740	19,687
Parcel Post from all countries ...	—	—	—	4,218	4,218
GRAND TOTAL	13,789	1,867	12,792	6,692	35,140

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1931.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal Countries of origin with amounts in £.*
Class I.			
Flour	3,529 barrels	2,926	United States of America (2,289), Jamaica (494), Canada (143).
Sugar	6 tons	2,060	Jamaica (867), Cuba (795), United States of America (389).
Class II.			
Wood, unmanufactured (all kinds) ...	455,000 feet	1,850	United States of America (1,790).
Class III.			
Textiles	—	3,366	United States of America (2,453), Jamaica (702), United Kingdom (211).
Oils (all kinds) ...	49,653 gals.	1,332	United States of America (861), Jamaica (344), United Kingdom (127)
Ships' materials	—	1,174	United States of America (722), United Kingdom (293), Canada (116).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural production is comparatively unimportant. The only product of agricultural origin exported is thatch-palm rope (value £1,626 in 1931). There is small cultivation of such articles as vegetables throughout the Islands for local needs.

2. FORESTRY.

Nil.

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3. Animal Husbandry.

The area under pasture is about 5,000 acres. Some 1,500 horned cattle are maintained and a number of other animals. Butter, cheese, and meat are produced but are insufficient to meet local requirements.

4. Minerals.

Nil.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

The principal product of the Group is turtles. Exports in 1931 were as shown in Section IV above. There is some fishing for local consumption. The number of persons engaged in fishing is returned as 200.

B.

Food Supply.

There is an importation of food-stuffs amounting to rather over £2 per head of the population.

VI.—Industry.

There is no factory industry, but there is industrial occupation in the production of thatch-palm rope (see above) and in the construction of boats for use in the turtle fisheries and for sale outside the Group. In 1931, six such vessels, with a total tonnage of 326 tons, were built, of which two were exported.

VII.—Other economic activities.

There is no entrepôt trade or tourist traffic but a substantial part of the income of the Islands is derived from the earnings of Cayman vessels and seamen employed outside the Group and the remittances of emigrants to their dependents. These receipts presumably pay for the excess of imports over exports; in 1931 the imports were £35,140 and exports £9,963.

VIII.—Communications.

There is a system of public main roads. About eighteen miles are suitable for motor traffic.

A service by special motor-vessel between the Dependency and Jamaica makes fifteen voyages per annum with three voyages to a Gulf port in the United States. This service takes mails, passengers, and freight. There are also trading schooners which have auxiliary motors.

IX.—Tariff.

All imports are subject to duty at the rate of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, except tobacco and alcoholic liquors, on which various specific rates are charged.

The introduction of a preferential tariff is at present under consideration.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Dependency has no direct trade representation in other parts of the world.

LEEWARD ISLANDS COLONY.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of the Leeward Islands consists of the islands of Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, which form a fairly compact group between longitude 61° and 63° W. and around latitude 17° N.; Dominica, lying about 100 miles to the south, separated by the French island of Guadeloupe from the rest of the Colony; and Anguilla, Sombrero, and the Virgin Islands group lying apart to the north and north-west.

The Colony is divided into five Presidencies, as follows:—

Antigua, including Barbuda; total area 168 square miles;
St. Kitts, including Nevis and Anguilla; area 152 square miles;
Dominica; area 304 square miles.
Montserrat; area 32 square miles.
Virgin Islands; 58 square miles.

The total area of the Colony is 714 square miles.

St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica are of volcanic origin. Dominica, in particular, is very rugged, and is divided into a number of deep gorges and valleys by its many rivers. Antigua lies much lower, and has no high hills or important streams. It is, however, much more indented than the other islands, and has a number of harbours.

The climate of the various islands differs. They all have a fairly well marked hot season, but the temperatures attained in Dominica, and to a less degree in Antigua, are considerably higher than those in the more northerly islands, shade temperatures of up to 94° F. being not unusual in Dominica, whereas in the Virgin Islands the temperature is rarely above 88°. The rainfall in the various islands varies considerably. Dominica, in particular, has a very high rainfall; Antigua and Nevis are subject to occasional droughts which may result in the loss of much of the season's crops. All the islands are subject to hurricanes, which may do damage to property and crops.

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II.—Population.

The population of the various islands as estimated at the 31st December, 1931, was as follows:-

	White.	*Coloured.*	*Total.*
Antigua	909	27,955	28,864
Barbuda	5	898	903
St. Kitts	1,035	21,380	22,415
Nevis	90	11,479	11,569
Anguilla	94	4,136	4,230
Dominica	556	36,503	37,059
Montserrat	112	12,008	12,120
Virgin Islands	35	5,026	5,061
	2,836	119,385	122,221

A small annual increase is shown in most of the Islands. There was formerly some emigration of young men, especially to Cuba, Haiti, and San Domingo, and there is considerable disproportion in the numbers of males and females between the ages of 20 and 40 in Antigua and St. Kitts. In the last few years there has been a tendency for these emigrants to return to the Colony in view of the depressed conditions in the larger islands.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking, Etc.

Sterling is legal tender in the Colony, but notes of Barclays Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada of the denomination of $5 (equivalent to £1 0s. 10d.) are also in circulation. United States and Canadian currency are current although not legal tender.

The following Banks have branches in the Colony:—

(1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at Antigua, St. Kitts and Dominica:

(2) Royal Bank of Canada, at Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and Montserrat.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1932, the public debt outstanding was:—

	£
Antigua	145,000
St. Kitts-Nevis	72,350
Dominica	57,417
Montserrat	13,000
Virgin Islands	Nil
Total ...	£287,767

(*b*) The provision for interest and Sinking Fund for 1933 is:—

	£
(1) Interest—	
Antigua	6,110
St. Kitts-Nevis	2,545
Dominica	2,432
Montserrat	150
	£11,237
(2) Sinking Fund—	£
Antigua	1,683
St. Kitts-Nevis	565
Dominica	665
Montserrat	150
Total	£3,063

(*c*) The value of the Sinking Funds at the 31st December, 1932, was:-

	£
Antigua	131,246
St. Kitts-Nevis	53,973
Dominica	53,545
Montserrat	11,194
Total ...	£249,958

2. (*a*) *Analysis of revenue on the basis of the Estimates for the year* 1933.

Self-balancing departments.

Federal.

Nil.

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Antigua.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office, etc.	4,846	3,181
Municipal	3,711	4,688
	£8,557	£7,869

Net surplus £688.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office, etc.	4,175	3,743
Electric Light and Cold Storage	2,450	2,749
	£6,625	£6,492

Net surplus £133.

Dominica.

	£	£
Post Office, etc.	2,185	2,782
Electric Light and Cold Storage	1,850	1,192
Government Fruit Depot	200	385
	£4,235	£4,359

Net deficit £124.

Montserrat.

	£	£
Post Office, etc.	1,047	1,446
Refrigerating Plant	550	347
	£1,597	£1,793

Net deficit £196.

Virgin Islands.

	£	£
Post Office	171	81

Net surplus £90.

General Revenue.

Federal.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Contributions from Presidencies	46,260	97·0
2. Fees of Court or Office	1,440	2·9
3. Miscellaneous	50	0·1
	£47,750	100

Antigua.

1. Customs	46,250	73·9
2. Internal revenue	7,942	12·7
3. Fees of Court or Office	5,595	8·9
4. Surplus of self-balancing Departments	688	1·1
5. Other heads	2,156	3·4
	62,631	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure	7,869	
Gross Revenue	£70,500	

St. Kitts-Nevis.

	£		
1. Customs—			
Import duties	56,000		
Export duties	60		
		56,060	67·2
2. Internal revenue		14,340	17·2
3. Port, etc., dues		9,000	10·8
4. Surplus of self-balancing Departments		131	0·1
5. Other heads		3,862	4·7
		83,393	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure		6,492	
Gross Revenue		£89,885	

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Dominica.

	£	£	Percentage.
1. Customs—			
Import duties	29,000		
Export duties	2,000		
		31,000	58·6
2. Internal revenue		15,659	29·6
3. Port, etc., dues		3,200	6·1
4. Other heads		3,006	5·7
		52,865	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure		4,235	
Gross Revenue		£57,100	

Montserrat.

	£	£	Percentage.
1. Customs—			
Import duties	8,900		
Export duties	600		
		9,500	67·0
2. Internal revenue		2,658	18·8
3. Fees of Court and Office		957	6·8
4. Other heads		1,047	7·4
		14,162	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure		1,597	
Gross Revenue		£15,759	

Virgin Islands.

	£	£	Percentage.
1. Customs—			
Import duties	1,600		
Export duties	650		
		2,250	50·0
2. Internal Taxation...		1,096	24·4
3. Fees of Court and Office		487	10·8
4. Interest		450	10·0
5. Surplus of self-balancing Department		90	2·0
6. Other heads		127	2·8
		4,500	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against expenditure		81	
Gross Revenue		£4,581	

2. (*b*) *Analysis of Import Duties collected during* 1932 *on goods imported from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
Class I	16,672	27,169	27,269	71,110
Class II	498	860	1,041	2,399
Class III	14,217	7,907	10,285	32,409
Class IV	2,033	424	1,578	4,035
Total	£33,420	£36,360	£40,173	£109,953

3. *Analysis of Expenditure on the basis of the Estimates for the year* 1933.

	Federal. £	*Per-centage.*	*Antigua.* £	*Per-centage.*	*St. Kitts-Nevis.* £	*Per-centage.*	*Dominica.* £	*Per-centage.*	*Montserrat.* £	*Per-centage.*	*Virgin Is.* £	*Per-centage.*
1. Deficit of self-balancing Departments.	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	0·2	196	1·1	—	—
2. Debt Charges ...	—	—	7,793	12·9	3,110	4·8	3,097	5·7	300	1·8	—	—
3. Administration	38,450	80·6	19,250	31·5	21,221	34·0	19,037	35·2	6,849	40·3	2,721	50·0
4. Economic Development.	1,551	3·2	1,882	3·1	1,764	2·8	3,376	6·2	1,540	9·1	488	9·0
5. Social Services	2,681	5·6	25,799	42·3	31,282	50·0	23,207	42·8	7,149	42·0	2,008	36·9
6. Defence ...	80	0·2	660	1·1	237	0·4	265	0·5	15	0·1	—	—
7. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions.	4,990	10·4	5,544	9·1	5,014	8·0	5,099	9·4	955	5·6	224	4·1
		100·0		100·0		100·0		100·0		100·0		100·0
8. Contribution to Federal Revenues.	—		14,000		15,660		11,200		4,350		1,050	
	47,752		74,928		78,288		65,405		21,354		6,491	
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against revenue.	—		7,869		6,492		4,235		1,597		81	
Gross Expenditure	—		82,797		84,780		69,640		22,951		6,572	

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4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat have no reserve funds.

The Virgin Islands, on the 31st December, 1932, had a surplus of assets over liabilities of £9,536.

5. *Grants-in-aid, etc.*

All the Presidencies except the Virgin Islands are at present under the financial control of His Majesty's Treasury and the following grants-in-aid and loans-in-aid from Imperial funds have been received in recent years:—

Antigua.

1930-31.—£5,000 as a grant-in-aid of administration, and £10,500 as a grant-in-aid of relief of distress due to the crisis in the sugar industry.

April-December, 1931.—£6,000 as a grant-in-aid of administration, and £12,000 for the relief of unemployment.

1932.—£21,500 as a loan-in-aid of administration.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

1930-31.—£6,000 as a grant for the relief of unemployment.

April-December, 1931.—£10,000 as a loan-in-aid of administration, and £1,251 as a grant for the relief of unemployment.

Dominica.

1930-31.—£4,500 as a grant-in-aid of adminstration; a loan of £6,800 for peasant agriculture; and a loan of £8,868 for hurricane relief and other services.

April-December, 1931.—£5,000 as a grant-in-aid of administration; a loan of £4,000 for peasant agriculture; grants and loans totalling £11,000 for hurricane relief and other services.

1932.—£10,500 as a loan-in-aid of administration; grants and loans totalling £2,850 for other services.

Montserrat.

Has been in receipt of assistance from Imperial funds as from the 1st January, 1933.

Up to 31st December, 1933, £15,000 had been received as a loan-in-aid of administration.

In addition the following assistance has been received from the Colonial Development fund:—

Antigua.

(1) A free grant of £3,000 for a Leper Asylum.
(2) A free grant of £11,000 to carry out a health and sanitary campaign.
(3) A free grant of £6,000 for the construction of concrete drains.
(4) A free grant of £6,500 and a loan of £6,500 for housing.
(5) A free grant of £3,000 and a loan of £3,000 for land settlement.
(6) A free grant of £4,080 for an Engineer to supervise development works.
(7) A free grant of £3,500 for an Entomologist to investigate the moth-borer pest of sugar-cane.
(8) A free grant of £7,500 for a water supply.
(9) A free grant of interest at 5 per cent. for 3 years on £6,500 the capital cost of a gyrotiller.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

(1) A free grant of £6,500 and a loan of £6,500 for housing.
(2) A loan of £6,762 for an ice and cold storage plant.
(3) A free grant of £3,925 and a loan of £3,925 for agricultural settlement.
(4) A free grant of £1,500 for experimental borings in Basseterre Valley for a water supply.
(5) A free grant of £663 for a St. Kitts-Anguilla mail service subsidy.
(6) A free grant of £896 for an Assistant Agricultural Officer.
(7) A free grant of £310 for the supply of water to Cayon Village.
(8) A free grant of £2,700 for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Health.
(9) A loan of £1,200 for the establishment of a fruit and vegetable trade with Canada.
(10) A free grant of £3,072 for the appointment of a Survey Engineer and staff.
(11) A free grant of £665 for the Anguilla water supply.
(12) A free grant of £300 for a bacteriological laboratory.
(13) A free grant of £500 for the payment of the Consulting Engineers' fees in connexion with water supply schemes.
(14) A free grant of £617 to defray the cost of the Consulting Engineer's visit to St. Kitts to advise as to improvement schemes.

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Dominica.

(1) A free grant of £3,200 for the supply of water to villages.
(2) A free grant of £2,700 for a Medical Officer of Health.
(3) A free grant of £2,450 for a maternity ward, Roseau Hospital.
(4) A free grant of £350 for manhole covers.
(5) Free grants amounting to £31,150 and loans of £31,150 for road construction.
(6) A free grant of £467 for road and bridge construction.
(7) A loan of £5,113 for an ice and cold storage plant.
(8) A free grant of £5,000 for public health schemes.
(9) A free grant of £750 for an additional ward at Portsmouth Hospital.
(10) A free grant of £1,500 for swamp drainage.
(11) A free grant of £120 for the purchase of laboratory furniture and equipment

Montserrat.

(1) A loan of £2,500 for a cold storage plant.
(2) A loan of £2,615 for a botanical experiment station.
(3) A loan of £5,000 for housing.
(4) A free grant of £2,020 for the supply of water to Plymouth.
(5) A free grant of £1,100 for concrete drains.

The Virgin Islands have received no grants-in-aid in recent years.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(1) *Total Exports of the Colony (including Bullion and Specie) to:*

(A) *Whole Colony.*

	To:—	United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1913	... ...	245,834	213,172	113,622	572,628
1929	... ...	414,055	113,702	143,500	671,257
1930	... ...	241,768	306,133	110,255	658,156
1931	... ...	89,443	159,239	79,581	328,263
1932	... ...	296,301	144,880	75,146	516,327

(B) *Individual Presidencies.*

	To:—	United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
		(a) Antigua.			
1913	... ...	26,622	99,416	12,181	138,219
1929	... ...	104,611	34,867	282	139,760
1930	... ...	55,810	128,103	1,468	185,381
1931	... ...	7,616	37,564	1,396	46,576
1932	... ...	141,265	51,364	5,100	197,729
		(b) Dominica.			
1913	... ...	104,868	10,216	75,577	190,661
1929	... ...	71,875	37,314	84,941	194,130
1930	... ...	40,514	16,859	55,713	113,086
1931	... ...	22,794	11,479	34,666	68,939
1932	... ...	9,698	15,425	25,518	50,641
		(c) Montserrat.			
1913	... ...	26,513	9,519	1,377	37,409
1929	... ...	38,151	7,129	21,176	66,456
1930	... ...	39,223	6,658	9,846	55,727
1931	... ...	20,475	8,632	5,484	34,591
1932	... ...	8,661	12,406	7,222	28,289
		(d) St. Kitts-Nevis.			
1913	... ...	85,377	93,762	24,487	203,626
1929	... ...	199,346	29,658	25,305	254,309
1930	... ...	105,420	153,725	33,573	292,718
1931	... ...	38,547	101,016	30,170	169,733
1932	... ...	136,677	65,573	29,777	232,027
		(e) Virgin Islands.			
1913	... ...	2,454	259	—	2,713
1929	... ...	72	4,734	11,796	16,602
1930	... ...	801	788	9,655	11,244
1931	... ...	11	548	7,865	8,424
1932	... ...	—	112	7,529	7,641

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(ii) *Domestic Exports of the Colony by Classes*, 1932.

From—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total.* £
United Kingdom	275,275	14,466	6,297	—	296,038
Canada	113,811	8	230	—	114,049
Rest of Empire	19,287	2,244	356	1,611	23,498
Total Empire	408,373	16,718	6,883	1,611	433,585
United States of America... ...	16,742	2,023	13,697	—	32,462
Other foreign countries	8,192	4,983	165	123	13,463
Total foreign countries ...	24,934	7,006	13,862	123	45,925
GRAND TOTAL	433,307	23,724	20,745	1,734	479,510

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with values in £'000.*
		(a) Antigua.	
Class I.		£	
Sugar, Crystals	18,448 tons	175,929	United Kingdom (128), Canada (44), Leeward Islands (3).
Molasses—			
(Muscovado)	29,000 gal.	1,027	United States of America (all).
(Vacuum Pan)	728,701 gal.	11,755	United Kingdom (11).
Fancy Syrup	34,380 gal.	1,504	Canada (all).
Class II.			
Cotton, raw	201 cwt.	936	United Kingdom (all).
		(b) Dominica.	
Class I.			
Limes	8,235 barrels and 375 crates.	10,418	United States of America (9).
Lime-juice (raw and concentrated).	68,554 gal.	3,103	United States of America (1).
Mangoes	6,381 crates.	2,324	Bermuda (1).
Grapefruit	3,954 crates	1,937	Canada (1).
Oranges	3,326 crates and 1,395 barrels.	1,920	Canada (1).
Cocoa, raw	120 tons	1,837	Canada (1).
Class III.			
Essential Oils—			
Lime oil, distilled and ecuelled.	12,015 lb.	13,948	United States of America (9), United Kingdom (4).
Bay Leaf	20,915 lb.	3,683	United States of America (3).
		(c) Montserrat.	
Class I.			
Tomatoes	9,037 crates	5,824	Canada (5).
Lime-juice	30,134 gal.	1,453	United Kingdom (1).
Class II.			
Cotton, raw	2,760 cwt.	12,939	United Kingdom (7).
		(d) St. Kitts-Nevis.	
Class I.			
Sugar	19,327 tons	187,347	United Kingdom (130), Canada (55).
Vegetables (fresh)	—	1,403	
Molasses	549,404 gal.	1,197	Canada (1).
Class II.			
Cotton, raw	1,138 cwt.	5,961	United Kingdom (5).
		(e) Virgin Islands.	
Class I.			
Animals, for food (including game and poultry).	—	4,556	American Virgin Islands (4).
Fruit (all kinds)	—	503	American Virgin Islands (all).
Class II.			
Charcoal	—	962	

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) of the Colony from:—*

From:—	*United Kingdom.* £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	222,506	147,540	218,316	588,362
1929	275,441	370,429	271,186	917,056
1930	237,911	306,509	213,478	757,898
1931	210,508	235,223	173,373	619,104
1932	246,592	183,310	121,586	551,488

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(ii) *Total Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	72,325	6,052	145,376	22,839	246,592
Canada	76,404	16,770	11,488	2,684	107,346
British West Indies	36,324	3,004	17,177	3,147	59,652
Rest of Empire	3,215	640	11,646	783	16,284
Total Empire	188,268	26,466	185,687	29,453	429,874
United States of America... ...	24,341	11,426	35,861	8,169	79,797
Other foreign countries	16,003	929	20,751	2,104	39,787
Total foreign countries	40,344	12,355	56,612	10,273	119,584
GRAND TOTAL	228,612	38,821	242,299	39,726	549,458

In addition bullion and specie to the value of £2,030 was imported into Antigua from "other foreign countries".

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Flour	77,328 cwt.	50,143	Canada (23), United Kingdom (10), Barbados (4).
Whisky	16,486 gal.	19,858	Canada (17).
Fish (all kinds)	16,514 cwt.	18,640	Canada (8), United Kingdom (4).
Butter and substitutes ...	3,661 cwt.	14,420	Canada (7), United Kingdom (2), Barbados (2).
Class III.			
Cotton piece-goods	1,641,674 yd.	33,509	Canada (16), Barbados (8), United Kingdom (5).
Other cotton	—	24,986	United Kingdom (10), Canada (8), Barbados (7).
Oils:—			
Gasolene	233,475 gal.	10,357	Trinidad (4), United Kingdom (2).
Kerosene	166,978 gal.	7,201	United States of America (2), Trinidad (1).
Lubricating...	17,302 gal.	2,604	United Kingdom (1).
Sugar Machinery	—	14,156	United Kingdom (10), United States of America (4).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

(*a*) *Antigua.*

Sugar is the only important export of Antigua, forming about 98 per cent. of the exports of the Presidency. Nearly 10,000 acres are under sugar-cane. Production in a normal year is between 15,000 and 20,000 tons. In 1931, owing to the very low rainfall the total production of sugar was only 5,000 tons; in 1932 it was over 19,000 tons; in 1933 production was estimated at 24,000 tons and actual exports were 22,500 tons. Canes are grown on a number of estates, and also by small peasant farmers, and are ground at one large and one small central factory. The larger of the two factories has attained a very high standard of efficiency, and, as the result of recent reorganization, dealt in 1933 with a record crop of much larger size than the factory was planned to take.

Owing to the difficult nature of the stiff and heavy soils of the Island, the standard of cultivation has in the past not been so high as in some of the other West Indian Islands, but the necessity for improvement is recognized, and experiments have been made in mechanical tillage, including the gyrotiller recently introduced into the Island by the Antigua Sugar Factory. The results have been so far satisfactory.

There is also room for improvement in planting and manurial practice, and certain experiments in this connexion are now being made under the supervision of a Sugar-cane Investigation Committee. The biological control of the moth-borer *Diatraea Saccharalis* has been under special investigation by Mr. H. E. Box since 1931, with the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. The introduction of the fly parasite *Lixophaga diatraeae* has recently been made, and this parasite is now successfully established in several of the sugar-cane cultivations. The effect of this introduction is being closely watched, and the results are awaited with interest.

A small quantity of **Sea Island Cotton** is cultivated, 400 acres being returned as under this crop. Little is now being grown owing to the unsatisfactory state of the market, but the crop is important for peasant growers, and steps have been taken to safeguard the seed supply for peasant cultivation and for any further plantings which may take place on estates.

There have been some developments lately in the growing of vegetables, particularly tomatoes, as rotation or catch crops, in cane fields and on small-holdings, for export to Canada.

There is a considerable production of ground provisions and vegetables for local use, and efforts are being made by the Government to encourage the cultivation of these and other crops by further land settlement schemes for small-holders.

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(*b*) *St. Kitts.*

Sugar is the predominant industry, forming over 80 per cent. of the exports and occupying nearly 10,000 acres. The production in the past has been something less than 20,000 tons per annum but in 1933 production (inclusive of sugar made from canes imported from Nevis) was estimated at 24,000 tons and actual exports were 22,000 tons. It is cultivated almost entirely by estates, which sell their canes for grinding to a single central factory. The factory is remarkably efficient, and the cultivation, assisted by easily worked soils, is generally good. There is, however, room for improvement, particularly in manurial practice. Much improvement in yields has been achieved by the introduction of the newer Barbados seedlings and the importance of continuing the trial of new varieties is recognized. The Basseterre Valley presents a problem owing to its comparative dryness. Experiments are being made with draught-resistant varieties (e.g., some of the Java canes) and the possibility of irrigation has also been investigated.

Sea Island Cotton has been and remains the second crop. It can be used as a catch-crop in conjunction with sugar. Owing to the over-supply of this grade of cotton, prices are very low and some planters are trying other alternatives but it will probably continue to be of importance and action to safeguard the seed supply is desirable. The area under cotton in the whole presidency fell from 5,000 acres in 1930 to 3,000 in 1931 and to 200 in 1932 and exports from 6,955 cwt. to 2,196 cwt. and to 321 cwt.

Vegetables.—Efforts are being made to develop an export of vegetables, particularly tomatoes, and a vegetable depot, packing house, and cold storage plant have been provided.

Some 250 cwt. of tomatoes were exported to Canada in 1932, but prices were low and the area prepared for the 1933 crop was much reduced.

There is some production of ground provisions for local consumption. There are very few peasant holdings, though most of the estates let small plots of land to their labourers for their own cultivation.

(*c*) *Nevis.*

Sugar was formerly the staple product, but the exports ceased during the depression at the end of the last century. Some production has continued and a small quantity of sugar is made for local consumption. Latterly also, the sugar factory in St. Kitts has made arrangements to buy and transport to that island canes grown in Nevis.

Sea Island Cotton has replaced sugar as the main crop but owing to low prices this also is languishing. In 1931, 1,500 acres were under cotton, but this area was reduced to 250 acres in 1932 and in the latter year exports were no more than about 210 cwt.

Vegetables.—Attempts are being made to develop exports to Canada but soil conditions are unfavourable for tomatoes. About 210 cwt. of tomatoes were exported to Canada in 1932, but prices were low, and here too the area prepared for the 1933 crop was much reduced.

Generally the condition of agriculture in the island is bad. The soil is stiff and stony and it is difficult to find suitable cash crops, although enough ground provisions and other foodstuffs are normally grown for local subsistence and there is even a small surplus for export to St. Kitts. Endeavours are being made to develop land settlement schemes.

(*d*) *Dominica.*

Limes have been the staple crop for many years. In 1921, the peak year, the equivalent of 500,000 barrels were exported but the industry has suffered from a succession of disasters, the advent of withertip disease in 1922, a hurricane in 1926 followed by widespread red root disease of seedling limes and further severe hurricanes in 1928 and 1930. In 1932 the total production of limes was estimated to be less than the equivalent of 50,000 barrels. Active steps have, however, been taken to replace the seedlings destroyed by hurricanes and root disease with limes budded on sour orange stock, which are immune to red root disease and stand up to hurricanes well. The distribution of budded limes has been assisted financially by the United Kingdom Government and as their advantages have become known the demand for them is increasing. At the same time endeavours are being made to discover a variety immune from withertip. While much remains to be done there is a strong hope that the cultivation of limes may be successfully re-established.

On the other hand the prospects of selling the products of the industry to advantage are not bright. Hitherto the products of the lime tree have been sold in five forms, viz., green limes, raw lime-juice, concentrated lime-juice, écuelled (i.e., hand-pressed) lime oil, and distilled lime oil. Exports of green limes have been falling steadily and considerable efforts would be required to stimulate this trade.

Lime-juice and lime oil are complementary products, since both are produced by local treatment of the fresh lime, and it used to be thought that the industry depended on there being a satisfactory demand at a profitable price for both commodities alike.

Hitherto there has been a steady demand for lime-juice for the manufacture of citric acid, but this has now almost entirely disappeared owing to the commercial development of the manufacture of citric acid from sugar by a new process, with the result that much of the output of lime-juice is now practically unsaleable.

Lime oil on the other hand is an essential requirement of manufacturers for certain purposes, for which no suitable substitute has yet been found, and it has therefore now become the chief support of the industry instead of being a profitable side-line.

The following table shows the exports of limes and lime products during recent years:—

	Fresh limes.		*Lime-juice.* *Raw.*		*Concentrated.*	
	Barrels.	£	gal.	£	gal.	£
1928	26,830	24,743	306,090	20,947	90,731	20,726
1929	16,896	23,359	475,102	47,509	35,446	8,122
1930	17,461	26,191	195,994	9,800	45,832	5,729
1931	10,867	13,584	93,255	3,886	3,211	241
1932	8,394	10,418	62,545	2,911	5,561	193

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	Lime oil.			
	Ecuelled.		*Distilled.*	
	lb.	£	lb.	£
1928	7,677	15,383	32,174	37,192
1929	5,256	17,081	30,804	41,585
1930	1,551	4,216	25,667	34,664
1931	2,158	4,611	14,446	21,668
1932	617	677	11,218	13,271

Compared to lime and lime products other export crops are relatively insignificant.

There is some prospect of developing the export of *oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears,* and other tropical fruits. A Government marketing depot, packing station and cold storage plant has been set up and every endeavour is being made to develop markets particularly in Canada and Bermuda. It is hoped that the fruit trade will develop into an important industry.

Exports were:—

	1931.		1932.	
	Boxes.	£	Boxes.	£
Grapefruit	1,531	767	3,954	1,937
Oranges	3,214	1,971	6,583	2,236
Mangoes	4,006	995	6,743	1,496
Avocado Pears ...	670	179	1,254	276

There is some export of **essential oils**, principally bay leaf oil, of which 20,915 lb. valued at £3,683 were exported in 1932.

Cocoa is grown and exports in 1932 were 240 cwt., valued at £1,837, but the land suitable for its cultivation is limited.

Coconuts do well in certain areas but the area of suitable soil is limited. Only a small quantity of copra (956 cwt. valued at £1,112 in 1932) is now exported.

Coffee is being grown and could be developed, but is not being exported.

Vanilla was formerly an important export. In 1932 only 1,974 lb. valued at £395 were exported but there are some signs of revival.

There are some European-owned estates but most of the production is on peasant holdings and small locally-owned estates. Much of the interior of the island is undeveloped and the soil has been found to of poor fertility.

(*e*) *Montserrat.*

Despite the mountainous character of the island, nearly half of its area is under some form of agriculture. Ninety-four per cent. of the alienated land is in small-holdings of 10 acres or less.

Sea Island Cotton is the main crop, having been introduced to take the place of sugar in the early years of this century. Until lately it represented 90 per cent. of the exports but with declining demand, prices and production have fallen and in 1932 cotton represented less than 50 per cent. of the exports. It is not at present possible, however, to see any crop which can take its place. Steps are now being taken to ensure the supply and use of purer seed, the quality of the product having fallen off in recent years owing to insufficient attention being paid to this.

Limes were at one time largely cultivated and there is still a small export of limes and lime-juice, the total value in 1932 being just over £2,000. A trade in green limes might possibly be developed.

Tomatoes have been developed considerably in recent years, exports (principally to Canada) increasing from 400 crates of 20 lb. in 1929 to 22,764 crates in 1932. A packing house and cold storage plant have been established and the Agricultural Department is conducting varietal trials.

Vegetables.—Montserrat soils are well suited to the production of vegetables. Onions grow well and exports were valued at £6,663 in 1927 but have since declined to about £300.

Other export products include bay leaf oil and papain but these are at present much depressed.

Ground provisions (yams, sweet potatoes, etc.) and other vegetables are grown for local consumption.

(*f*) *Virgin Islands.*

Agriculture is almost entirely in the hands of peasant cultivators and there is no organized production for export. Ground provisions, vegetables, and fruit are grown for local use and there is a small export of vegetables (£358 in 1932). Sugar is grown, but only for local consumption. Tobacco growing has been tried without success and there is no prospect at present of the development of this or other export crops, e.g., cotton or coconuts. Climatic conditions are unfavourable, and rainfall is often inadequate, and the islands being mountainous, any rain that does fall runs off too rapidly into the sea.

2. Forestry.

There are no forests in Antigua or the Virgin Islands, but Dominica, St. Kitts, and Montserrat all contain large wooded areas. There is little commercial exploitation, but the Dominica forests contain several varieties of good timber trees, which are used for local buildings and exported in small quantities. In St. Kitts charcoal is the main forest product, and there is a small export of charcoal from the Virgin Islands (mainly to Barbados).

3. Animal Husbandry.

Horses, asses, and mules are kept for draught, and cattle, sheep, and goats are also kept but animal husbandry plays no important part in the economy of the islands, except in the Virgin Islands, whence numbers of goats, cattle, and sheep are exported. Poultry raising is also a minor industry in that Presidency.

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4. Mineral.

There are no mineral workings at present but known deposits include gypsum in Montserrat, molybdenum in the Virgin Islands and phosphates in Redonda.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

Fishing occupies a few men and boats in all the islands, but it is quite unorganized and aims only at supplying the local market, except in the Virgin Islands whence there is a small export to St. Thomas and St. Croix.

B.

Food Supply.

In all the islands there is considerable local production of ground provisions, vegetable, fruit, fish, and some dairy produce, poultry, eggs, etc. The main imports are of grain, flour, and meat. Some islands are more dependent than others on imported supplies. The Virgin Islands may be regarded as substantially self-supporting, Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat as nearly so and St. Kitts and Antigua are least independent of imports.

VI.—Industry.

Industrial establishments include the following; except for the ice factories and electric light plants it will be seen that they are all establishments for the treatment of primary products for export or local consumption:—

(i) Central sugar factories, 2 in Antigua, 1 in St. Kitts (the latter employing 450 persons).

(ii) Small sugar factories, 2 in Antigua, 10 in Nevis, 4 in Montserrat, 10 in Virgin Islands.

(iii) Ice factories and electric light plants, 1 in Antigua, 4 in St. Kitts, 2 in Dominica.

(iv) Cotton ginneries, 3 in St. Kitts, 4 in Nevis, 7 in Montserrat, 1 in Virgin Islands, 1 in Anguilla.

(v) Government packing stations in St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat.

(vi) Lime factories, 6 in Dominica.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no large entrepôt trade, but St. Kitts has some trade of that nature with the Dutch and French West Indies, re-exports from that Presidency amounting in 1931 to £30,000, chiefly of spirits and other liquor.

The tourist trade plays no important part in the economy of any of the islands, but there are hotels at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Nevis and it has been hoped that an increasing number of visitors from Canada will be attracted.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) Internal Communications.

(*a*) *Antigua* has a fairly extensive road system with a mileage of 140 miles. There are also two light railway systems for the carriage of sugar-canes to the central factories.

(*b*) *St. Kitts.*—There is a circular road round the main part of the island with a few branches and a light railway for the carriage of cane.

(*c*) *Nevis* has also a road round the island with a few branch roads.

(*d*) *Dominica* has 270 miles of roads but only 55 miles are motorable and communication is usually by sea.

(*e*) *Montserrat* has 68 miles of road, serving all but the more hilly districts.

(*f*) *The Virgin Islands* have no roads fit for vehicles and communications are mainly by sea or on horseback.

(ii) External Communications.

The most important steamship service is that of the Canadian National Steamships, which give a fortnightly service from St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, and Dominica to Bermuda and Canada in the one direction and Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana in the other. In addition to the main service of passenger and cargo steamers there is a separate fortnightly service of cargo vessels. Communication between the islands and Trinidad is also maintained by the Furness Bermuda Line (monthly) calling only at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica.

There is no direct communication with the United Kingdom, except by the Harrison Line boats calling at Antigua every eight weeks, infrequent calls by Elders and Fyffes boats at Antigua, and the services of the Cie. Générale Transatlantique, calling at St. Kitts and Antigua, and the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, calling at St. Kitts. Passengers to and from the United Kingdom commonly travel via Barbados or Trinidad.

Communication with New York is maintained by the Furness Bermuda and Munson Lines.

The Virgin Islands have no regular ocean communications; passengers and cargo are normally transhipped at St. Thomas, in the United States Virgin Islands. Small sloops maintain daily communication with St. Thomas (with which there is also a weekly service by Government launch) and irregular communication with the other West Indian islands.

Antigua is a point of call for the Pan-American Airways air service from Miami, Cuba, and Porto Rico to Trinidad and South America.

The ports, except at Antigua, are open roadsteads, where large vessels are unloaded by lighters. St. John's Harbour, Antigua, is extensive but shallow and large vessels have to anchor some 2½ miles from the town. There are other harbours in Antigua, in particular the fine English Harbour, but they are not of commercial use.

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IX.—Tariff.

Each of the Presidencies has its own customs tariff, the general form of each being similar, i.e., all imports are dutiable except those included in detailed lists of exemptions, a large number of specific or special *ad valorem* rates are provided for various classes of goods, and all other goods not exempted are dutiable at *ad valorem* rates which are 10 per cent. for Empire goods and 15 per cent. for foreign goods in all Presidencies except the Virgin Islands, where the rates are 8 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively.

Imperial preference is provided in the case of all dutiable goods by prescribing lower duties or free entry for goods of Empire origin. The margin of preference varies according to the article and the Presidency concerned, but the preferential rate is usually two-thirds of the foreign rate.

Customs surtaxes are in force in all Presidencies except Montserrat, as follows:—

Antigua; 10 per cent. of the duty.
Dominica; 15 per cent. of the duty.
St. Kitts-Nevis; 25 per cent. of the duty.
Virgin Islands; 2 per cent. of the duty.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

The West India Committee act as unofficial Trade Representatives of the Colony in London and the various Presidencies share with the other West Indian administrations in the maintenance of the West Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada.

The Colony is within the sphere of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in the West Indies, whose headquarters is at Trinidad.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

I.—Situation, etc.

Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and lies about 16 miles off the coast of Venezuela in latitude 10° N. and longitude 60-61° W. Tobago is some 21 miles north-east of Trinidad in latitude 11° N. and longitude 60° W.

2. The climate of both islands is tropical but healthy. There are two seasons, a dry season extending from about the beginning of January to the middle of May with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season with an average rainfall of about eight inches a month during the rest of the year. The average temperature is 84° F. during the day and 74° F. during the night.

3. The area of Trinidad is 1,192,844 acres or 1,863·82 square miles distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Forest Reserves:—	
Demarcated	158,088
Undemarcated	77,008
Proposed	47,416
Oil Concessions:—	
Under Mining Lease	117,887
„ Prospecting Licence	10,164
„ Exploration Licence	9,519
Alienated Lands—including roads and other reserves	649,608
Remaining Crown Land	204,167
	1,273,857
Less area under Concession included in Forest Reserves above	82,806
	1,191,051
The City of Port-of-Spain	1,793
Area of Trinidad	1,192,844

The area of Tobago is 74,392 acres or 116·24 square miles distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Demarcated Forest Reserves	9,776
Alienated lands—including roads and other reserves	58,030
Remaining Crown Land	6,586
Area of Tobago	74,392

4. The total acreage of the alienated lands and the number of properties into which these lands are divided are shown below,

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(*a*).

	Acreage of lands used for agricultural purposes and number of building lots assessed for Taxes.		*Number of Properties Assessed.*
	Agricultural Lands.	*Building lots.*	
	Acres.		
Trinidad	599,253	20,877	60,074
Tobago	52,308	647	7,819
	651,561	21,524	67,893

(*b*).

	Number of owners of parcels containing 10 acres or less.	*Number of owners of parcels containing over 10 acres but not exceeding 50 acres.*	*Number of owners of parcels containing over 50 acres but not exceeding 100 acres.*	*Number of owners of parcels containing over 100 acres.*
Trinidad	37,616	6,583	640	700
Tobago	6,361	217	21	71
Total ...	43,977	6,800	661	771

The approximate acreages under the principal agricultural crops of the Colony are as follows:—

	Acres.
Cocoa	225,000
Sugar	60,000
Coconuts	52,500
Coffee	1,000
Rice	9,000
Rubber	850
Limes	2,200
Grapefruit	885
Total	351,435

5. Under the Land Regulations now in force, rural lands of the Crown in parts of Trinidad and in Tobago may be purchased freehold under certain conditions.

The Crown reserves all gold, silver, and other precious metals, coal, oil, and other minerals upon or under lands so sold, and also the right of entry to prospect and win such minerals.

II.—Population.

The total population of the Colony at the census of the 26th of April, 1931, was 412,783 of which 25,358 resided in Tobago.

The aboriginal Carib population of the Colony has completely disappeared and the existing population consists of the descendants of African slaves, British Indians and their descendants, Europeans, and inter-racial mixtures. At the 1931 census 138,667 were returned as of East Indian origin. There is also a small Chinese community, the number of persons of Chinese origin at the 1931 census being 5,239. In addition to the above the population also comprised 2,217 persons born in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in Europe, 614 persons born in Canada or the United States of America and 5,082 persons born in Venezuela or elsewhere in South America.

The population is steadily increasing and by the end of 1932 it was estimated at 419,559. Immigration and emigration are now negligible.

The principal towns and their populations (estimate December, 1932) are Port-of-Spain, the capital, 71,492, San Fernando 14,590, Mucurapo 9,611, Tunapuna 6,129, Princes Town 5,111, and Arima 5,092.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. So far as coinage is concerned the legal tender currency of the Colony is United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coinage and gold coins of the United States of America, but steps are now being taken to demonetize the latter.

Although the coinage and the Government accounts are expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence, accounts are normally kept by the public in dollars and cents at the rate of $1 = 4s. 2d. or 1 cent = 1 halfpenny.

There is a legal tender issue of Government currency notes in denominations of $1, $2, and $1,000, the total amount in circulation on the 31st December, 1932, being $525,440. These are current in the Colony only.

Notes in denominations of $5, $20, and $100 issued by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are also in circulation, but are not legal tender.

2. The three banks referred to in the preceding paragraph maintain branches in the Colony, and there is also a local private bank, Messrs. Gordon Grant & Company, Limited.

There is also a bank entitled "The Trinidad Co-operative Bank, Limited" with a paid-up capital of £37,999 raised by public subscription. Its principal object is to make advances to shareholders at a reasonable rate of interest but it also carries on a penny bank branch, paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on deposits.

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B. There is a Government Agricultural Bank entitled "The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago" with a capital of £250,000 now provided by a loan raised locally.

The objects of the Bank are to make loans to agriculturists secured by first mortgages on properties and repayable over a period of 30 years, and also temporary advances on crops repayable within the crop season.

The total amount outstanding on the 31st December, 1932, was £228,199 in respect of loans on mortgages and £10,310 in respect of temporary advances.

There is a Government Savings Bank, the number of depositors on the 31st December, 1932, being 39,850 and the total amount on deposit £432,097.

There are 22 Agricultural Credit Societies financed by Government Advances repayable within a period of three years. The Societies make loans to their members for the purpose of planting and reaping crops. The total amount due to Government at the end of December, 1932, was £4,366.

In view of the low prices prevailing for cocoa Government has made advances free of interest to certain owners of land who are unable from their own resources to meet expenditure on maintenance of their cultivations. Advances are made against crops to the extent of their estimated value at prevailing market rates.

C. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At 31st December, 1932, the total public debt was £3,032,401 of which £1,036,916 was local and £422,892 represented advances from the United Kingdom Treasury repayable by half-yearly instalments.

	£
(*b*) Interest paid from General Revenue	76,121
Interest paid from Railway Revenue	62,257
Sinking Fund paid from General Revenue	45,990
Sinking Fund paid from Railway Revenue	34,819

(*c*) The accumulated sinking funds at 31st December, 1932, amounted to £1,170,875.

2. *Revenue.*

(A) *Analysis of Revenue for* 1932.

Self-balancing Departments.

Department.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £	*Surplus (+) or Deficit (−).* £
Post Office	52,584	49,594	+ 2,990
Railway	130,155	260,341	−130,186
Coastal Steamers	14,427	18,754	— 4,327
	£197,166	£328,689	
Net deficit	£131,523		

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs and Excise—				
Import duties	542,414	33·4		
Export duties	16,954	1·0		
Excise duties	280,091	17·3		
Other revenue	31,962	1·9		
			871,421	53·6
2. Internal Revenue			221,663	13·7
3. Income-tax			127,407	7·9
4. Land sales			125,202	7·6
5. Fees of Court			111,347	6·9
6. Miscellaneous and other revenue*			167,085	10·3
			1,624,125	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure			197,166	
			£1,821,291	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1932.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

Class	*United Kingdom.* £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
I	56,976	58,312	184,979	300,267
II	4,565	3,121	11,002	18,688
III	100,469	16,266	92,844	209,579
IV	31	129	466	626
	162,041	77,828	289,291	529,160
Parcel Post—Various				13,203
				542,363

* Of this amount £96,820 is in respect of appreciation of securities.

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3. *Expenditure.*

Analysis of Expenditure for 1932.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit of self-balancing Departments (see 2(A)) ...	131,523	8·2
2. Debt Charges	122,210*	7·6
3. Administration	627,914	39·0
4. Economic Development	70,402	4·4
5. Social Services	542,077	33·8
6. Defence—Military	5,291	0·3
7. Non-effective	107,815	6·7
	£1,607,232	100
Contribution to Special Reserve	20,870	
Grant from Colonial Development Fund	3,000	
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against revenue	197,166	
	£1,828,268	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

On the 31st December, 1932, there was a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to £549,630 (apart from the Reserve Fund of £349,491). Of this, £208,702 consisted of advances to the Agricultural Bank and £137,777 of advances to owners of sugar estates. The advances to the Agricultural Bank were repaid in 1933, but those to the owners of sugar estates are not repayable immediately.

5. *Grants-in-aid, etc.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been made from Imperial Funds. The Colony has received from the Colonial Development Fund free grants of £3,500 towards the cost of a Sugar Plant Central Quarantine Station and £3,000 towards the cost of an electric lighting plant at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	495,101	232,706	2,257,441	2,985,248
1929	1,882,841	1,045,822	3,466,069	6,394,732
1930	1,309,828	1,110,831	2,767,847	5,188,506
1931	753,310	1,366,482	2,205,428	4,325,220
1932	1,155,422	1,125,612	1,875,373	4,156,407

In addition there were exports for use as Ships' Stores, bunkers, etc., as follows:—

	£		£
1913	80,615	1931	318,639
1929	728,125	1932	420,804
1930	652,740		

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1932.

From:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	677,635	148,753	264,036	13	1,090,437
United Kingdom (Admiralty) ...	—	—	160,362	—	160,362
Canada	381,091	46,462	110,626	—	538,179
British West Indies	13,673	1,781	278,687	363	294,504
Rest of Empire	25,741	7,354	62,674	10	95,779
Total Empire	1,098,140	204,350	876,385	386	2,179,261
United States of America... ...	188,913	77,313	363,356	—	629,582
Other foreign countries	264,052	496,944	261,492	2,341	1,024,829
Total foreign countries	452,965	574,257	624,848	2,341	1,654,411
Ships' Stores, bunkers, etc. ...	318	—	361,442	—	361,760
GRAND TOTAL	1,551,423	778,607	1,862,675	2,727	4,195,432

* In addition to this amount, £97,135 was paid by the Railway Department, and is included in item 1.

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Sugar	85,957 tons	845,874	United Kingdom (537), Canada (309).
Cocoa, raw	18,671 tons	579,170	United States of America (184), France (82), United Kingdom (75), Germany (61), Holland (48), Canada (43), Belgium (25), Italy (25), Australia (18).
Class II.			
Petroleum, crude	91,783,773 gal.	537,453	Dutch West Indies (448), Canada (46), United States of America (35).
Asphalt—			
Crude	3,700 tons	3,700	United States of America (all).
Cement	8,302 tons	9,493	United Kingdom (5), United States of America (2).
Dried	39,486 tons	118,458	United Kingdom (60), United States of America (24), Holland (21).
	51,488 tons	131,651	
Copra	6,883 tons	91,444	United Kingdom (75), Spain (6), Holland (6).
Class III.			
Oil—			
Fuel	175,191,068 gal.	812,553	Bunkers (361), United Kingdom (Admiralty) (152), British West Indies (110), Senegal (84), Argentine (33), Bermuda (20).
Kerosene	2,145,226 gal.	48,280	British West Indies (23), Dutch West Indies (11), British Guiana (6), French West Indies (4).
Motor Spirit	67,891,008 gal.	978,444	United States of America (354), United Kingdom (255), British West Indies (138), Canada (110), French West Indies (46), Porto Rico (38), British Guiana (23).
Lubricating...	12,173 gal.	752	
Road	288,343 gal.	5,364	British West Indies (4).
	245,527,818 gal.	1,845,393	

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	892,593	435,356	1,500,601	2,828,550
1929	1,862,403	1,429,126	2,486,646	5,954,314*
1930	1,890,792	1,233,479	2,087,520	5,344,533*
1931	1,377,370	973,808	1,466,454	3,917,439*
1932	1,583,788	844,037	1,181,760	3,695,137*

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	322,414	43,669	1,214,171	2,729	1,582,983
Canada	340,475	51,009	106,183	30	497,697
British East Indies	86,929	9	42,009	—	128,947
British Guiana	99,117	11,546	6,759	—	117,422
British West Indies	25,128	16,911	19,053	2,347	63,439
Rest of Empire	31,123	—	5,409	—	36,532
Total Empire	905,186	123,144	1,393,584	5,106	2,427,020
United States of America... ...	101,633	81,608	276,992	8,916	469,149
Venezuela	189,122	47,515	10,243	1,660	248,540
Holland	48,876	5	23,793	—	72,674
Germany	2,415	284	66,820	—	69,519
France	37,818	458	11,541	—	49,817
Other foreign countries	84,233	3,626	181,883	—	269,742
Total foreign countries	464,097	133,496	571,272	10,576	1,179,441
Parcel Post	—	—	85,552	—	85,552
GRAND TOTAL	1,369,283	256,640	2,050,408	15,682	3,692,013

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £3,124.

* Includes unclassified Parcel Post from all countries as follows:—

	£		£
1929	176,139	1931	99,807
1930	132,742	1932	85,552

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Wheat Flour	309,414 bags of 196 lb.	283,722	Canada (186), United Kingdom (97).
Rice	15,631 tons	157,769	British Guiana (91), British East Indies (66).
Cocoa—			
Raw	3,681 tons	116,736	Venezuela (111), British West Indies (5).
Prepared	38 tons	2,948	United Kingdom (2).
	3,719 tons	119,684	
Milk, condensed or otherwise preserved.	86,285 cases of 48 lb.	103,768	Holland (29), Canada (25), United Kingdom (24), Denmark (11), Australia (9).
Meat—			
Fresh, including game, etc.	8,771 cwt.	18,587	Argentine (13), Brazil (4).
Beef and Pork, pickled or salted.	26,846 cwt.	51,710	United States of America (26), United Kingdom (16), Canada (7), Argentine (2).
Canned	1,371 cwt.	6,307	Argentine (2), United Kingdom (1), United States of America (1).
Smoked or cured, including bacon and ham.	6,431 cwt.	23,482	United States of America (8), United Kingdom (7), Argentine (3), Brazil (2), Canada (2).
Other kinds	64 cwt.	875	
	43,483 cwt.	100,961	
Fish—			
Canned	2,495 cwt.	9,289	Canada (6).
Fresh	732 cwt.	1,418	
Dried, Salted, etc. ...	1,528 cwt.	1,980	Canada (1).
Other kinds	50,333 cwt.	75,305	Canada (41), United Kingdom (17), Newfoundland (15).
	55,088 cwt.	87,992	
Cattle	7,451	73,819	Venezuela (71), British Guiana (2).
Butter and substitutes ...	11,796 cwt.	66,303	United Kingdom (36), France (17), Canada (7), Holland (2), British East Indies (2).
Vegetables	—	60,683	Canada (14), Holland (11), Argentine (7), Portugal (5), British West Indies (5), Venezuela (5), British Guiana (4).
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured	589,722 lb.	28,081	United States of America (28).
Cigars	1,098 lb.	1,054	British West Indies (1).
Cigarettes	14,177 lb.	6,862	United Kingdom (6).
Snuff	29 lb.	7	
Other manufactured ...	4,410 lb.	1,323	United Kingdom (1).
	609,436 lb.	37,327	
Class II.			
Wood and Timber	—	151,429	United States of America (80), Canada (51), British Guiana (11), Bahamas (6), Sweden (2).
Coal	35,737 tons	43,350	United Kingdom (40), United States of America (3).
Tonca Beans	1,944 cwt.	31,508	Venezuela (31).
Petroleum, crude	2,245,784 gal.	14,630	Venezuela (all).
Class III.			
Machinery (all kinds) ...	—	366,629	United Kingdom (248), United States of America (89), Venezuela (7), Holland (6), Dutch West Indies (6), Germany (3), Switzerland (2), Belgium (1).
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece-goods	9,272,243 yd.	168,684	United Kingdom (137), United States of America (27), British Guiana (3), Japan (1).
Hosiery	—	8,058	United States of America (4), Japan (1).
Other kinds	—	46,124	United Kingdom (27), British West Indies (12), United States of America (2), Japan (2).
		222,866	
Metal manufactures	—	110,113	United Kingdom (82), United States of America (7), Germany (5), Holland (4), Canada (4), Belgium (3), British East Indies (1).
Boots and Shoes	46,625 doz. prs.	95,092	United Kingdom (68), Japan (12), Czecho-Slovakia (7), Canada (6).
Silk manufactures (all kinds)	—	82,431	Japan (34), United Kingdom (30), France (7), Canada (2), United States of America (2). Germany (1), Italy (1).
Oil—			
Fuel	7,740,433 gal.	39,871	Dutch West Indies (39).
Illuminating	40,220 gal.	3,122	United States of America (all).
Lubricating...	223,904 gal.	30,892	United Kingdom (17), United States of America (9), Canada (4).
	8,004,557 gal.	73,885	

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class III—contd.			
Paper manufactures	—	69,309	United Kingdom (32), Canada (9), United States of America (8), Sweden (5), Holland (3), Germany (3), Belgium (2), Norway (2).
Motor-cars, lorries, etc. ...	391 vehicles	59,629	United Kingdom (36), Canada (21), Germany (1), United States of America (1).
Apparel	—	58,367	United Kingdom (26), United States of America (13), Japan (10), Canada (3), Germany (1).
Chemicals (all kinds)... ...	—	55,913	United Kingdom (45), United States of America (4).
Hardware	—	52,275	United Kingdom (30), United States of America (10), Germany (6), Canada (3).
Motor-car, lorry, etc., parts...	—	50,561	Canada (23), United Kingdom (14), United States of America (12).
Printers' colours, etc. ...	—	45,309	United Kingdom (20), Germany (17), Holland (4).
Bags and Sacks	109,774 doz.	44,072	British East Indies (39), United Kingdom (5).
Cement	76,854 brls. of 400 lb.	43,732	United Kingdom (34), Canada (4), Germany (2) Belgium (2).
Soap (all kinds)	3,742,519 lb.	42,957	United Kingdom (36), Canada (2), Argentine (2).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

Cocoa was until 1933 the most important agricultural industry in the Colony but is now second to sugar. The total area under cocoa in Trinidad was estimated at 225,000 acres at the end of 1932. No survey has been made in Tobago but the area is estimated at 10,000 acres.

The total number of cocoa properties in Trinidad alone is slightly over 16,000 of which about 6,000, over 10 acres in extent, are intermingled with and surrounded by approximately 10,000 small-holdings of under 10 acres. The industry gives employment to between 25,000 and 40,000 persons, including small-holders.

Many of the largest and best estates are in the hands of Creoles of French descent, while the peasantry consists mainly of East Indians and West Indians. The economic survey carried out by the Government in 1930 has shown that probably one-fifth of the area under cocoa is uneconomic. Existing low prices considerably increase this fraction. A certain quantity of the cocoa has been planted on unsuitable land and there are few estates which have not, even in normal times, non-paying areas. At the present time, although expenses have been reduced to a minimum, there are probably few estates which can be worked at a profit if there is interest on mortgages to be paid.

The industry has been put to additional expense by the prevalence of witchbroom disease which first appeared in 1928 and is now established in most areas. At the end of 1932 the disease was found in varying degrees of intensity on 3,887 estates involving 134,507 acres as compared with 2,454 estates of 102,120 acres at the end of 1931. Witchbroom has not yet been reported in Tobago.

To help the industry to tide over the present crisis, the Government has provided for assistance to economicly sound estates under the Cocoa Industry Relief Ordinance, 1931, advances being given against estimated crops and ranking as a prior mortgage against the property. If present conditions continue, however, it is feared that many of the less efficient planters will be forced to abandon cultivation.

The Government is carrying out investigations on a large scale, not only on witchbroom diseases, but also on the relative productiveness of cocoa trees, on the selection of high-yielding strains and on other points of importance in cocoa cultivation.

The interests of the industry are being assisted by a co-operative association registered under the Companies Ordinance of the Colony and entitled "The Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad." Among its other functions the Association bulks, grades, and disposes of cocoa grown by its members; in 1932 it handled 93,280 cwt. of cocoa, representing 67 per cent. of the estate-grown crop of the island and about 22 per cent. of the total crop. The small-holders' cocoa, representing 60 per cent. of the total crop has no such advantages; it is brought to the market as "shop cocoa" having passed through one or two village shops to the Port-of-Spain dealers. It is generally indifferently prepared, ungraded, and of poor quality. There is considerable room for the organization of small-holders' co-operative marketing societies and for the erection of central fermentaries, in the development of which a little progress has been made. Practically all cocoa produced is exported, only a small quantity being consumed locally.

Exports of cocoa in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in tons	*Value in £.*		*Quantity in tons*	*Value in £.*
1927 ...	23,190	1,671,883	1930 ...	24,029	1,136,056
1928 ...	25,900	1,651,179	1931 ...	25,529	826,333
1929 ...	27,629	1,446,127	1932 ...	18,670	579,170

Although, as the figures indicate, there has been a disastrous fall in values, the value per ton of the 1932 crop being nearly one-third that of the 1927 crop, Trinidad cocoa still retains a considerable advantage in price over the "ordinary" cocoa of West Africa.

Sugar is now the most important crop, the area under sugar-cane at the end of 1932 being approximately 60,000 acres. The cane-growing area is confined to the western part of the Colony and is in three sections, the Naparima to the south, the flat lands of the central belt, and the

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Caroni plain to the north. The industry is mainly controlled by large companies, most of which have their headquarters in the United Kingdom. These companies own central factories at which they grind both canes grown on their own estates and canes bought from cane farmers, who, in some cases, lease land from the companies.

It is estimated that 40 to 45 per cent. of the cane is produced by small cane farmers, of whom, in 1932, 11,244 were returned as East Indians and 6,196 as West Indians. Payment for these canes is nominally based on a sliding scale of prices varying with the price of raw sugar, but for some years a price of 12s. per ton has been operative and this has not been reduced despite the heavy fall in the price of sugar since it was fixed. There has been considerable increase in the production of canes by small farmers in the last 20 years and energetic efforts have been made by some factories, particularly in the south of the island, to encourage them through agricultural credit societies and by other means to improve their methods of cultivation. The production of canes by farmers is, however, now being overdone, and the factories are unable to deal with all.

Information available indicates that the cane farmers' production is inferior, both in yield per acre and in sugar content, to that of the estates, owing to the occupation of less fertile land and to the use of inferior varieties and less efficient cultivation methods. The example of neighbouring estates has so far had little effect in raising standards.

On the estates marked advances have been made in cultivation methods and in the introduction of improved varieties. Factory equipment is generally good. Considerable work has been done in the trial of high-yielding canes possessing qualities suitable to conditions in different parts of the Colony. Much attention has also been given to the use of fertilizers and to the frog-hopper pest, which has been a cause of much damage to sugar-cane for many years. The work is now concentrated under the Sugar-cane Investigation Committee and its cost is shared equally between the industry and the Colonial Government. A grant not to exceed £1,800 was recently made from the Empire Marketing Fund towards the cost of this and other investigations of importance to the sugar industry.

The total amount of cane produced in the Colony in 1932 was approximately 1,032,433 tons of which about 455,213 tons or 44 per cent. were produced by small cane-owners. The total sugar manufactured was 97,598 tons, of which 86,000 tons were exported and about 11,000 tons consumed locally; the remainder was unsold at the end of the year.

Production has been steadily increasing of recent years, and with the help of the special Colonial preference granted to Colonial sugar by the United Kingdom Finance Act, 1932, the industry is in a stronger position than it has been for some years past.

Total exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in tons.	*Value in £.*		*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £.*
1927 ...	41,805	762,366	1930 ...	69,139	776,167
1928 ...	74,112	1,201,477	1931 ...	86,054	902,990
1929 ...	81,503	1,049,863	1932 ...	85,956	845,874

The provisional figure for exports in 1933 is 109,000 tons.

Products of the **coconut palm** take third place but do not compare in importance with cocoa and sugar. The area under coconuts at the end of 1932 was estimated at 52,500 acres.

The experience of the Colony with coconut palms has not been altogether fortunate. There was a marked extension of coconut plantations some years ago owing to the comparatively high price of the products and what was then regarded as the unsatisfactory prices of cocoa and sugar, and considerable areas were cleared of sugar-cane and planted with coconut, but much of the land has proved unsuitable and many of the palms succumbed to "wilt" disease when they should have come to maturity. The whole problem is still under investigation, but it is now concluded that careful selection of land for coconuts is essential and that, while they are highly productive on such selected lands, the area for further extension in the Colony is limited.

The nuts are consumed and exported to a certain extent in their natural form, but the greater part of the crop is converted into copra. Part of this is used locally in the factories of West Indian Oil Industries, Limited, for the manufacture of soap and edible oils and fats, but the greater part is exported either as copra or as coconut oil.

Assuming that three nuts are required to manufacture 1 lb. of copra and 45 nuts to produce 1 gallon of coconut oil, it is estimated that the total crop of coconuts in 1932 was some 119,747,388 nuts of which the equivalent of 51,294,708 was exported. The amount of copra consumed by the local factories in 1932 was about 3,917 tons.

The equivalent in nuts of all coconut products exported during recent years has been as follows:—

	Number of nuts.	*Value in £.*		*Number of nuts.*	*Value in £.*
1927 ...	46,573,000	109,295	1930 ...	73,412,000	207,733
1928 ...	73,793,000	274,239	1931 ...	63,874,000	115,515
1929 ...	87,110,000	281,455	1932 ...	51,294,708	106,786

Compared with these three staples the other agricultural products of Trinidad are at the present time relatively of little importance. There are, however, prospects of a considerable development in **citrus** cultivation, particularly with the assistance of the new preferences granted in the United Kingdom by the Import Duties Act and Ottawa Agreement Act. The industry is still in the development stage and considerable research work on methods of cultivation and preparation for the market is being carried out by the Government and the recently formed Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association.

Hitherto the citrus fruit of most commercial importance has been the *lime*, but with the reduction in the demand for concentrated lime-juice owing to the increasing use of the fermentation process for the manufacture of citric acid from sugars it is to be feared that the demand for this fruit and its products will decrease rather than increase. The demand for *grapefruit* and to a less extent *oranges* of Empire origin in the United Kingdom and Canada is still to a large extent unsatisfied and it is anticipated that there will be considerable development in the export of these

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fruits, particularly since Trinidad grapefruit is of excellent quality, and provision has been made by the Government and the Citrus Growers' Association to ensure that inferior fruit is not exported. Trinidad grapefruit commands a higher price than most other varieties on the London market.

Exports of citrus fruits and products during recent years have been as follows:—

	Grapefruit.		*Oranges.*	
	Cases.	*Value.* £	*Number.*	*Value.* £
1927	1,649	1,427	2,602,419	2,760
1928	23	45	311,070	477
1929	809	606	1,367,318	1,992
1930	2,784	960	1,813,254	2,498
1931	4,377	1,876	2,454,692	2,429
1932	10,973	8,698	2,951,846 1,579 boxes	3,689 1,216

Lime-juice.

	Raw.		*Concentrated.*		*Green limes.*	
	Gallons.	£	*Gallons.*	£	*Barrels.*	£
1927	—	—	4,488	1,154	103	308
1928	—	—	5,653	1,487	343	625
1929	—	—	55,455	11,562	61	119
1930	47,554	4,096	21,762	3,759	178	228
1931	22,931	2,007	4,012	458	83	128
1932	49,629	4,250	8,583	427	189	145

Distilled and hand-pressed lime oil.

	Gallons.	£		*Gallons.*	£
1927 ...	104	1,454	1930 ...	1,647	19,457
1928 ...	495	5,894	1931 ...	2,413	32,071
1929 ...	797	9,516	1932 ...	929½	12,840

In 1932 exports of distilled oil were 789½ gallons valued at £9,726 and those of hand-pressed oil 140 gallons valued at £3,114; exports of citrate of lime were 54,217 lb. valued at £424, as against 21,589 lb. valued at £257 in 1931, the first year in which this commodity was exported.

Coffee is a crop of small but increasing importance. A very small acreage (estimated at 1,000 acres in 1932) of this crop is grown as a pure stand; usually it is grown as a "filler" in odd spots on cocoa estates. Exports in recent years have been:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £.*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £.*
1927 ...	1,464	7,238	1930 ...	4,381	12,475
1928 ...	2,365	10,869	1931 ...	7,621	16,080
1929 ...	7,300	32,288	1932 ...	8,111	20,822

Minor agricultural products of which there is some export include *rum*, *nutmegs*, *tonca beans*, *and pulse.*

Eight hundred and fifty acres were returned as under *rubber* in 1932; 99 cwt. were exported in 1930 but there were no exports of rubber in 1931 or 1932.

Experiments are being carried on with a view to ascertaining whether an export trade in *bananas* can be established.

There is a considerable production of food-stuffs for local consumption, including ground provisions, bananas, and other fruits and rice (which covered 9,000 acres in 1932).

Trinidad is the seat of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the principal centre of instruction in tropical agricultural work in the Empire, to which students come from all parts of the Empire and from which are drawn many recruits for Colonial Agricultural Departments. The College, in addition to its teaching work, does a considerable amount of research work, especially on plants of West Indian interest, e.g., bananas and sugar, and has a model sugar factory for the study of sugar technology. It has been closely associated with the anti-froghopper campaign in Trinidad. It also works in association with the Agricultural Departments of the Leeward and Windward Islands through the West Indian Commissioner of Agriculture, who is a member of the College staff.

2. Forests.

(a) *Natural Resources.*—The total area of forest land in Trinidad is nearly 1,000 square miles which is roughly half of the Colony. Of this approximately 450 square miles have been set aside as permanent Forest Reserves, both on account of their indirect utility and for the production of timber and other forest produce.

The great part of the forest is tropical rain forest, but there is also a small area of semi-deciduous forest. In the rain forest area mora (*Mora excelsa* Benth.) covers about 100 square miles, the remainder being covered by mixed forest. The mora forest is of special importance as mora grows gregariously compared to the mixed forest in which there is a large number of different species per acre.

(b) *Existing position.*—The annual consumption of home-grown timber is about two million cubic feet, and in addition some one million cubic feet of coniferous timber (mainly pitch pine and Douglas fir) are imported for building purposes including therein a number of shooks for box making. The native timbers mainly in demand include the following:—Balata (Mimusops Balata var. Cruegeri Pierre), cedar (Cedrela mexicana Roem.), mora (Mora excelsa Benth.), crappo (Carapa guianensis Aubl.), guatecare (Lecythis laevifolia Gr.), cypre (Cordia alliodora Cham.), galba (Calophyllum antillanum Britton.), laurier (Lauraceae spp.), and fustic (Chlorophora tinctoria Gaud.). A local match factory uses a fair amount of jereton (Didymopanax morototoni Dene. and Pl.). In addition there is a large consumption of round wood poles, etc., for native huts.

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Charcoal and firewood form the main fuel of the Colony and a very large amount of timber is used for this purpose.

In the last 21 years forest revenue has exceeded expenditure by approximately £100,000.

Exploitation of the mora forest has developed considerably during the last few years, and high grade lumber is now being produced which competes with the imported article.

The Forest Department has extensive plantations and wherever possible the Forest Reserves are managed on the basis of a sustained yield. Stock-taking has been carried out over nearly 180,000 acres.

(c) *Potential Development.*—There is room for extended utilization of forest products both locally and, in special cases, for export. In this connexion certain of the more plentiful timbers are being examined at the Forest Products Laboratory at Princes Risborough and a major test on mora is now in progress.

Apart from the utilization of existing timber, the formation of fast growing plantations of species such as teak (Tectona grandis Linn.), mahogany (Swietenia mahogoni Linn.), cedar, crappo, galba, etc., offers distinct scope for profitable development.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Although there is comparatively little production of meat in the Colony, there is considerable use of draught animals and some dairying.

The amount of land available in Trinidad for pastoral purposes is negligible and Trinidad will always be dependent for its meat supply on South America, viz., British Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil, and the Argentine.

Live animals are imported and killed locally, suitable abattoirs and markets being available in the towns and the larger villages for the disposal of animal products; 6,560 animals valued at £69,951 were imported in 1931, of which 6,486 valued at £69,292 came from Venezuela, and 7,451 valued at £73,819 (7,040 valued at £71,587 from Venezuela) in 1932.

Tobago is self-supporting for its meat and steps are being taken to improve the local stock by grading up with imported Sussex cattle.

Several dairies are established in the Colony notably on sugar estates, which find it possible to use in this way the abundance of green stuff from cane tops in the crop season. Both Trinidad and Tobago should in time be self-supporting in milk and milk products. Good work is being done by the Government Stock Farm in breeding stock for both dairying and draught purposes. Progress is being made with crosses between Friesian and Zebu cattle suitable for dairy purposes under local conditions. Zebu cattle for draught are maintained at a high standard and the value of Indian breeds for improvement of draught stock has been demonstrated.

The Colony is practically free from all forms of proclaimed diseases, but paralytic rabies, a disease of cattle and equines, is at present under investigation.

Live-stock in the Island were estimated (1929) as follows:—

Cattle ...	18,000	Mules ...	5,500	Pigs ...	20,000
Horses ...	5,000	Donkeys ...	4,500	Sheep ...	5,000
				Goats ...	9,000

4. Minerals.

Trinidad is the largest producer of mineral oil within the Colonial Empire and contains the only large deposit of natural asphalt in the Empire, the "Pitch Lake". Only one other such lake is known to exist (in Venezuela), although there are many smaller and less pure deposits elsewhere.

Petroleum.—The first well was drilled for oil in 1867 but the industry did not become established until 1908 when the first large well was drilled: by 1912 exports of petroleum exceeded 425,000 barrels and in 1932 they exceeded 9,600,000 barrels. The oil-fields are in the south of the Island.

The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies and by the end of 1932 there were 16 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Island. These companies, having a total share capital of more than £6,000,000, held over 147,000 acres of Crown lands under licences and leases, of which about 125,000 acres were held under mining lease. In addition there are appreciable holdings on private lands. Until 1902 oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are consequently three categories of oil lands, viz., those in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner, those in private ownership in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and those in which both the surface and oil rights remain with the Crown.

The following table shows the principal oil-producing companies now operating in the Island with the nature of the lands which they exploit and the location of those lands:—

Name of Company.	*Nature of lands held.*	*Location of lands.*
Trinidad Leaseholds Limited	Crown and private	Fyzabad, Barrackpore, Guayaguayare, etc.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited	Crown and private	Fyzabad, Siparia.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited ...	Crown.	Parry Lands, etc.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited ...	Private	Brighton
Trinidad Petroleum Development Company, Limited	Crown and private	Oropouche, Palo Seco, etc.
Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited	Crown	Tabaquite, Guapo, etc.
Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited	Crown and private	Guapo, etc.
Trinidad Oilfields Operating Company, Limited ...	Crown and private	Palo Seco, Fyzabad, San Francique, etc.
Fyzabad Dome Oilfields	Private	Fyzabad.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Limited	Crown	Palo Seco.

There are refineries at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton, Guapo, Tabaquite, and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from motor spirit to road oil are produced, including a special kind of enriched crude oil which is sent to Canada.

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The total number of wells drilled in the Island up to and including the 31st of December, 1932, is 1,902 of which 1,197 were on Crown lands. During 1932, 61 new wells were drilled, 41 on Crown lands and 20 on private lands.

In 1932 the total quantity of oil produced was 10,126,065 barrels of which 5,610,901 barrels were produced from lands in which the oil rights rest with the Crown. £90,053 was paid by way of royalties and £2,620 by way of way-leaves to the Government during this year. The total amount of crude oil and products exported in 1932 was 9,637,474 barrels valued at £2,382,846 representing 56·80 per cent. by value of the total domestic exports of the Colony. Accurate figures regarding local consumption of oil are not available, but the approximate figure in 1932 was 572,000 barrels.

The total exports of crude oil and petroleum products during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in barrels.	*Value in £.*		*Quantity in barrels.*	*Value in £.*
1927 ...	4,456,770	2,326,361	1930 ...	7,678,807	2,790,695
1928 ...	6,361,675	2,493,200	1931 ...	8,964,303	1,949,455
1929 ...	8,243,023	3,051,450	1932 ...	9,637,474	2,382,846

Asphalt.—The pitch lake situated in the ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888.

The existing grant of 109 acres to Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, was made in 1925 for a period of 21 years from the 1st of February, 1930, on payment of the following sums:—

	Royalty.	*Export Duty.*		*Royalty.*	*Export Duty.*
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Crude Asphalt	2 6	5 0	Dried Asphalt	3 6	6 11

The crude asphalt is dug out of the surface by manual labour and used or exported either without further preparation or after it has been dried in large containers by steam heat. Asphalt cement is also prepared by mixing dried asphalt with flux oil and is used for road purposes.

The total amount produced in 1932 was 107,457 tons of which approximately 39,200 tons was used by the Public Works Department on the roads of the Colony.

It is hoped that with the wide extension of preferences resulting from the Import Duties Act in the United Kingdom and the agreements concluded with various Dominions and India at Ottawa the natural asphalt produced by the Colony will be able to compete successfully with the residual asphalt produced from mineral oil predominantly of foreign origin which has been used so widely in the past; it will be seen that in 1931 and 1932 residual asphalt from mineral oil seriously affected the output of natural asphalt.

Exports of asphalt during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in tons.	*Value in £.*		*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £.*
1927 ...	186,363	464,458	1930 ...	118,055	313,397
1928 ...	152,287	402,564	1931 ...	94,584	236,597
1929 ...	164,311	432,085	1932 ...	52,679	131,651

A variety of asphalt known as **manjak** exists in Trinidad but has not been worked since 1920.

Other Minerals.—Small deposits of coal, iron, graphite, and gypsum and traces of gold exist, but they are not of commercial importance. Limestone and road metal are worked for local use, the production in 1932 being 201,818 tons valued at £20,735. The quarries, except in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, are almost entirely Government owned.

5. Fisheries.

There are both sea and river fisheries in the Colony but no information is available as to the quantity produced or the number of persons employed.

B.

Food Supply.

The Colony is not self-supporting in food-stuffs and certain articles, notably wheat, could not in any circumstances be produced locally.

The largest group in the list of imported food-stuffs comprises grain, flour, rice, pulse, etc., imports of which were valued at nearly £700,000 in 1930 and a little over £500,000 in 1931 and in 1932, the principal sources of supply being Canada for grain and flour and India and British Guiana for rice. Other important items are condensed milk, meat, and grain (over £100,000 in each case in 1932) and cattle for food, butter and butter substitutes, and vegetables (£60,000 to £70,000 each in 1932).

Most agricultural labourers can obtain land for growing their own food supplies, and, if steps were taken to develop the growing of food-stuffs on a more general scale, large quantities of food which are now imported could be produced economically in the Colony. The Colony could not, however, in any circumstances become entirely self-supporting.

VI.—Industry.

There are a number of establishments of an industrial or semi-industrial nature falling within three main classes:—

(*a*) Those employed on the manufacturing processes normally associated with the preparation for export or local use of the Colony's mineral, agricultural, and forest products. These comprise 17 sugar factories, 7 main and 8 small refinery topping plants, 1 cracking plant, 2 Edeleanu plants, 4 gas absorption plants, an asphalt drying plant, 6 rum distilleries, 9 saw-mills, and numerous establishments connected with copra and cocoa drying, factories for the manufacture of edible oil, lard substitute, and laundry soap, lime-juice, calcium citrate, and a citrus packing shed.

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(*b*) Establishments employed in the manufacture of articles for local use, and those of a public utility nature, e.g., 2 foundries, 2 tanneries, 2 power stations, 2 cigarette factories, a brewery, 2 biscuit factories, 2 large aerated water factories and several minor ones, 3 ice factories, and match, chocolate, liquid carbon dioxide, and salt refining factories.

(*c*) The Angostura bitters factory, which manufactures large quantities of bitters almost entirely for export; there has been a serious decline in exports in recent years, the amount exported in 1929 being valued at £87,609, as compared with £18,962 in 1932.

There are small exports of biscuits, matches, shoes, and other locally-manufactured articles to the West Indian Islands, Venezuela, and other neighbouring countries.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt Trade.—There is an important re-export and transhipment trade, Port-of-Spain being an important port of call for numerous steamship services and acting as an entrepôt and collecting and distributing centre for the smaller West Indian Islands, the Guianas, and Venezuela.

Re-exports amounted in 1932 to £382,000 (out of total exports of £4,577,000): and goods entered for transhipment amounted to £654,000 (not included in the export figures). Included in the re-exports were goods to the value of £59,000 classified as ships' stores and bunkers.

Tourist Traffic.—During the winter months Trinidad is visited by a large number of tourist ships, but, owing to their short stay, the Colony derives little pecuniary benefit. To meet the needs of tourists a Tourist Inquiry Bureau was opened in the Customs Buildings during the latter part of 1932 and this organization has done much in the way of assisting and giving valuable information to visitors.

VIII.—Communications.

Internal Communications.—Good roads radiate throughout the Colony and most centres of population can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads, the former and about half the latter being maintained by the Colonial Government and the remainder by Local Road Boards.

There are 1,077 miles of main roads made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled or gravelled and oiled	280
Pitched	40
Metalled	382½
Gravelled	185½
Natural soil	189
Total	1,077

There are 761 miles of local roads made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled or gravelled and oiled	11
Pitched	27
Metalled	81
Gravelled	232
Natural soil	410
Total	761

There are also 515 miles of local roads maintained by Local Road Boards made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled and oiled	25
Metalled	53
Gravelled	117
Pitched	25
Natural soil	295
Total	515

Motor omnibuses ply on the main roads and are much used by the general public and there are ample facilities for the hire of motor cars for private use.

The Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates a tramway system (15 miles long) in Port-of-Spain.

The Trinidad Government Railway (4 feet 8½ inches gauge) provides communication between Port-of-Spain and most of the principal other towns. The total length of the system is 123 miles (of which 6¼ miles between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph is double track). Five miles of the line have been leased to other interests.

The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day or oftener and there is an ample service of goods trains.

Road transport feeder services between the principal terminal stations and the coast provide for through transport between all the districts of the Colony.

In connexion with the railway a steamer makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the islands to the west of Port-of-Spain.

Communication between Trinidad and Tobago is maintained by two Government steamers, the s.s. *Trinidad* which gives a fortnightly coasting service to north Trinidad and Tobago towns and villages, and the s.s. *Tobago* which completes five trips every two weeks between Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and Scarborough, Tobago.

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External Communications.—There are ample facilities for steamship communication with the outer world, Port-of-Spain being a port of call on a number of services to Central and South America.

Communication with the United Kingdom is maintained by the Elders and Fyffes, Harrison, and Leyland Lines and with other European ports by the Royal Netherlands West India Mail, the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Horn and Hamburg Amerika Lines, some of which also call at United Kingdom ports.

Fortnightly passenger communication with eastern Canadian ports is maintained by the Canadian National steamers. Cargo services are provided by this line and the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation and monthly communication with western Canadian ports is provided by the Vancouver West Indies Line.

Communication with the other West Indian Islands of the Lesser Antilles is maintained by a number of services, the usual service used by passengers being that of the Canadian National steamships.

The Nourse Line gives a monthly cargo service with India with occasional opportunities for passengers.

There are frequent opportunities of communication by various foreign lines with the ports of both the east and west coasts of the United States and Central and South America.

Pan-American Airways maintains a regular air-mail service with the United States via the Lesser Antilles, Cuba and Miami and with Buenos Aires via a number of South American ports. They also operate an air-mail service to Venezuela terminating at Maracaibo.

The ports of entry of the Colony are Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, Brighton, and Scarborough (Tobago), but entries at ports other than Port-of-Spain are inconsiderable, the figures for 1932 being:—San Fernando 16 sailing vessels and 84 steamers, Brighton one sailing vessel and 47 steamers, and Scarborough 9 sailing vessels. The steamers entering at San Fernando and Brighton are tankers, which take cargoes from the oil-loading jetties in those ports.

The total number of vessels entered at all ports of the Colony in 1932 was as follows:—

Country of registration.	*Sailing vessels.*		*Steamers.*	
	No.	*Net tons.*	*No.*	*Net tons.*
British	407	13,845	509	1,861,282
Venezuela	391	10,612	195	39,657
Norway	—	—	178	365,241
United States of America ...	5	452	145	542,431
Germany	—	—	115	327,274
Holland	26	1,809	98	367,312
Other	8	987	124	457,131
	837	27,705	1,364	3,960,328

Port-of-Spain harbour is an open bay and all big vessels lie off and discharge their cargo into lighters. A channel 250 feet and with a minimum depth of 15 feet L.W.O.S.T. is kept dredged from deep water to the St. Vincent Jetty (390 feet long with a depth of 15 feet alongside). Other jetties and wharves have the following frontage:—9 feet deep, 1,160 feet, 7 feet deep, 1,100 feet, 6 feet deep 550 feet. There are no dry or floating docks. Plans are now in preparation for providing Port-of-Spain with a deep water harbour.

San Fernando harbour is an open bay with a shallow water jetty and wharf giving 2,250 feet frontage with a depth of 3 to 3½ feet.

Pointe-à-Pierre oil-loading jetty, within the port limits of San Fernando, is 315 feet long and is connected to the shore by a viaduct 1,500 yards long. It has a depth of 31 feet alongside.

Brighton is an open bay with a pier 717 yards long providing two berths, each 400 feet long, on each side of the seaward end of the pier; two of these berths have a depth of 30 feet and two a depth of 23 feet.

La Brea, within the port limits of Brighton, has a small oil-loading jetty, 50 feet by 30 feet connected with the shore by a viaduct 583 yards long. The depth alongside is 30 feet.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports except those specifically exempted. Specific duties are charged on about half the dutiable goods (including all those liable to high duties) and *ad valorem* duties (up to 15 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general) on the rest. Goods not exempted or specifically charged are liable to *ad valorem* duties of 10 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general. A surtax of 10 per cent. of the duty is levied on all dutiable goods, with a few exceptions.

Preferential rates of duty are charged on goods of Empire origin. Generally the margin of preference is one-half the rate applicable to foreign goods, but higher margins are provided in a number of cases and lower ones in the case of the revenue duties on alcoholic liquor and tobacco.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Trinidad interests are represented in the United Kingdom by the West India Committee (14, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3) and in Canada by the Trade Commissioner for the Eastern Group of the British West Indies (225, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada).

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GRENADA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of Grenada, the smallest but the most densely populated of the three Windward Island Colonies, comprises the island of Grenada, situated in latitude 12° N. and longitude 61° W., with an area of 76,548 acres (119·6 square miles), and the island of Carriacou, lying somewhat to the north, with an area of 8,467 acres (13·2 square miles).

Grenada is mountainous and well watered with streams and has a rugged coast line.

The climate from December to the end of April, when the heat is tempered by the prevailing trade winds, may be described as good. From July to the end of October there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation and the climate, though not really unhealthy, is debilitating to Europeans.

There is little variation of temperature from month to month. In 1931 at Richmond Hill, the meteorological station 507 feet above sea level, the highest temperature recorded was 90° and the lowest 70°, both occurring on several days. The mean of maximum temperatures was 89° and that of minimum 72°.

The rainfall varies according to the altitude. In the lowland of the south the annual amount is as low as 30 inches; in the mountainous centres it approaches 140 inches. At St. George's, the capital of the Colony, midway between the two, the rainfall in 1922 was 103·62 inches and the average over the past 30 years has been 80 inches; in 1932 it was 72½ inches.

Most of the land is in private possession and Crown Land is small in area and consists principally of mountain ridges kept under forest for climatic reasons. A remarkable feature is the number of small-holdings in Grenada, due principally to the general abandonment of sugar cultivation about 100 years ago and various Land Settlement Schemes under which large properties were acquired by the Government and resold to peasants in small lots.

The following table shows the number of holdings in the Colony:—

10 acres and under	16,176
11 to 50 acres	332
51 to 100 acres	46
101 to 1,000 acres	137
Over 1,000 acres	1
	16,692

II.—Population, etc.

The aboriginal inhabitants of the Colony were Caribs, but that race is now extinct. The native population is composed mainly of negroes of African descent.

According to the census of 1921 (the latest available as there was no census in 1931) the population was composed as follows:—

Negroes	51,032
Coloured	11,673
Orientals	2,692
Europeans	905
	66,302

By 1931 it was estimated that the population had increased to 81,000, of whom 72,295 resided in Grenada and 8,705 in Carriacou. The population is increasing steadily, births exceeding deaths by a substantial margin.

Immigration and emigration are of no importance to the economic life of the Colony.

Almost the whole adult population of the country is engaged in agriculture.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The coinage current in the Colony is United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coinage. Silver coin is legal tender for any amount.

Bank-notes of a denomination of $5, issued by Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada, are in use although they are not legal tender.

No returns of the amount of coin and bank-notes in circulation are available.

The local coin of account is the "dollar" ($= 4s. 2d., 1 cent. = ½d.).

2. Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada both maintain branches at St. George's and agencies at Grenville.

There is one Co-operative Bank in the Colony.

3. The Government maintains a Savings Bank with 6 branches in Grenada and 1 in Carriacou. The number of depositors on the 31st of December, 1932, was 3,939 and the total amount deposited was £50,108.

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B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

The total amount of the Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st of May, 1933, was £172,418.

Of this amount £16,794 has been advanced by the Colonial Development Fund and £3,624 by the National Debt Commissioners of the United Kingdom.

£40,712 was borrowed for the electric lighting of the town of St. George's and reconstruction of the telephone system; £6,905 for the erection of a covered market by the St. Andrew's District Board; £3,599 for water supply extension in St. Andrew's; and £30,773 for the reconstruction of the western main road.

Sinking funds had been accumulated to an amount of £2,593 by the 31st of May, 1933.

2. (A) *Revenue on the basis of the Estimates for the year ending 31st December,* 1933.

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Contra Items.*	*Surplus (+) or Deficit (−).*
	£	£	£
Post Office	2,490	2,811	− 321
Harbour	3,000	693	+2,307
Telephones, Electric Light, Power and Refrigeration.	8,765	5,898	+2,867
Water Supplies	3,753	4,114	− 361
	18,008	13,516	+4,492

Net surplus, £4,492.

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs:—			
Import Duties	57,560		
Export Duties	500		
Produce Tax	3,400		
		61,460	54·7
2. Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified		29,163	25·8
3. Estate Duties		1,000	·9
4. Income-tax		2,500	2·2
5. Fees of Office, etc.		7,968	7·3
6. Revenue from Government Property		4,055	3·5
7. Interest		1,374	1·0
8. Miscellaneous		165	·3
9. Land Sales		180	·3
10. Surplus on self-balancing Departments		4,492	4·0
Total		112,357	100

2. (B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1932.

Amount of Duty Collected on Articles imported from:—

Class.	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
I	12,953	18,281	4,415	35,649
II	221	5,453	1,270	6,944
III	7,246	2,121	4,111	13,478
IV	957	230	338	1,525
Total	21,377	26,085	10,134	57,596

3. *Annual Expenditure on the basis of the Estimates for the year ending 31st December,* 1933.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges	18,758	16·6
2. Administration	35,464	31·5
3. Economic Development	8,505	7·6
4. Social Services:—		
Medical £20,310		
Educational 13,295		
Others 6,828		
	40,433	36·0
5. Defence	127	0·3
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	9,043	8·0
Total	112,330	100

4. As at the 31st December, 1932, the Colony's Reserve Fund amounted to £50,000, in addition to which there were surplus assets amounting to approximately £40,225.

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5. The Colony has received the following grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund:—

Scheme.	Loan.	Grant.
	£	£
Reconstruction of Main Roads	29,624*	8,000
Engineering Expert	—	91
Anti-Malarial Drainage, Medical Visiting Stations, Incinerator and Disinfector, Hospital Improvements, Water Supply, Dental Clinic	17,051	15,000
Water Tanks in Carriacou and Petit Martinique	—	3,000
Medical Visiting Station in Petit Martinique	—	200
Landing Stage, Petit Martinique	—	100
Cold Storage Plant	5,941	—
Agricultural Improvements in Carriacou	—	660
Marketing Officer, Leeward and Windward Islands	(General Allocation).	
Land Settlements	15,000	—

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	228,232	6,496	132,421	367,149
1929	164,086	63,536	189,577	417,199
1930	164,706	81,688	110,366	356,760
1931	162,729	40,731	77,800	281,260
1932	90,545	53,768	54,617	198,930

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	72,524	10,038	7,696	—	90,258
Canada	37,514	—	—	—	37,514
Barbados	362	1,604	25	—	1,991
Trinidad	1,151	228	62	3	1,444
Rest of Empire	1,364	13	—	—	1,377
Total Empire	112,915	11,883	7,783	3	132,584
United States of America	48,654	—	3,024	—	51,678
Other foreign countries	2,770	—	—	—	2,770
Total foreign countries	51,424	—	3,024	—	54,448
GRAND TOTAL	164,339	11,883	10,807	3	187,032

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Cocoa, raw	4,392 tons	101,231	United Kingdom (45), Canada (34), United States of America (18).
Spices—			
Nutmegs	27,305 cwt.	36,859	United States of America (26), United Kingdom (8), Canada (2).
Mace	4,181 cwt.	23,090	United Kingdom (18), United States of America (4).
Other	289 cwt.	809	
Class II.			
Cotton, raw	3,119 cwt.	6,776	United Kingdom (all).
Copra	108 tons	3,207	United Kingdom (3).
Class III.			
Lime Oil	753 gal.	10,720	United Kingdom (7), United States of America (3).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	113,076	69,135	100,716	282,927
1929	136,069	162,218	98,374	396,661
1930	117,716	144,917	85,918	348,551
1931	106,933	107,121	55,564	269,618
1932	115,762	98,706	45,275	259,743

* Raised by Crown Agents.

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(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From :—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	29,440	140	78,598	7,584	115,762
Canada	34,870	5,543	6,381	834	47,628
Barbados	13,654	16	694	174	14,538
Trinidad	1,160	197	11,662	450	13,469
British Guiana	9,248	92	887	32	10,259
Rest of Empire	7,959	4	4,759	100	12,822
Total Empire	96,331	5,992	102,981	9,174	214,478
United States of America... ...	3,492	4,726	17,928	1,141	27,287
Other foreign countries	9,287	11	8,251	429	17,978
Total foreign countries ...	12,779	4,737	26,179	1,570	45,265
GRAND TOTAL	109,110	10,729	129,160	10,744	259,743

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal Countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Wheat flour	49,119 cwt.	27,454	Canada (25), United Kingdom (2).
Sugar—			
Unrefined	1,312 tons	13,767	Barbados (11), British Guiana (2).
Refined	293 tons	3,671	United Kingdom (3).
Fish, all kinds	917,667 lb.	10,803	Newfoundland (6), Canada (3).
Butter and substitutes ...	1,727 cwt.	7,356	Holland (3), United Kingdom (2).
Rice	14,453 cwt.	7,104	British Guiana (7).
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured	37,158 lb.	1,566	United States of America (all).
Cigarettes	7,834 lb.	2,199	United Kingdom (all).
Other kinds	8,290 lb.	2,661	United Kingdom (all).
Lard and substitutes... ...	1,491 cwt.	3,764	United Kingdom (3).
Spirits—			
Brandy	29 gal.	45	
Gin	410 gal.	386	
Rum	1,786 gal.	867	
Whisky	1,505 gal.	2,277	United Kingdom (all).
Meats, all kinds	145,161 lb.	3,902	United Kingdom (2), United States of America (1).
Edible Oils	14,255 gal.	3,211	United Kingdom (2), France (1).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber—			
Lumber	860,738 sup. feet	10,031	Canada (5), United States of America (4).
Shingles, Shooks, etc. ...	—	328	
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece-goods	1,348,846 yd.	24,671	United Kingdom (19), United States of America (4).
Hosiery	—	1,145	
Other	—	2,962	United Kingdom (2).
Oils—			
Illuminating	97,324 gal.	4,975	United States of America (3), Trinidad (1).
Lubricating...	7,521 gal.	981	
Motor Spirit	117,688 gal.	6,197	Trinidad (all).
Fuel	31,006 gal.	735	Trinidad (all).
Road	28,794 gal.	860	Trinidad (all).
Other	2,497 gal.	540	
Motor Cars and parts, etc.—			
Motor Cars	33 vehicles	5,609	United Kingdom (2), United States of America (2), Canada (1).
Parts	—	1,288	
Tyres	—	3,545	Canada (2), United Kingdom (1).
Boots and Shoes	3,712 doz. prs.	7,606	United Kingdom (5), Canada (1), Japan (1).
Soap—			
Common	396,786 lb.	4,974	United Kingdom (4).
Fancy	5,050 lb.	316	
Hardware	—	4,269	United Kingdom (3).
Bags and Sacks	9,611 doz.	3,974	India (3).
Apparel	—	3,620	United Kingdom (1), United States of America (1).
Hats	—	2,782	United Kingdom (2).
Medicines and Drugs... ...	—	2,629	United Kingdom (2).

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V.—Natural resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The resources of the Colony are almost entirely agricultural.

The most important crop is **cocoa** which accounts for a little over 50 per cent. by value of all exports.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1928	91,444	274,461	1931	87,656	153,923
1929	90,987	210,082	1932	87,836	101,231
1930	84,863	192,543			

As the figures indicate there has been a severe fall in values in recent years, but the cocoa is of good quality and commands a substantially higher price than West African. The cocoa is generally well prepared, but there is room for improvement in the peasant-grown produce.

The cocoa is sent principally to the United Kingdom, countries of destination in 1932 having been as follows:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*
United Kingdom	39,643	45,072
Canada	29,373	34,209
United States of America	16,121	18,453
European countries	1,841	2,322
Other countries	858	1,175
	87,836	101,231

The next products in order of importance are **nutmegs** and **mace**, which is a derivative of the nutmeg being the lace-like covering of the kernel.

The quality of Grenada nutmegs is not as high as that of those produced in the East, and the whole subject was recently investigated by the Empire Marketing Board. It is possible that special grades might be produced in new plantings, but in general little can be done to improve the output of existing plantations except to give additional care to grading before export.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Nutmegs.		*Mace.*	
	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1928	19,620	87,965	3,141	49,260
1929	22,666	100,323	3,765	55,766
1930	19,972	67,794	3,567	41,395
1931	26,195	54,808	3,658	28,864
1932	27,305	36,859	4,181	23,090

As the figures indicate there has been a severe fall in values in recent years. These products are sent principally to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the countries of destination in 1932 having been as follows:—

	Nutmegs.		*Mace.*	
	cwt.	*£*	*cwt.*	*£*
United Kingdom	5,876	8,243	3,280	17,956
Canada	1,823	2,441	134	601
Other British countries ...	109	177	—	—
United States of America	19,497	25,998	714	4,093
Other foreign countries ...	—	—	53	440
	27,305	36,859	4,181	23,090

Cotton is not grown in Grenada, but is of importance to Carriacou. The type grown is Marie Galante, similar to American Middling Upland and commanding a similar price on the Liverpool market.

Steps are being taken to improve the cultivation.

Exports of cotton during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1928	2,568	10,735	1931	2,369	6,272
1929	2,945	14,905	1932	3,119	6,776
1930	3,256	15,395			

The whole crop is sent to the United Kingdom.

A certain amount of cotton seed is exported, as the following figures show:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1928	5,949	1,850	1931	5,428	2,000
1929	6,804	4,119	1932	7,491	1,531
1930	7,043	4,286			

The whole of the 1932 crop was sent to Barbados.

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The cultivation of *citrus* fruit is of some importance in the Colony and development on a small scale may be possible. The export of grapefruit, oranges, and fresh limes is still in the experimental stage and the quantities exported are negligible.

Lime products, however, are exported in substantial quantities, the 1932 figures being:—

	Quantity in gallons.	*Value in £*
Lime-juice, raw	370	235
Lime-juice, concentrated	Nil	Nil
Lime oil	753	10,720

Almost all these exports normally go to the United Kingdom.

Other agricultural products are of relatively little importance.

The *coconut palm* is one of the older staples and there are trifling exports of fresh nuts and more substantial exports of copra, the quantity for 1932 being 108 tons valued at £3,207.

Attempts have been made to develop the cultivation of tomatoes and other vegetables but it is doubtful whether conditions in Grenada are suitable.

A packing shed and cold storage plant have recently been erected in Grenada and experiments in the canning of fruits and the preparation of preserves made, but the present indication is that the prospects of building up an export trade in these commodities are not bright. There is more hope in the case of citrus fruit (referred to above) and such fresh fruits as mangoes and avocado pears.

It must, however, be remembered that the remaining fertile land not already under profitable cultivation is limited and development of new cultivation to any great extent could be achieved only at the expense of some of the existing permanent crops.

There is a local *sugar* industry but the Colony is not self-supporting in sugar and imports in 1932 amounted to some 1,310 tons.

In the case of rum, however, which is manufactured at 13 sugar estates, the Colony is just self-supporting. The quantity manufactured in 1932 was 35,219 proof gallons.

There is substantial production of ground-provisions and other foodstuffs for local consumption but no statistics are available of these products.

2. Forestry.

Some 6,000 acres are under natural forest, the greater part of which is reserved in order to safeguard the water supply of the Colony.

Exports of forest products are trivial, comprising only a little cedar (value in 1932, £2) and logwood (value in 1932, £71).

3. Animal Husbandry.

The Colony is almost self-supporting in meat, imports being comparatively inconsiderable, and has an established dairying industry.

There is a small export trade in live animals for slaughter (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry) to Trinidad and this should be capable of expansion.

Certain pure-bred stock and poultry have been introduced by private enterprise from the United Kingdom and the Government has for some years maintained some pure-bred Friesian bulls of the Canadian strain in order to improve the native cattle for dairy purposes, and for crossing with the Indian (Zebu) cattle for both draught and milk production.

4. Minerals.

So far as is known the Colony contains no mineral wealth.

5. Fisheries.

A large number of canoes and small boats are employed in fishing on the coasts of the Colony and, although there is no established fishing industry, supplies of good fresh fish are constant, as there are several good fishing grounds near the coast.

No statistics of quantities caught or persons employed are available.

B.

Food Supplies.

So far as most foodstuffs are concerned the Colony is, or could be, self-sufficing, but certain foodstuffs could not in any circumstances be produced in the Colony, and the annual value of imported foodstuffs is comparatively high, the figure for 1932 being about £93,000.

The principal items which are, and must necessarily be, imported are the following:—

Article.	*Value of imports in 1932.*	*Principal countries of origin with values.*
	£	
Wheat flour	27,454	Canada £25,270
Sugar	17,438	Barbados £11,576 United Kingdom £3,571
Fish (all kinds)	10,803	Newfoundland £6,064 Canada £3,329
Rice	7,104	British Guiana £6,999

No other individual item amounted to as much as £4,000 in 1932.

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VI.—Industry.

There is no established industry in the Colony, and the only industrial establishment not occupied in preparing local products for export is an ice factory.

The remaining establishments are 12 distilleries, 8 lime-juice and lime-oil factories, and 110 sugar mills, 50 operated with cattle, 43 with kerosene oil, 13 with water power, and 4 with steam power.

No statistics of the persons employed in these establishments are available, but regular employment is unlikely except to small numbers.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Neither entrepôt trade nor the tourist traffic are of any importance in the economic life of the Colony.

VIII.—Communications.

The Colony is well provided with a good system of roads kept in sound repair by seven motor rollers. There are 115 miles of main roads in Grenada and 33 in Carriacou.

There are also 87 miles of first class by-ways and 218 miles of second class by-ways in the two islands. Of these 274 miles are in Grenada and 31 in Carriacou.

383 miles of road are maintained by the Public Works Department, of which 56 are treated with oil or emulsion, 267 miles are metalled and 60 miles are earth roads.

Sea communication between Grenada and Carriacou and between the Colony and Trinidad, Barbados, and other neighbouring islands is maintained by numerous sailing vessels.

There is a regular direct monthly service to London by passenger steamers of the Harrison Line, while frequent calls are made by cargo steamers of this Company, especially during the crop season from December to May.

A fortnightly mail, passenger, and cargo service with Canada is maintained by the Canadian National Steamships Company.

The cargo steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line maintain a fortnightly service with Canadian ports.

Steamers of the Furness Withy Line supply a direct passenger and cargo service with New York calling at intervals of about fourteen days. The voyage occupies seven days.

The only port of entry for steam vessels is St. George's. Sailing vessels also enter at Grenville and Hillsborough, Carriacou.

The total number of sailing vessels entered in 1932 was 263 (1 Dutch, 2 Venezuelan, and the remainder British) of a total net tonnage of 8,754 tons.

The total number of steam vessels entered in 1932 was 240 of a total net tonnage of 769,095 tons made up as follows:—

	Number.	*Tons.*
British	159	639,566
United States	32	58,394
Norwegian	30	44,890
Other	19	26,245
	240	769,095

St. George's is a land-locked deep-watered harbour. The minimum width of the entrance is 500 feet giving a depth varying from 30 to 72 feet and there is a buoyed channel of 30 feet minimum depth.

No wharves capable of berthing ocean-going steamers exist, the depth of the wharf frontage varying from 4 to 12 feet only. There are no public piers, but there is a privately-owned timber pier with a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of from 15 to 21 feet.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all goods imported into the Colony with the exception of a number appearing on a special list of exemptions. Generally the rates of duty are specific in the case of foodstuffs, drink, and tobacco, and *ad valorem* in the case of manufactured articles but this rule is not invariable. The *ad valorem* rates vary from 2½ per cent. to 20 per cent. on Empire goods and from 5 per cent. to 35 per cent. on foreign goods, the most usual rates being 15 per cent. and 22½ per cent. respectively, being the rates applicable to goods not exempted or specially charged.

Preference is granted to goods of Empire origin in the case of all dutiable goods, at the rate of not less than 33⅓ per cent. of the appropriate general rate of duty (except in the case of spirits on which there is a preference of 2s. 6d. per proof gallon). On a number of articles (e.g., motor cars, cotton, and silk hosiery) a higher proportion of preference is given, and on some foreign goods duties are levied while similar Empire goods are admitted free.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no official representatives of the Colony overseas except the West Indian Trade Commissioner maintained jointly by various West Indian Governments in Canada.

The Colony's interests are represented unofficially in the United Kingdom by the West India Committee.

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ST. LUCIA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of St. Lucia is the largest of the Windward Islands, but its population is less than that of Grenada.

The island is situated in latitude 13° and 14° North and longitude 60° and 61° West at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 miles to the north-east of St. Vincent.

It is 27 miles long and 14 miles broad and has an area of 152,320 acres (238 square miles).

The climate of the island is healthy and compares favourably with that of the other West Indies. The " hot season " extends from May to November and the " cool season " from December to May, but there is no very marked difference between the temperature during the two seasons. At Castries, the capital of the Colony, the highest monthly maximum in 1932 was 92° F., in the months of May, September, October, and November, while the lowest monthly maximum was 86° F. in February. The highest monthly minimum was 69° F. in June, August, and September, while the lowest monthly minimum was 60° F. in May and December. It will be observed that the diurnal range is substantial. In certain parts of the island somewhat lower temperatures are recorded.

There is a " wet season " from June to November, approximately the same as the " hot season ", and a " dry season " covering the rest of the year. The average rainfall at Castries over the last 43 years has been 90·89 inches. In 1931, a definitely wet year, the rainfall was 101 inches; in 1932 it was 103·17 inches, of which 72·45 inches fell in the " wet season " (3·27 inches on the 18th November) and 30·72 inches in the " dry season ".

Of the total area of the Colony, 152,320 acres, 138,316 acres are now in private possession. Of the rest, 13,166 acres are still Crown Lands and 838 acres were in process of alienation during 1932. The alienation of Crown Lands and the prices to be paid therefor are governed by statutory regulations.

No information appears to be available regarding the size of private holdings of land.

II.—Population, etc.

The aboriginal population of the island was Carib, but this race is now entirely extinct. The present population consists almost entirely of Europeans and the descendants of immigrants and slaves of European and African origin, but no statistics of the racial constituents of the present population appear to be available.

The population of the island on the 31st of December, 1932, was computed to be 61,135. The population is steadily increasing.

Immigration and emigration are of no importance in the economic life of the Colony, although there is a certain small inward and outward movement.

The population are engaged almost entirely in agricultural pursuits, except for a section of the population of Castries who are dependent on the coaling trade for employment and are suffering severely from unemployment in the present depression.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The gold, silver, and bronze coinage of the United Kingdom are legal tender for any amount in the Colony. It is estimated that about £10,000 worth of silver coin are in circulation.

The gold coins of the United States of America are legal tender but are not in actual circulation.

The local coin of account is the dollar ($1 = 4s. 2d.; 1 cent = ½d.).

Bank notes have been issued locally in " dollar " denominations by Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), the amount in circulation on 31st of December, 1932, being estimated at $82,000. These issues are covered by deposits with the Crown Agents to the full value of the issue.

2. Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) maintain a branch in the Colony, and conduct all classes of business, including Savings Bank business.

3. There is a Government Savings Bank, the number of Depositors on the 31st of December, 1932, being 724 and the total amount deposited £9,957.

The Government does not engage in any other form of banking business.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

There are at present thirteen different loans outstanding against the Colony, amounting in all to £162,595 11s. 5d. Against this there are accumulated sinking funds, the total securities to the credit of which on the 31st of December, 1932, were valued at £44,028.

Of the amount outstanding £4,166 13s. 4d. is due to the Imperial Government and £7,292 12s. 0d. to the Colonial Development Fund. The remaining loans have been raised by public subscription on the London market and locally.

A substantial part of the sums so raised has been lent to the Castries Town Board and other local authorities and £5,000 to private individuals (for the reconstruction of houses burnt in the fire of May, 1927) and the Colonial Government is responsible only in the event of default by those parties.

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2.—(*a*) *Analysis of Revenue.*

(*On the basis of the Estimates for* 1933.)

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Contra Items.*
	£	£
Port and Marine Department ...	2,711	1,325
Post Office	1,510	826
Telephones	1,293	860
	£5,514	£3,011

Net Surplus ... £2,503.

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs—			
Import Duties	39,000		
Export Duties	2,000		
		41,000	57·9
2. Licences, Excise and other Internal Revenue ...		19,945	28·2
3. Fees of Court, etc.		4,301	6·1
4. Rent, Interest and Miscellaneous Revenue ...		3,087	4·3
5. Surplus on self-balancing Departments ...		2,503	3·5
		£70,836	100·0

2.—(*b*) *Analysis of Import duties for* 1932.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	9,262	8,686	4,022	21,970
Class II	483	2,546	281	3,310
Class III	6,149	914	4,815	11,878
Class IV	1	3	—	1,283*
Total	£15,895	£12,149	£9,118	£38,441*

3. *Analysis of Expenditure.*

(*On the basis of the Estimates for* 1933.)

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges	13,369	17·3
2. Administration	24,971	32·2
3. Economic Development	8,131	10·5
4. Social Services	26,796	34·5
5. Defence	347	0·4
6. Non-effective, etc., Pensions	4,000	5·1
Total	77,614	100·0

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Colony possesses no reserve or surplus funds.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

The Colony has been in receipt of grants-in-aid of administration from the Imperial Exchequer since the year 1927-28. The following is a list of the sums received:—

	Estimate.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1927–28 Supplementary Vote	20,000	17,500
1928–29	6,000	5,000
1929–30	3,000	3,000
1930–31 Original Vote £5,000 Supplementary Vote £2,500	7,500	7,500
1931–32 Original Vote £5,000 Supplementary Vote £31,500	36,500	36,500
1932–33	8,500	6,500
1933–34	Nil.	

Of the grant made in 1927-28, £5,000 was issued as a loan for relief of distress as a result of of the fire at Castries and is repayable with interest at 2 per cent. per annum by 18 equal annual instalments commencing on 12th December, 1930.

In addition to the above assistance, a sum of £348 13s. 8d. was provided from the Imperial Exchequer in the year 1931-32 for expenditure on road work in relief of unemployment.

* Includes Parcel Post unclassified.

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Grants and loans have been received from the Colonial Development Fund in respect of the following schemes:—

	£		£
Construction of Roads and Bridges (Grant).	22,000	Government Fruit Depot... Peasants Development Service (Grant)	5,300
Water Supplies for villages (Loan) ...	2,680	Citrus Cultivation (Grant)	2,000
Health and Sanitary Services (Grant) ...	10,540	Cold storage and ice-making plant (Loan)	4,823
		Drainage of Castries (Grant)	1,500

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie, but excluding Ships' Stores) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	86,025	17,692	27,089	130,806
1929	44,946	63,771	29,146	137,863
1930	66,871	40,620	20,170	127,661
1931	25,648	53,796	27,369	106,813
1932	49,203	38,083	19,800	107,086

Value of Ships' Stores (mainly bunker coal) exported during these years was as follows:—

	£		£		£
1913	143,653	1930	44,987	1932	28,410
1929	61,137	1931	25,111		

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	36,344	5,440	1,199	—	42,983
Canada	19,409	—	1,708	—	21,117
Barbados...	3,581	570	1,866	118	6,135
Bermuda	3,569	4	95	—	3,668
Trinidad	3,392	82	162	—	3,636
Rest of Empire	51	5	568	—	624
Total Empire	£66,346	£6,101	£5,598	£118	£78,163
United States of America ...	4,837	—	12,267	—	17,104
Other foreign countries... ...	15	186	2,431	—	2,632
Total foreign countries ...	£4,852	£186	£14,698	—	£19,736
Grand Total	£71,198	£6,287	£20,296	£118	£97,899

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

	Total Quantity.	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Sugar (Vacuum Pan) ...	4,990 tons	46,466	United Kingdom (28), Canada (18).
Cocoa, raw	409 tons	9,091	United Kingdom (5), Trinidad (3).
Limes	3,782 barrels	5,552	United States of America (4), Bermuda (1).
Coconuts	650,240	2,430	United Kingdom (1), Barbados (1).
Mangoes	—	1,655	Bermuda (0·8), Barbados (0·7).
Mixed Fruits	—	1,463	Barbados (1).
Molasses and Syrup	32,988 gal.	1,453	Canada (1).
Class II.			
Copra	432 tons	5,389	United Kingdom (5).
Class III.			
Lime Oil (distilled)	1,149 gal.	11,662	United States of America (10), Canada (1).
Lime Oil (handpressed) ...	221 gal.	3,337	United States of America (2).
Charcoal	79,960 bags	4,042	Martinique (2), Barbados (2).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	65,269	27,444	192,019	288,405*
1929	68,101	66,922	102,230	244,753*
1930	46,077	47,907	92,439	193,252*
1931	48,874	41,012	46,473	143,349*
1932	90,011	42,832	26,594	165,269*

* Includes Parcel Post not shown in preceding columns.

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(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From :—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	17,636	22,731	49,636	8	90,011
Canada	22,470	509	2,714	—	25,693
Trinidad	1,445	1	6,672	—	8,118
British Guiana	2,389	6	636	—	3,031
Newfoundland	2,196	—	—	—	2,196
India	370	—	1,655	—	2,025
Barbados	818	24	145	5	992
Rest of Empire	568	—	204	5	777
Total Empire	£47,892	£23,271	£61,662	£18	£132,843
United States of America... ...	2,351	2,082	9,989	—	14,422
France	2,370	—	1,434	—	3,804
Holland	1,074	—	611	—	1,685
Other foreign countries	1,471	12	5,200	—	6,683
Total foreign countries	£7,266	£2,094	£17,234	—	£26,594
Parcel Post	—	—	—	5,832	5,832
GRAND TOTAL	£55,158	£25,365	£78,896	£5,850	£165,269

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Class I.			
Flour, wheaten	26,014 cwt.	16,133	Canada (16).
Fish (all kinds)	5,184 cwt.	6,028	Canada (3), Newfoundland (2).
Tobacco and snuff	46,509 lb.	5,641	United Kingdom (4), United States of America (1).
Edible Oils	38,493 gal.	5,611	United Kingdom (5).
Butter and butter substitutes	1,129 cwt.	4,765	United Kingdom (2), France (1), Canada (1).
Rice	4,699 cwt.	2,196	British Guiana (2).
Whisky	867 p. gal.	1,394	United Kingdom (all).
Class II.			
Coal	22,912 tons	22,711	United Kingdom (all).
Lumber (including Shooks and Staves).	—	2,479	United States of America (2).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
(*a*) Piece-goods	457,070 yd.	8,947	United Kingdom (7), United States of America (1).
(*b*) Hosiery	—	382	
(*c*) Ribbons	—	55	
(*d*) Other	—	10,145	United Kingdom (5), United States of America (4).
Hardware (other kinds) ...	—	4,939	United Kingdom (4).
Soap (all kinds)	2,466 cwt.	3,793	United Kingdom (3).
Motor Cars and Parts ...	—	3,779	United Kingdom (2), Canada (1).
Boots and Shoes	2,006 doz. prs.	3,642	United Kingdom (2), Japan (1).
Motor Spirit	52,150 gal.	3,294	Trinidad (3).
Machinery (all kinds) ...	—	2,951	United Kingdom (2)
Bags and Sacks (empty) ...	8,439 doz.	2,912	India (1), United Kingdom (1).
Manures	455 tons	2,863	United Kingdom (2).
Medicines and Drugs... ...	—	2,669	United Kingdom (1), United States of America (1).
Haberdashery and Millinery...	—	1,930	United Kingdom (1).
Illuminating Oil	52,503 gal.	1,812	Trinidad (1).
Hats and Bonnets	—	1,560	United Kingdom (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURAL.

The resources of the Colony are almost exclusively agricultural. The chief products are sugar, cocoa, copra, and limes, but increased attention is being given to fruits for the export market. The island is only partly developed and there are still considerable areas of good land available for opening up.

From the point of view of value of exports sugar is the most important product. The total area under sugar in 1932 was 4,150 acres; the sugar is produced both on large estates and also by small proprietors on two systems known as the " metayer " and " contributor " systems.

Of the sugar produced in the Colony some 500 tons is retained for the local market and the remainder is exported to the United Kingdom and Canada.

The greater part of the rum produced is also consumed in the Colony.

Exports of sugar products during recent years have been as follows:—

	Sugar (Vacuum Pan).		*Molasses and Syrup.*		*Rum.*	
	Tons.	£	Gal.	£	Proof Gal.	£
1928	4,100	63,050	85,784	3,643	1,323	218
1929	4,536	51,237	127,273	3,047	2,013	339
1930	4,568	45,289	157,254	2,872	1,583	278
1931	3,973	35,554	24,837	1,194	—	—
1932	4,990	46,466	20,395	1,349	—	—

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The sugar industry in St. Lucia is not centralized, as the estates are relatively small units, but the factories are moderately well equipped and are being improved each year. The depression has been felt very severely and all possible economies are being practised. Tests of new cane varieties are, however, being made and experiments with various fertilizers are in hand.

It is hoped that with the additional preference given in the United Kingdom in 1932 the industry will now be able to survive and take steps to improve its efficiency further.

The second most important export product is limes, the area under this crop being about 2,650 acres. There was a severe outbreak of withertip disease in 1926, and yields were much reduced for some years but by 1931 there was a substantial recovery. Considerable numbers of seedling and budded limes have been planted in recent years. The exports of fresh limes and of lime oil have shown expansion but the industry has been greatly prejudiced by the adoption of the new method of producing citric acid from sugar and prices for lime juice in 1931 were so low that a large quantity of the raw juice was thrown away after the oils had been extracted.

The following have been the exports of limes and lime products during recent years:—

	Green Limes.		*Lime-juice.*				*Lime Oil.*			
			Concentrated.		*Raw.*		*Distilled.*		*Hand-pressed.*	
	Barrels.	£	Gal.	£	Gal.	£	Gal.	£	Gal.	£
1927 ...	2,070	2,317	38,064	8,743	17,509	967	995	9,904	379	5,366
1928 ...	1,553	2,014	18,028	4,998	12,598	631	1,160	12,261	518	9,783
1929 ...	1,165	1,758	21,259	5,879	40,675	3,212	685	9,049	329	9,633
1930 ...	2,308	3,218	16,050	2,312	5,140	183	954	10,751	328	7,155
1931 ...	4,114	5,418	10,312	650	6,961	297	1,146	14,524	340	5,236
1932 ...	3,782	5,552	7,280	78*	4,069	152	1,149	11,662	221	3,337

The crops during this period calculated in barrels of green limes have been as follows:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.		Barrels.
1927	58,948	1929	37,345	1931	46,308
1928	30,107	1930	25,970	1932	44,762

The third export crop in order of importance is **cocoa.** It grows well in several parts of the island, the total area under cocoa in 1932 being about 5,500 acres; in view of the low prices during recent years a reduction of area is to be looked for. Part of the cocoa is estate-grown, and a considerable amount is grown by smallholders. Peasant-grown cocoa in the island is badly prepared and of very poor quality. The question of improving the quality of the product, more particularly by establishing central fermentaries, has been under consideration, but owing to the reduction of peasants' cocoa, no fermentaries have been established. The preparation of the best estate cocoa has already been improved and market reports show that St. Lucia " planter's cocoa " has gained a fair reputation.

The large proprietors generally market their crop direct, but the peasants usually sell their crop to the local " factors ", who are licensed and registered. About half the total crop finds its way to Trinidad for re-export.

Exports during the recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1927	12,183	30,560	1930	10,449	19,261
1928	11,006	27,321	1931	10,419	14,125
1929	8,906	18,864	1932	8,189	9,091

Coconuts do well on the flat lands of the island and there is a satisfactory increase in production. The total area under coconuts in 1932 was about 4,850 acres, and as there are a number of plantations which have not yet come into bearing a further increase in the export of coconuts and their products may be anticipated. Although there is still some room for further expansion in this crop, it is possible that there is not much more suitable land, as plantings made on the hill-sides have not been satisfactory.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Coconuts.		*Copra.*	
	Number.	£	Tons.	£
1927	96,813	351	204	4,409
1928	141,667	499	315	8,690
1929	295,983	1,032	360	9,878
1930	268,078	862	400	7,428
1931	367,350	1,178	498	5,869
1932	650,240	2,430	432	5,389

In 1927 and 1928 there were also small exports of coconut oil and meal.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.—St. Lucia is eminently suited for the production of all kinds of tropical fruits, and, as there is a ready and growing market in Canada and also the United Kingdom, the Government gives every encouragement to the peasant as well as to the large proprietor.

The production of oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, and avocado pears has made progress in recent years and steps have been taken to ensure that exports are of a high quality. Legislation to control the grading, packing, and marketing of fruit has been passed, and in 1931 a Government Fruit Packing House was opened and cold storage was provided. Much attention has been given by the Agricultural Superintendent to improved methods of growing mangoes, grapefruit, and avocado pears.

* This is the figure shown in the Blue Book, but it would appear to be unreasonably low, compared to the value of raw lime-juice.

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The value of fruit (other than green limes, to which reference has been made elsewhere) exported in 1931 and 1932 was as follows:—

	1931.	1932.
	£	£
Grapefruit	36	43
Oranges	169	206
Mangoes	2,172	1,655
Avocado pears	567	977
Pineapples	23	96
Miscellaneous	1,766	1,645

These figures are not by themselves impressive but a stage has now been reached at which progressive development should be possible and within the next few years the foundations of a fruit-growing industry of material value to the Colony may be laid.

Large quantities of *vegetables* of excellent quality are grown for the local market, the principal kinds being sweet potatoes, yams, string beans, lima beans and other kinds of legumes, bread-fruit, and tannia. Exports, however, are inconsiderable.

2. Forestry.

Forestry exploitation is of trifling importance in St. Lucia; there is some natural forest in the island but no particulars of the exact area are available.

In 1932 small quantities of fire-wood, boards, posts, and articles of wood such as spokes were exported to neighbouring West Indian Islands, particularly Barbados. The total value of these exports was about £640.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The general run of stock in the island is at present poor, but the Government has introduced some pedigree bulls, rams, and boars in order to improve it. Certain areas in the island are well suited for grazing and are gradually becoming stocked with improved herds. A dairying enterprise was commenced in 1931 and the prospects of establishing an animal industry appear to be good since very good mutton and pork could be produced locally, and there is a large market for meat available in Trinidad.

The estimated number of live-stock in the Colony in 1932 was:—

Horned cattle ...	8,000	Sheep	6,500	Horses ...	700	Asses	300
Pigs	8,000	Goats	800	Mules	700		

31 horses, asses, and mules valued at £118 were exported, almost all to Barbados, in 1932.

4. Minerals.

So far as is known the Colony contains no mineral wealth. There are a few stone quarries.

5. Fisheries.

There are no organised fisheries. Numbers of canoes and small sailing boats ply on the coasts of the Colony and some engage in fishing.

6. Miscellaneous.

There is a small local bee-keeping industry. 46,393 lb. of honey valued at £331 were exported in 1932 to the United Kingdom.

B.

Food Supply.

The Colony is self-supporting in certain classes of food-stuffs and certain other classes, which are at present imported, could probably be produced locally, but for certain food-stuffs, in particular flour, it will always necessarily remain dependent on imports.

The total value of imported food and drink in 1932 was £49,517 of which the principal items were the following:—

Article.	*Value of imports, 1932.*	*Principal sources of supply with values in 1932.*
	£	
Wheat flour	16,133	Canada (£16,127).
Fish	6,028	Newfoundland (£2,196), Canada (£2,978).
Edible Oil	5,611	United Kingdom (£5,318).
Butter	2,653	France (£1,308), Canada (£915).
Rice	2,196	British Guiana (£2,028).
Butter substitutes	2,112	United Kingdom (£1,337).

VI.—Industry.

The only industrial establishments in the Colony are those engaged in preparing local products for the home market and for export. They are as follows:—

Lime-juice	15 factories	Rum	3 distilleries.
Sugar	4 factories	Bay oil	2 distilleries.

No particulars of the number of persons employed, etc., are available.

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There are excellent facilities for coaling ships at Castries and this industry at one time afforded a good deal of employment for the inhabitants of the town. In 1931, however, the business fell away very seriously and the values of imports of bituminous coal dropped from £45,349 in 1930 to £5,159 in 1931. The imports for 1932 amounted £22,711.

As a consequence the provision of employment for this section of the population has become a serious problem, as they are unaccustomed to agricultural pursuits and find it difficult to turn to agriculture for a living.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and the tourist traffic are of no importance in the economic life of the Colony.

VIII.—Communications.

There is an excellent road system capable of carrying the very considerable amount of motor and other wheeled transport which exists.

The towns, villages, and most of the large estates are connected with the capital by main roads, some sections of which are oiled. The approximate length of main roads is 127 miles.

A secondary system of by-ways leading into the interior, provides access to the valleys and a means of transport to the peasants. The total length of by-ways is 148 miles of which 56 are fit for motor traffic.

Seventy-four miles of "unclassified" roads, not fit for vehicular traffic, give access to the interior for pioneers.

There is a daily coastal motor boat service along the western or leeward side of the island, and a bus service to the windward side of the island.

Oversea communications are maintained by a variety of steamship lines.

The only regular direct service to Europe, is the fortnightly passenger and cargo service of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique via Martinque, which also continues on the outward voyage via Trinidad to various South American ports. Steamers of the Harrison "Direct" Line and the Leyland S.S. Company also call *en route* to and from the United Kingdom when cargo offers.

Direct fortnightly services to Canadian ports are provided by Canadian National Steamships and the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation, also occasional outbound and home-bound calls by Canadian National Steamship cargo boats.

Monthly services to New York and various West Indian ports are provided by Furness, Withy, and Company Limited, and the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation.

Pan-American Airways provide a weekly seaplane service to various British and foreign ports in North and South America.

The only port of entry in the Colony is Castries, but vessels can clear at Vieux Fort and Soufrière. The total number of sailing vessels which called in 1932 was 292 vessels with a net tonnage of 9,397 tons. All of these, except eight foreign vessels with a total of 1,151 net tons, were British.

The total number of steam vessels which entered in 1932 was 286 of a total net tonnage of 789,040 tons, made up as follows:—

	Vessels.	*Net tons.*
British	176	616,983
French	28	28,826
German	22	48,622
Swedish	21	28,749
United States	16	25,792
Other foreign	23	40,068
	286	789,040

The port of Castries is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is land-locked and provides facilities for coaling and watering ships and loading and discharging cargo which are unequalled in these islands.

The entrance is about a quarter of a mile wide with 7 to 9 fathoms depth on leading marks.

There are 600 feet of wharves with a depth of 27 feet alongside.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on all imports with certain specified exceptions. Specific or *ad valorem* duties are charged on an extensive list of goods and all others not specially provided for are subject to a general *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. preferential and 22½ per cent. general. Imperial Preference is provided for in all cases, generally amounting to one-third of the general duty. A surtax of 25 per cent. of the duty is at present charged on all goods with a few exceptions

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

There are no official representatives of the Colony overseas except the West Indian Trade Commissioner maintained jointly by various West Indian Governments in Canada.

The Colony's interests are represented unofficially in the United Kingdom by the West India Committee.

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ST. VINCENT.

I.—Area, etc.

The island of St. Vincent, the second largest of the Windward Islands, is situated in latitude 13° North and longitude 61° West, 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia and 100 miles to the west of Barbados.

It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth and has an area of 133 square miles or, say, 85,100 acres.

The Colony also includes five of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, viz., Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island, the total area of these islands being some 17·3 square miles, say 11,100 acres.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian islands. The climate may be divided into two seasons, the dry season from January to May and the wet from June to December. The cooler months are December to April, but there is little variation in temperature throughout the year. In 1932 the highest monthly maximum at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony, was 90° F. in September and October and the lowest 80° F. in December; the highest monthly minimum was 84° F. in April and the lowest 68° F. in January. In 1932 the total rainfall was 97·59 inches, the highest monthly total being 14·45 inches in December and the lowest 2·98 inches in April.

As in other West Indian islands there is little Crown land in the Colony other than uncultivable and waste land. St. Vincent, as the following table shows, is predominantly a country of small holdings:—

Size of holding.	*Number of holdings.*	*Total area involved. Acres.*
"House Spots" (about 50 to 60 feet square) ...	3,886	—
Under 10 acres	4,811	11,634
11 to 50 acres	230	4,582
51 to 100 acres	30	2,135
101 to 1,000 acres	86	30,794
Over 1,000 acres	4	5,703
	9,047	54,848

Of the total area of the island some 34,000 acres are under natural forest.

No particulars regarding land-holding in the Grenadines are available.

II.—Population.

The latest Census of the Colony was taken in April, 1931, the population then being 47,961, being 3,514 more than at the 1921 Census.

Of this total 44,278 were resident in St. Vincent and 3,683 in the Grenadines.

No traces of the original Carib population now survive and the population at the Census was classified as follows:—

Negroes	33,257
Coloured	11,292
Europeans	2,173
Other	1,239
	47,961

Immigration and emigration are not of great importance in the economic life of the Colony.

Almost the whole of the adult population of the Colony is engaged in agriculture.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The coinage current in the Colony is United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coinage and the "British Guiana and West Indies groat" or 4d. piece. United States gold coin is legal tender but is not current. Silver coin is legal tender for any amount.

The local coin of account is the "dollar" ($1=4s. 2d., 1 cent.=½d.).

It is estimated that the coinage in circulation is between £4,000 and £6,000.

Notes issued by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) are in common use although not legal tender, the amount in circulation being £15,236 9s. 2d. The notes are issued in denominations of $5, $10, $50, and $100.

2. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) maintains a branch in the Colony and has a Savings Branch paying interest at 2 per cent. per annum.

The St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank is a private institution having as its principal object the advance of money to peasants on crops. Its paid-up capital is £4,882 10s. It maintains a Savings Branch, paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on deposits. On the 31st of December, 1932, there were 695 depositors and the total amount deposited is £6,750.

There is a Government Savings Bank, the number of depositors on the 31st December, 1932, being 730 and the total amount deposited £14,857.

Four Agricultural Credit Societies exist, which make loans for periods not exceeding 12 months on a basis of mutual liability. Since their inception they have made total loans of £36,349, of which £194 was outstanding on 31st December, 1932.

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B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt of the Colony comprises 13 small loans, the total amount outstanding on the 31st of December, 1932, being £93,543. Of these, six, totalling £54,228, have been made by the Colonial Development Fund, one for £26,636 raised through the Crown Agents, and the remainder have been issued locally, mostly in the form of debentures for comparatively small amounts. Of the total amount £1,820 comprises Municipal Loans to the town of Kingstown and £30,000 (advanced from the Colonial Development Fund) a loan to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association, for the repayment of which General Revenues are liable only in case of default by the principal.

The loans originally totalled £99,281, of which £5,738 has now been paid off, and another £5,816 is now available in various sinking funds.

2.—(*a*) *Revenue on basis of Estimates for the year ending 31st December*, 1933.

Self-balancing Departments.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office	2,372	1,994
Electricity and telephones	3,366	3,538
	5,738	5,532
Net surplus £206.		

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs :—			
Import duties	27,035		
Export duties	1,973		
		29,008	46·6
3. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue		22,630	36·3
4. Fees of Court, etc.		5,005	8·1
7. Miscellaneous, interest and other heads		5,437	8·7
9. Surplus on self-balancing Departments		206	0·3
		£62,286	100

2.—(*b*) *Analysis of Import duties:—*

Amount of duty collected on goods imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	5,967	5,830	3,127	14,924
Class II	225	2,547	477	3,249
Class III	3,959	671	2,389	7,019
Class IV	—	2	1	391*
Total	£10,151	£9,050	£5,994	£25,583

3. *Annual Expenditure on basis of Estimates for the year ending 31st December*, 1933.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges	3,932	6·3
2. Administration	21,000	34·1
3. Economic Development	4,411	7·1
4. Social Services	29,271	47·1
5. Defence	217	0·3
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	3,187	5·1
	£62,018	100

4. As at the 31st December, 1932, the Colony's reserve fund amounted to £16,632, in addition to which there was a Permanent Investment Eruption Fund of £25,000.

5. The Colony has received the following grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund.

(1) A grant of £3,000 and a loan of £30,000 in connexion with the formation of the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association.

(2) A loan of £6,236 for a housing scheme.

(3) A grant of £5,000 and a loan of £1,809 for the provision of improved water supplies and the construction of drains, incinerators, and dispensaries.

(4) A loan of £10,000 for road development.

(5) A loan of £6,400 for a cold storage and ice-making plant.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	84,198	28,371	2,631	115,200
1929	62,000	57,920	31,650	151,570
1930	64,800	55,591	31,346	151,737
1931	44,600	36,690	31,875	113,165
1932	30,10[illegible]	35,465	31,726	97,299

* Includes duty to value of £388 unclassified.

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(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
To :—					
United Kingdom	18,354	11,632	2	—	29,988
Trinidad	6,492	9,455	2,653	208	18,808
Canada	9,376	—	—	—	9,376
Rest of Empire	4,651	117	613	338	5,719
Total Empire	£38,873	£21,204	£3,268	£546	£63,891
United States of America... ...	26,738	210	1	—	26,949
Other foreign countries	3,619	505	84	—	4,208
Total foreign countries	£30,357	£715	£85	—	£31,157
GRAND TOTAL	£69,230	£21,919	£3,353	£546	£95,048

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total value.*	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Arrowroot	3,704,833 lb.	47,524	United States of America (25), United Kingdom (15), Canada (3), France (2), Holland (1), Germany (1).
Molasses and Syrup	164,040 gal.	5,994	Canada (5), United States of America (1).
Sugar	200 tons	1,900	United Kingdom (all).
Cocoa	38 tons	1,332	United Kingdom (1).
Tomatoes	191,007 lb.	1,763	Canada (1).
Class II.			
Copra	994 tons	11,426	Trinidad (9), United Kingdom (2).
Cotton, Raw—			
(Sea Island)	148,860 lb.	8,392	United Kingdom (8).
(Marie Galante) (lint) ...	68,033 lb.	1,417	United Kingdom (all).
Class III.			
Cassava Starch	518,888 lb.	3,241	Trinidad (3).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from*:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	49,548	42,822	30,516	122,886
1929	58,030	77,582	49,436	186,439*
1930	73,802	74,372	50,741	200,830*
1931	74,256	55,659	45,869	177,492*
1932	65,274	47,935	33,780	149,289*

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
From :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	12,912	447	51,907	8	65,274
Canada	16,455	1,817	7,682	—	25,954
Trinidad	404	46	5,369	120	5,939
British Guiana	4,771	454	12	—	5,237
Barbados	3,897	4	439	91	4,431
Newfoundland	3,738	—	—	—	3,738
Rest of Empire	1,154	6	1,476	—	2,636
Total Empire	£43,331	£2,774	£66,885	£219	£113,209
United States of America... ...	2,337	6,713	14,114	27	23,191
France	2,155	—	683	—	2,838
Other foreign countries	2,012	16	5,723	—	7,751
Total foreign countries ...	£6,504	£6,729	£20,520	£27	£33,780
Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	—	—	—	2,300	2,300
GRAND TOTAL	£49,835	£9,503	£87,405	£2,546	£149,289

* Includes Parcel Post, etc., not shewn in previous columns.

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Class I.			
Flour, wheaten	2,699,557 lb.	12,281	Canada (12).
Fish (all kinds)	529,929 lb.	5,821	Newfoundland (3), Canada (2).
Tobacco (all kinds)	36,095 lb.	4,760	United Kingdom (4), United States of America (1).
Rice	1,057,981 lb.	4,437	British Guiana (4).
Sugar (unrefined)	306 tons	3,229	Barbados (2).
Butter	42,642 lb.	2,661	France (1·5), United Kingdom (0·5), Canada (0·4).
Sugar (refined)	136 tons	1,727	United Kingdom (1·7).
Bread, Biscuits, and Cakes ...	102,945 lb.	1,564	Barbados (1).
Class II.			
Lumber	1,017,605 sq. ft.	8,206	United States of America (6), Canada (2).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
(*a*) Piece-goods	628,582 yd.	14,171	United Kingdom (10), United States of America (3).
(*b*) Hosiery		673	
(*c*) Ribbons		72	
(*d*) Other		2,688	United Kingdom (2).
Boots and Shoes	2,359 doz. prs.	4,610	United Kingdom (3), Canada (1), Japan (1).
Machinery (all kinds) ...		4,092	United Kingdom (4).
Cement	1,049 tons	3,995	United Kingdom (3), Canada (1).
Iron and Steel manufactures		3,972	United Kingdom (3), Canada (1).
Apparel		3,221	United Kingdom (2), United States of America (1).
Soap, common	228,743 lb.	2,733	United Kingdom (2), Irish Free State (1).
Bags and sacks (empty) ...	17,168 doz.	2,627	United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1).
Motor Cars and parts ...		2,579	United Kingdom (1), Canada (1).
Motor Spirit	74,652 gal.	2,450	Trinidad (all).
Manures	274 tons	2,259	United Kingdom (1), Canada (1).
Hardware		1,929	United Kingdom (1).
Paper and paper manufactures		1,685	United Kingdom (1).
Hats and bonnets		1,561	United Kingdom (1).
Medicines and drugs ...		1,448	United Kingdom (1).
Furniture (wood) ...		1,254	
Kerosene	50,024 gal.	1,175	Trinidad (1).
Lubricating Oil	5,714 gal.	1,108	United Kingdom (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The economic resources of the Colony are exclusively agricultural, and considering its small size there is an extraordinary variety of production.

The main staple of the Colony is now **arrowroot**, of which it is the principal world source of supply.

The quantity exported varies little from year to year, but the value has declined seriously in the last two years as the following figures of total exports indicate:—

	Quantity in lb.	*Value in £*
1928	3,870,420	64,508
1929	3,573,759	59,563
1930	3,590,348	59,019
1931	3,532,327	44,915
1932	3,704,833	47,524

The destination of exports in 1932 was as follows:—

	Quantity in lb.	*Value in £.*	*Average value per lb.*
United Kingdom	1,122,621	15,366	3¼d.
Canada	258,497	2,865	2½d.
British Guiana	16,572	174	2¼d.
British West Indies	35,109	454	3d.
United States of America	2,036,728	25,054	3d.
European countries	234,186	3,592	3½d.
Other foreign countries	1,120	19	4d.

As the figures show the more expensive qualities are taken by the United Kingdom and foreign European countries and the cheaper grades by Canada and the United States.

About four-fifths of the crop is grown on plantations and the remainder by peasant proprietors. All arrowroot for export is now graded, packed, and shipped by the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association.

Cotton, which used to be the most important staple of the Colony, has now fallen to the second place, and the condition of the industry is not at present very satisfactory owing to the fall in the demand for Sea Island cotton. An endeavour is now being made to stimulate demand for this class of cotton.

The quantity of cotton exported in recent years has been as follows:—

	Sea Island.		*Marie Galante.*	
	Quantity. lb.	*Value. £*	*Quantity. lb.*	*Value. £*
1928	349,246	28,549	36,214	1,358
1929	282,903	24,261	63,274	2,373
1930	256,167	30,377	67,267	2,523
1931	456,089	25,463	33,809	704
1932	148,860	8,392	68,033	1,417

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Some Marie Galante seed cotton used to be exported, but exports have been inappreciable since 1928 and ceased altogether in 1931 and 1932.

The area under cotton in 1931-32 was 2,668* acres, but this fell to 1,469* acres in 1932-33.

Some difficulties have been experienced in maintaining a pure seed supply, but steps have now been taken with the assistance of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation to place the supply of pure seed on a more satisfactory basis.

Advances are made to peasant growers by the Government Cotton Ginnery and their cotton is ginned, baled, and shipped for them.

Sugar and allied products are produced to a small extent. One plantation has a modern sugar factory, the output for 1932 being estimated at 700 tons of which 200 tons, valued at £1,900 were exported, the remainder being consumed locally. Molasses and syrup are of more importance than sugar, the output for 1932 being estimated at about 274,000 gallons, of which 164,040 gallons, valued at £5,994, were exported. There is a modern rum distillery, which is run in connexion with the sugar factory. In 1932, 34,638 proof gallons of rum were distilled, of which 14,557 proof gallons, valued at £1,525, were exported, 20,497 proof gallons, valued at £2,100 in bond, being consumed locally.

The following commodities were also produced in 1932.

(*a*) *Mainly or entirely for export.*

	Estimated total production.	*Estimated value.*
		£
Copra	994 tons	11,700
Cassava	539,645 lb.	3,369
Tomatoes	400,000 lb.	3,000
Cocoa	56 tons	2,600
Groundnuts	31 tons	500
Nutmegs	11,594 lb.	151
Mace	2,735 lb.	139
Miscellaneous vegetables	110,000 lb.	230
Ginger	2,820 lb.	20

(*b*) *For export and local consumption in approximately equal quantities.*

Tannias	160,000 lb.	700
Peas and beans	109,000 lb.	681
Plantains	3,000 stems	300
Yams	100,000 lb.	270
Bananas	1,300 stems	184

(*c*) *Mainly or entirely for local consumption.*

Sweet potatoes	4,000,000 lb.	8,000
Limes	2,600 barrels	1,341
Cocoanuts	300,000 nuts	1,098
Oranges	240,000 oranges	300
Grapefruit	42,090 grapefruit	130
Maize	222 cwt.	100

Tomatoes and fruit produced for export are graded, wrapped, packed, and shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau.

Particular efforts are being made at present to encourage and develop the production for export of tomatoes, mangoes, and other fruit, and attention is also being given to the production of pulses and other dry grains for the West Indian markets.

A Government granary is maintained in conjunction with the cotton ginnery and at this maize is received and kiln-dried; a system of advances to peasant growers on grain delivered at the granary is in force.

2. Forestry.

Some 34,000 acres in the Colony are under natural forest, but no attempt is at present being made to develop these resources.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The following table shows the information collected at the agricultural census of 1931.

Animals.	*Number.*	*Owned by Plantations.*	*Peasants.*	*Computed value.*	*Exported in 1932.*
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	£	
Swine	6,182	50	50	9,273	2,068
Cattle	6,070	40	60	24,280	77
Goats	2,813	15	85	844	2,377
Asses	2,365	15	85	1,184	169
Sheep	2,205	90	10	1,212	505
Horses	357	40	60	3,213	20
Mules	169	95	5	1,690	3

The Colony is self-supporting in fresh meat. There are no factories for the disposal of animals and animal products. The export markets are in the immediate neighbourhood, chiefly Barbados and Trinidad.

There is a modern dairy farm which possesses some excellent pure-bred Jersey and other cattle.

* Includes Marie Galante.

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4. Minerals.

No minerals have been found in the Colony.

5. Fisheries.

There are no organised fisheries in the Colony but the peasants practise a good deal of fishing, the catch being consumed locally. There are also small whaling stations on some of the smaller islands.

In 1932, 1,385 gallons of whale oil valued at £120 and 244 lb. of turtle shell valued at £63 were exported.

B.

Food Supplies.

Although, so far as most of the principal essential food-stuffs are concerned, the Colony is, or could be, self-supporting, there are substantial imports of food and drink, the total value of imports of these classes in 1932 being about £45,000. The most important items were wheat-flour £12,281, almost entirely from Canada, fish of all kinds £5,821, mostly salted or dried fish from Canada and Newfoundland, and rice £4,437, almost entirely from British Guiana. Neither wheat-flour nor rice could be produced in the Colony.

VI.—Industry.

Industry is practically non-existent in the Colony, the only industrial establishment not employed in the conversion of agricultural products being an ice factory.

No information regarding the labour force, etc., of this factory or of the one rum distillery, four cotton ginneries, or the various establishments for grading and packing local produce is available.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Neither entrepôt trade nor the tourist traffic are of any importance in the economic life of the Colony.

VIII.—Communications.

St. Vincent is well provided with roads, the road system being divided into two sections, windward and leeward, with cross-communication between the two. The road communications are supplemented by coastal communication by motor launch and canoe, and while the communication between Kingstown the capital and the windward side of the island is carried on mainly by motor vehicle, communication with the leeward side is principally by launch and canoe.

The total legth of roads in the island is 365⅛ miles of which 67½ are main roads, 177⅛ by-ways, 53½ Crown land roads, and 67 land settlement roads. 17⅝ miles of road are oiled and 50⅜ miles macadamized; the remainder are earth roads.

The only road in the Grenadines is one 7½ miles long in Bequia.

There is communication thrice weekly by sailing boat between St. Vincent and Bequia and weekly communication with the Southern Grenadines by the Government Sloop *Carib*.

Oversea communication with Canada is provided by the weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships.

Steamers of other lines call at Kingstown at various intervals.

Mail and cargo for the United Kingdom and United States are also sent by sailing vessel to Barbados and Trinidad for transhipment there and inward mail and cargo is received by the same route.

There are four ports of entry in the Colony. All steam vessels, however, enter at Kingstown; sailing vessels also enter at Union Island. The other two ports, Georgetown and Barrouallie, are seldom used.

The total number of sailing vessels entered in 1932 was 239 (4 United States, 1 Venezuelan, and the remainder British) of a total net tonnage of 8,347 tons.

The total number of steam vessels entered at Kingstown in 1932 was 202 vessels of a total net tonnage of 625,236 tons distributed as follows:—

	Vessels.	*Tons.*
British	128	516,635
United States	25	45,317
German	8	14,878
Norwegian	26	32,632
Swedish	8	8,576
Danish	5	6,978
Santo Dominican	2	220

The anchorage at Kingstown is a wide open bay with depths of 18 to 20 fathoms within a quarter of a mile from the shore. The only harbour work is a landing stage or jetty extending 80 yards from the shore, and all cargo must be worked by lighters.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are charged on all imports except those specifically exempted. Specific rates are charged on a large number of specified goods. On the rest there are *ad valorem* duties which, with a few exceptions, are at the rate of 10 per cent. preferential and 15 per cent. general. In all cases some measure of Imperial Preference is provided, generally amounting to one-third of the duty; in a few cases Empire goods are admitted free while foreign goods are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. All duties are at present subject to a surcharge of 12½ per cent. of the duty.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no official representatives of the Colony overseas except the West Indian Trade Commissioner maintained jointly by various West Indian Governments in Canada.

The Colony's interests are represented unofficially in the United Kingdom by the West India Committee.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan between latitude 51° and 53° South and longitude 57° and 62° West, that is almost exactly the same latitude as the British Isles, but south of the Equator. There are two main islands known as the East and West Falklands which are divided by the Falkland Sound, and a group of about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The approximate area of the group is 4,618 square miles. Port Stanley, the capital of the Colony, is situated in East Falkland.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands and Graham's Land.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, in 54½° South latitude; the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. This group is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and fiftieth meridians of west longitude; and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the fiftieth and eightieth meridians of west longitude.

South Georgia with an area of 1,450 square miles is the principal island in the Dependencies and is the only portion which is inhabited throughout the year, with the exception of a meteorological station maintained by the Argentine Goverment on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys.

In the Falkland Islands there are distinct summer and winter seasons, but the seasonal variations are less marked than those of the United Kingdom by reason of the scanty tree vegetation of the Islands. The mean average temperature is lower than in the United Kingdom. During 1932 the highest temperature registered at Stanley was 73° F. and the lowest temperature was 16° F. The total rainfall for the year was about 32 inches.

In the Dependencies the climate approximates closely to conditions in the Antarctic. In South Georgia the mountains are ice-bound and snow-capped throughout the year, and glaciers descend on a grand scale right to the sea. During 1931 the average mean temperature recorded at Grytviken, Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, was 35.1° F. Rain fell on 77 days and snow or sleet on 125 days.

Of the total area of the Colony, estimated at 2,955,520 acres, some 2,875,520 acres are in private ownership, and some 80,000 acres remain in the possession of the Government. Of this area it is estimated that some 2,248,320 acres are suitable for pasture.

The land is held for the most part in very large units. The estates of the Falkland Islands Company approximate to 1,000,000 acres; there are 4 estates of between 100,000 and 200,000 acres and 10 estates between 40,000 and 100,000 acres. Altogether excluding Government lands and urban sites there are only 30 estates in the Colony, one of under 10 acres, one between 100 and 1,000 acres and the remainder over 1,000 acres each.

The land of the Dependencies is owned by the Government. A few plots have been leased for use as whaling stations.

II.—Population.

The population of the Colony as shown by the 1931 Census was 2,392. 443 persons were engaged on sheep farming, and 284 were employed either by the Government or by the Falkland Islands Company.

There is no aboriginal population and the whole community is made up of European settlers, mostly English or Scotch, and their descendants.

On the 31st of December, 1932, the estimated population was 2,428, made up of 1,366 males and 1,062 females.

There is no permanent population in the Dependencies other than South Georgia. During the whaling season the population exceeds 1,000, almost all males. Out of that season it falls to 300 or even less. On 26th April, 1931, the combined population of South Georgia and the South Shetlands, as shown in the Census, was 708 males and 1 female. The majority are Scandinavian, the remainder British.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The legal tender currency is United Kingdom coinage and a paper currency of 10s., £1, and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under the Falkland Islands Currency Note Ordinance, 1920. During 1932 the currency note issue stood at £22,000.

2. There is a Government Savings Bank in the Colony, which is, as its name implies, solely a bank of deposit. There are no other banks of any kind.

3. Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Commissioner of Currency and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a charge being payable at the rate of 1 per cent. A similar service is undertaken by the Falkland Islands Company, who act generally as bankers or financial agents for the farm stations.

B. Public Finance.

1. There is no Public Debt.

2. (*a*) The revenue of the Colony and Dependencies for 1933 was estimated at £62,509 and £20,245, respectively, but as the former figure includes a contribution of £9,000 by the Dependencies towards the cost of the Central Administration, the estimated net combined revenue was £73,754. In 1932 the actual revenue amounted to £98,463 in the case of the Colony and to £17,443 in the case of the Dependencies, or £106,909 net combined, of which £41,344 accrued from appreciation of the market value of investments held on behalf of the Colony.

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The following Departments may be regarded as "self-balancing":—

Departments.	*Estimated Revenue, 1933.* £	*Estimated Expenditure, 1933.* £	*Surplus (+) or Deficit (−).* £
Post Office	5,862	2,056	+3,806
Wireless	1,970	2,352	− 382
Electrical and Telephones	805	2,682	−1,877
Water supply	150	150	+ 0
	8,787	7,240	Net surplus £1,547

General Revenue.

Head.	*Estimated Revenue, 1933.* £	*Proportion of whole. Percentage.*
Customs	30,775	46·27
Dues, Licences, Fees, Internal Revenue, Crown Lands, rents, sales etc.	14,836	22·31
Interest	14,550	21·87
Miscellaneous	4,806	7·22
Surplus on self-balancing Departments	1,547	2·33
	66,514	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against expenditure ...	7,240	
	£73,754	

2. (*b*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1932.

	Duty on Imports from— *United Kingdom.* £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign countries.* £	*Total.* £
Class I.				
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	5,999	Nil.	318	6,317
Class III.				
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	151	Nil.	46	197
	6,150	Nil.	364	6,514

3. The estimated total expenditure for 1933 was £66,304 excluding the £9,000 contributed by the Dependencies towards the cost of the Central Administration.

Principal Heads of Expenditure.

Head.	*Estimated expenditure, 1933.* £	*Proportion of whole. Percentage.*
Administration	17,912	30·33
Economic Development	21,351	36·14
Social Services	16,441	27·84
Non-effective (pensions)	2,009	3·40
Defence	1,351	2·29
	59,064	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments	7,240	
	66,304	

4. The excess of the Colony's assets over its liabilities on 31st December, 1932, amounted to £318,470. The balances of the various accounts were as follows:—

	£
Land Sales Fund	266,227
Marine Insurance Fund	2,848
Reserve Fund	37,637
General Account	11,758
	£318,470

The Dependencies had a surplus of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1932, of £441,286, which was divided up as follows:—

	£
Research and Development Fund	430,748
"Discovery" Pension Fund	4,236
General Account	6,302
	441,286

5. The Colony has not received any grant-in-aid since 1885.

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IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) from the Colony and its Dependencies to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	730,944	—	729,275	1,460,219
1929	1,430,311	—	4,003,268	5,433,579
1930	1,733,666	—	1,206,448	2,940,114
1931	756,253	53,991	1,085,176	1,895,420
1932	238,750	—	242,614	481,364

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1932.

To:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	—	114,396	124,354	—	238,750
Total Empire	—	114,396	124,354	—	238,750
Norway	—	510	85,750	—	86,260
Brazil	—	—	74,300	—	74,300
Cape Verde Islands	—	—	67,000	—	67,000
Other foreign countries	246	198	14,610	—	15,054
Total foreign countries	246	708	241,660	—	242,614
GRAND TOTAL	246	115,104	366,014	—	481,364

In addition fuel oil to the value of £10,125 was exported for use on "the High Seas."

The enormous and progressive decrease in exports in the period 1929 to 1932 was due to the progressive restriction in non-pelagic whaling. The whale oil is a "domestic export" only in the most technical sense of the term, and the totals include some £124,200 worth of whale oil which is shown among the imports and should therefore be classified as a re-export.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with values in £'000.*
Class II.			
Wool	3,934,852 lb.	109,475	United Kingdom (all).
Class III.			
Whale Oil	127,057 barrels	254,114	United Kingdom (76), Norway (69), Cape Verde Islands (67), Brazil (38), Argentine (3).
Guano	123,103 bags	83,054	Brazil (36), United Kingdom (22), Norway (16), Argentine (8).
Seal Oil	11,842 barrels	25,842	United Kingdom (25).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) into the Colony and its Dependencies from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	152,958	4,351	85,784	243,093
1929	471,573	48,868	218,453	738,894
1930	344,695	36,905	234,673	616,273
1931	200,910	6,638	150,202	357,750
1932	95,329	—	91,473	186,802

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

From:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	27,508	26,277	41,244	300	95,329
Total Empire	27,508	26,277	41,244	300	95,329
Dutch West Indies	—	48,974	—	—	48,974
Norway	2,985	5,979	10,956	—	19,920
Argentine	5,171	137	2,985	—	8,293
Uruguay	4,551	1,668	1,886	19	8,124
Other foreign countries	860	3,911	548	843	6,162
Total foreign countries	13,567	60,669	16,375	862	91,473
GRAND TOTAL	41,075	86,946	57,619	1,162	186,802

In addition whale oil to the value of £124,200 was imported from the "High Seas."

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(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Total Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with value in £'000.*
Class I.		
Provisions	25,928	United Kingdom (17), Argentine (3), Uruguay (2), Norway (2).
Class II.		
Whale Oil	124,200	High Seas (all).
Coal, Coke, and Oil Fuel	82,273	Dutch West Indies (49), United Kingdom (24), Norway (5), Chile (2), Uruguay (1).
Timber	3,737	United Kingdom (2), Chile (1).
Class III.		
Hardware, Machinery and Ammunition ...	18,208	United Kingdom (13), Norway (4), Argentine (1).
Paints and Oils	7,048	United Kingdom (3), Norway (2), Uruguay (1).
Drapery, Fancy Goods, Haberdashery, etc. ...	6,835	United Kingdom (6).
Chemicals (crude and fine)	4,710	United Kingdom (3), Argentine (1).
Wearing Apparel	3,834	United Kingdom (3).
Canvas, Rope, etc.	3,301	Norway (3).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

For practical purposes sheep farming is the sole industry of the Colony and at the present time **wool** is the sole export. When prices are remunerative, *skins*, *tallow*, and a small quantity of *hides* are shipped.

Sheep farming is carried on extensively rather than intensively, the normal unit being the farm of 100,000 acres more or less carrying a flock of approximately 20,000 to 25,000 sheep, that is rather less than one sheep to every 4 acres.

Statistics of production, as opposed to export, of wool are not kept, but the two are, for practical purposes, identical, and it is estimated that the annual production during the quinquennial period ending on the 31st October, 1931, was about 4,000,000 lb., as against 4,250,000 lb. during the previous quinquennial period. The reduction is due to mortality amongst lambs and to measures taken by the land-owners to reduce their flocks to numbers not too heavy for the pastures, which are showing some signs of exhaustion.

At the same time close attention is being paid to selective breeding and it is anticipated that the loss of output consequent upon reduction of numbers may be made up in this way.

Although the number of sheep in the Colony had fallen from 800,000 in 1900, to 615,767 in 1932, the weight of wool per head had increased considerably, and in 1930 the average weight per fleece was 7·1 pounds compared with 5·1 pounds in 1890. The Romney strain of sheep, which predominates in every flock in the islands, is the best suited for local conditions and produces a wool for which there is a good demand.

In addition to the sheep, the farms of the Colony carried the following stock in 1932:—3,257 horses, 9,005 cattle, and 72 swine.

It is estimated that during 1932 the total amount of production of sheep products was as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value in £.*
Wool	3,934,852 lb.	109,475
Sheepskins	180 tons	4,873
Tallow	74 tons	1,150

All the above produce was exported.

In addition 20 tons of hides valued at £246 were produced and exported.

Almost all the wool is exported in the grease to London; it is estimated that about half the imports are re-exported.

Exports of wool during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in lb.	*Value in £.*
1927	3,972,509	236,028
1928	3,929,487	280,770
1929	4,068,057	236,992
1930	3,690,572	190,943
1931	3,931,593	125,818
1932	3,934,852	109,475

All Falkland Islands wool falls into the crossbred category. The quality is somewhat coarser than Punta Arenas wool and ranges from 46's to 50's according to the conventional standard. It is particularly suitable for high grade hosiery. It commands a fair average price compared with other wools of comparable quality and a somewhat higher price than Patagonian wool. Non-pastoral agriculture can hardly be said to exist, although it is of interest to observe that the acreage under cultivation, mainly of forage crops, is increasing.

There are no forests, and no mineral deposits suitable for working have been discovered.

The Falkland Islands Sealing Company, Limited, which has confined its activities to the production of oil from hair seal, discontinued operations in 1931 and 1932 owing to the unfavourable market. The company was successful, however, in disposing of the stocks remaining unsold from previous seasons. From the point of view of production the prospects of the Company are encouraging, but its financial outlook gives cause for anxiety in the absence of a sharp recovery in demand and in prices.

In the Dependencies **whaling**, and, on a smaller scale **sealing**, are the only industries. The whaling season is restricted to the period from the 16th of September to 31st May annually, while sealing operations are carried on at South Georgia from 1st March to 31st October.

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Owing to the continued slump in the market price of oil, whaling operations were very closely curtailed during the 1932-33 season. No floating factories operated under licence from the Government, although a good number of expeditions fished on the high seas and off the ice-pack, the catch being restricted by agreement on a quota basis. The land station at Deception Island remained closed, fishing being suspended entirely at the South Shetlands and also at the South Orkneys. At South Georgia only one of the five land stations conducted operations.

Nine hundred and ninety-six whales were taken, made up of 727 fin, 267 blue, and 2 sei whales, and 54,583 barrels of oil, and 49,572 bags of guano were produced.

So far as can be foreseen at present, the outlook for next season is more promising. It is hoped that in 1933-34 two or three of the land stations in South Georgia will resume operations.

The output of oil and guano during recent years has been as follows:—

	Oil.	*Guano.*
	Quantity in barrels.	*Quantity in bags.*
1927	303,397	186,816
1928	340,500	244,631
1929	242,950	242,720
1930	188,044	181,152
1931	124,337	113,420
1932	54,583	49,572

The figures of export from the Dependencies are in excess of these figures, the surplus representing the products of pelagic whaling operations which are exported through the Dependencies.

B.

Food Supply.

The Colony has a very limited range of local production and is necessarily dependent on importation for almost all kinds of foodstuffs other than meat. Natural conditions are such as to render it impossible for the Colony to become self-supporting.

VI.—Industry.

Apart from the operations connected with conversion of the local products for export there is no industry of any kind in the Colony or Dependencies.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

None.

VIII.—Communications.

There are no railways in the Colony and no roads beyond the town of Stanley and its immediate vicinity. Internal communication is carried out on horseback or by boat.

The inter-insular service alike for passengers and for mails devolves principally on the s.s. *Lafonia*, a vessel of some 600 tons deadweight belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, facilities being arranged as far as practicable so as to afford connexions with in-coming and outgoing sailings for overseas. Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Montevideo, to which port a service is maintained, in accordance with actual requirements by the s.s. *Lafonia*, which is running on a mail contract for a period of five years from October, 1931. In addition, calls are made at Stanley by cargo vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, but these tend to become more irregular and infrequent partly on account of the depression in trade. Since the opening of the Panama Canal the passenger vessels of this Company have visited the Colony at increasingly rare intervals, and recently they have arrived once only in the year in the course of a tourist cruise round South America.

At the beginning and end of the whaling season in October and April, opportunities occur from time to time for the transport of mails, and, by special arrangement, of passengers in the floating factories which pass through Stanley on their way to and from the fishing grounds at Graham's Land and the South Shetland Islands.

Communication with the dependency of South Georgia is maintained by the s.s. *Fleurus* of the Tonsberg Whaling Company with the aid of a subsidy from the Government. The schedule of sailings for 1932 provided six return voyages between Stanley and Grytviken. There is also a fairly reliable service three times in the year between Buenos Aires and Grytviken by the motor auxiliary s.v. *Tijuca* of the Compania Argentina de Pesca.

The usual period occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom is four weeks via Montevideo; by the direct route the passenger vessels take 26 days and cargo vessels upwards of a month on the voyage to England. From London the voyage usually takes five weeks, the exact period depending on the number of calls made.

On the average opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available monthly.

In 1931 the following vessels were entered at the ports shown from ports outside the Colony and Dependencies:—

	British vessels.		*Foreign vessels.*	
Port.	*Number.*	*Net tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Net tonnage.*
Stanley	16	44,573	—	—
Fox Bay (West Falkland) ...	2	688	—	—
South Georgia	41	70,108	8	21,307

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IX.—Customs Tariff.

Import duties are charged only on beer, wines, spirits, tobacco, and matches. A preferential rate is charged on bottled British wines, the duty being 4s. 6d. per dozen reputed quarts as against a duty of 6s. 9d. per dozen reputed quarts on other wines. Import duties at the rate of nine-tenths of the general tariff rates are charged on cigars, cigarettes, cut and manufactured tobacco, and snuff manufactured in any part of the British Empire from tobacco which is the produce of any such part. The import duty on matches does not apply to matches manufactured in and consigned from the United Kingdom or any part of the British Empire.

There are export duties on wool, guano, and whale and seal oil.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There is no official Trade Representative in London. The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, which was formed in 1851 and has its head office at 61, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, is an important commercial organization carrying on business in the Colony.

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DEPENDENCIES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

FIJI.

I.—Situation, etc.

1. The Colony of Fiji comprises a number of islands in the southern Pacific Ocean. The Fijian Group, situated between latitude 18° and 22° South and longitude 177° West and 175° East comprises about 250 islands of which about 80 are inhabited.

The largest islands are Vitilevu (4,053 square miles), in which is situated Suva, the capital of the Colony (1,743 miles from Sydney, New South Wales and 1,140 miles from Auckland, New Zealand), Vanualevu (2,128 square miles), Taveuni (166 square miles), and Kadavu (165 square miles).

The islands of Rotuma (14 square miles in all), a dependency of Fiji, lie somewhat to the north and east.

The total area of the Colony, including Rotuma, is approximately 7,083 square miles. Of this area about three-sevenths is of a mountainous character and suitable only for forest, while another two-sevenths is mountainous but suited for cattle.

The mountains in the main islands rise to a height of between 3,500 and 4,500 feet.

2. The climate is comparatively cool for the tropics and varies little from month to month. In 1932 the highest absolute maxima of the year were 92° F. in October and February and the lowest monthly maxima were 83° F. in August and 87° F. in June and July, while the lowest absolute minima were 65° F. in June, July, August, and September, and the highest monthly minima were 72° F. in December and May.

Rainfall is considerable. The Colony is divided into so-called "dry districts" in which the average rainfall over a period of years has varied from about 62 to 84 inches, and the so-called "wet districts" in which it has varied from 90 to 210 inches. Considerable variations occur from year to year. In 1930, which was a year of drought, rainfall was in some cases only 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. of the normal.

In 1931 the rainfall was somewhat above the normal and quite exceptional figures were recorded at Nadarivatu, in Colo North. The total for the year was 268 inches, of which 97 inches fell in February, 24·20 inches falling on a single day. The total for the year 1932 was even higher, 333 inches of which 90 inches fell in February.

Hurricanes are experienced from time to time and a particularly severe one visited the Colony in February, 1931, causing heavy loss of life and considerable damage to property and food-crops.

3. Most of the land in the Colony belongs to the natives, but prior to the British occupation European settlers had acquired large areas of land from the native chiefs and the total area of land alienated to settlers, either as freehold or on long lease is now about one-fifth of the Colony. Since 1912 it has been illegal to sell native land except to the Government, but leases up to 99 years are permitted. At the end of 1932 the following land had been alienated or was in process of alienation:—

Nature of title.	*Number of titles.*	*Area in acres.*
Freehold	1,592	532,605
Leases of Crown land ...	662	23,075
Leases of native land ...	7,788	308,730
	10,042	864,410

The Government holds "open to settlement" in various parts of the Colony some 180,000 acres of land suited for such various purposes as cattle and sheep runs, coconut, rubber, and banana plantations.

II.—Population, etc.

1. The main and original population of the Colony is Fijian and Rotuman, but there is a very large domiciled community of Indian origin, and smaller European, half-castes, Polynesian and Chinese communities.

The estimated population on the 31st of December, 1932, was as follows:—

Fijian	94,976
Rotuman	2,457
European	4,863
Half-caste	3,548
Indian	78,975
Polynesian	1,889
Chinese	1,460
Others	1,230
	189,398

The population is steadily increasing.

2. The Fijians are all members of land-owning tribal units, and have the right to use a portion of the tribal lands for cultivation or cattle raising; they do not normally accept paid employment except in order to earn money for some specific purpose. About 10 per cent. of the adult males are so employed at any one time, but the period of employment of any individual seldom exceeds a year at a time. Only very few leave their communities to become regular wage-earners.

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Their employment falls mainly under the five following classes:—agricultural labourers, casual labourers, artisans, seamen, and domestic servants.

Indians mostly cultivate small holdings or allotments and also serve as contract labourers. The principal employer is the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which employs about 3,000 labourers regularly and up to about 4,000 in the crushing season.

Europeans and half-castes are employed principally in various skilled and industrial capacities.

The Chinese are for the most part market-gardeners, artisans, and traders.

3. Immigration and emigration are no longer important factors in the economic life of the community. Indian immigration and emigration are now trivial, the movement in either direction not amounting to as much as 1 per cent. of the whole community in either 1931 or 1932.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The coinage in circulation in the Colony is United Kingdom coin, but copper coins are not willingly accepted by Fijians and in practice the smallest coin in circulation is the 3d. bit. There is a local issue of currency notes of 6 denominations, ranging from £20 to 5s. The total value of notes in circulation at the end of 1932 was £467,150.

Until March, 1933, the external exchange value of the currency was maintained by the Banks at the same rate as that of New Zealand, but at the end of that month steps were taken to fix the value at £100 sterling = £111 Fijian by empowering the Fiji Currency Commissioners to exchange Fijian currency notes into sterling at that rate and vice versa, subject to the payment of a small commission on each transaction.

2. There are two branches of the Bank of New Zealand, and three branches of the Bank of New South Wales, in the Colony.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

3. There is a Government Savings Bank (11,898 accounts, total deposits £205,586 at the end of 1932), but the Government transacts no other form of banking business.

B.—Public Finance.

1. The total public debt on 31st December, 1932, was £1,091,404. This entails interest charges amounting in a full year to £51,538 and sinking fund contributions amounting to £14,987.

The value of the sinking funds on the 31st of December, 1932, was £45,258 16s. 6d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
5 per cent. 1946	26,371	15	4
Supplementary Sinking Fund	16,581	7	1
5 per cent. 1955	2,305	14	1
	£45,258	16	6

Particulars of the loans are as follows:—

Specific 1941 loan of £11,200 at 6 per cent. (£11,000 has been repaid). Ordinance No. 4 of 1921.

Specific 1946 loan of £765,000 at 5 per cent. Ordinance No. 7 of 1928.

Public Purposes 1955 loan of £171,408 at 5 per cent. Ordinance No. 2 of 1929.

Public Works 1959 loan of £154,996 at 4 per cent. (£160,000 authorized). Ordinance No. 14 of 1932.

The only Loan which is a Trustee security is the 5 per cent. Loan of £765,000.

The other two loans are Inter-Colonial Loans and are not on the market.

2.—(a) The estimated revenue of the Colony for 1933 is £568,050.

The following Department may be regarded as self-balancing:—

	Estimated revenue 1933. £	*Estimated expenditure* 1933. £	*Net Surplus.* £
Post Office	25,475	23,148	2,327

General Revenue.

Head.	*Estimated revenue* 1933. £	*Proportion of whole. Per cent.*
Customs	294,700	54·2
Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Light dues	20,320	3·8
Native taxes	17,200	3·2
Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	86,130	15·9
Fees of Court or Office. Payments for specific services and reimbursements-in-aid	68,145	12·5
Rent	13,500	2·4
Interest	35,130	6·4
Miscellaneous	7,350	1·3
Land Sales	100	—
Surplus of self-balancing Department	2,327	0·4
	£544,902	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against expenditure	23,148	
	£568,050	

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2.—(*b*) *Analysis of Customs Revenue from Import duties during* 1932.

Class.	Import duties collected on Articles imported from:— United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
I	22,477	79,159	1,227	102,863
II	43	1,516	222	1,781
III	45,685	37,612	38,028	121,325
IV		Classification not possible.		4,379
	£68,205	£118,287	£39,477	£230,348

3. **The estimated annual expenditure for 1933 is £558,330.**

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

Head.	Estimated expenditure 1933.	Proportion of whole.
	£	Per cent.
Deficit on self-balancing Department...	Nil	—
Charges on account of public debt	63,793	11·9
Administration	206,089	38·5
Economic development	69,386	12·9
Social services	166,409	31·2
Non-effective (Pensions)	25,740	4·8
Defence	3,765	0·7
	£535,182	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set-off against revenue ...	23,148	
	£558,330	

4. *Reserve Fund.*—The Colony has certain small reserve funds but these are pledged as security for an overdraft with the Crown Agents and broadly speaking the Colony has no free Reserve.

5. With the exception of grants from the Colonial Development Fund no grants-in-aid have been received during recent years and none have been asked for in the future. Colonial Development Fund grants have been as follows:—

		£
1931.	Rewa River Bridge and Suva-Yako and Trans-insular Roads ...	5,000
	Suva Water Supply	100
1932.	Suva Water Supply	412
		£5,512

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports* to:—*

	United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1913	41,085	1,375,334	9,521	1,425,940
1929	470,159	840,987	463,414	1,774,560
1930	457,846	709,550	313,258	1,480,654
1931	121,103	736,881	139,121	997,105
1932	847,053	777,128	72,568	1,696,749

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1932.

Country of destination.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Total Merchandise.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	714,431	127,945	24	—	—	842,400
Canada	530,196	—	81	—	—	530,277
New Zealand	134,425	2	475	3	—	134,905
Australia	9,907	5,818	4	3	2,053†	17,785
Rest of Empire	3,573	8,591	4,206	—	—	16,370
Total Empire	£1,392,532	£142,356	£4,790	£6	£2,053	£1,541,737
United States of America ...	—	31,734	6	—	—	31,740
Italy	—	16,252	—	—	—	16,252
Other foreign countries ...	795	15,244	527	2	—	16,568
Total foreign countries ...	£795	£63,230	£533	£2	—	£64,560
Ships' stores	52	—	—	—	—	52
GRAND TOTAL	£1,393,379	£205,586	£5,323	£8	£2,053	£1,606,349

* Including bullion and specie, but excluding ship's stores.

† Locally mined gold.

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Countries of destination with values in £'000.*
Class I.			
Sugar	131,302 tons	1,289,239	United Kingdom (707), Canada (527), New Zealand (55).
Bananas	346,968 bunches	67,237	New Zealand (67).
Butter	2,421 cwt.	11,299	New Zealand (7), United Kingdom (4).
Molasses	9,448 tons	9,448	Australia (8), New Zealand (1).
Class II.			
Copra	15,076 tons	170,240	United Kingdom (113), United States of America (31), Italy (16), France (6), Spain (3).
Trocas shell	266 tons	12,125	United Kingdom (6), Japan (4), Italy (1), France (1).
Bêche-de-mer	2,074 cwt.	8,801	Hong Kong (8).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports, including Bullion and Specie, from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	152,998	671,774	79,196	903,968
1929	418,570	869,568	180,471	1,468,609
1930	373,694	668,809	141,958	1,219,184*
1931	258,171	538,464	107,676	929,514*
1932	250,748	488,954	95,748	857,346*

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1932.

Country of Origin.†	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	26,646	314	223,774	14	250,748
Australia	131,172	29,241	156,499	134	317,046
New Zealand	33,867	929	64,132	27	98,955
India and Burma	22,561	46	11,534	—	34,141
Canada	10,590	4,652	10,433	—	25,675
Rest of Empire	3,949	5	7,304	—	11,258
Total Empire	£228,785	£35,187	£473,676	£175	£737,823
Japan	7	—	29,807	—	29,814
United States of America ...	2,901	378	22,658	—	25,937
Dutch East Indies	—	1,629	21,004	—	22,633
Other foreign countries ...	995	714	15,655	—	17,364
Total foreign countries ...	£3,903	£2,721	£89,124	—	£95,748
Parcel Post	—	—	—	21,896	21,896
GRAND TOTAL	£232,688	£37,908	£562,800	£22,071	£855,467

In addition bullion and specie to the value of £1,879 was imported during 1932. £1,300 was imported from New Zealand and £579 from other parts of the Empire.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Flour, sharps and pollard ...	6,495 tons	53,240	Australia (53).
Tobacco (all sorts)	80,172 lb.	25,072	Australia (21), United Kingdom (4).
Spirits, potable	15,468 gal.	16,453	United Kingdom (13), Australia (3).
Fruit and Vegetables, fresh...	1,687 tons	14,296	New Zealand (8), Australia (4), United States of America (2).
Tea	226,020 lb.	15,431	Australia (9), New Zealand (5), India (1).
Fish	241 tons	11,372	Canada (10), United Kingdom (1).
Meats	163 tons	9,400	New Zealand (5), Australia (4).
Oils, edible	64,019 gal.	8,775	India (7), Hong Kong (1).
Beer	39,425 gal.	7,535	Australia (6), United Kingdom (1), New Zealand (1).
Rice	648 tons	7,196	Australia (6), Hong Kong (1).
Class II.			
Coal	18,917 tons	17,257	Australia (17).
Timber	...1,453,631 sup. ft.	12,817	Australia (8), Canada (4).

* These totals include imports by parcel post.

† In the Fiji returns, goods are classified by country of consignment and not by true country of origin.

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Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class III.		£	
Drapery	—	126,764	United Kingdom (83), Japan (26), Australia (7).
Hardware	—	53,412	Australia (25), United Kingdom (20), United States of America (2).
Oils :—			
Motor fuel	634,827 gal.	27,344	Dutch East Indies (17), United States of America (9), Australia (1).
Kerosene	219,362 gal.	8,663	United States of America (4), Dutch East Indies (4).
Other	87,884 gal.	11,182	Australia (5), United Kingdom (4), United States of America (2).
Bags and sacks	140,470 doz.	43,474	Australia (22), New Zealand (16), India (5).
Machinery	—	31,437	Australia (18), United Kingdom (9), United States of America (3), Holland (1).
Cinematograph films ...	—	30,936	New Zealand (23), Australia (7).
Manure	3,941 tons	23,121	United Kingdom (14), Germany (5), New Zealand (4).
Drugs	—	14,860	Australia (7), United Kingdom (7).
Iron (various sorts)	900 tons	11,365	United Kingdom (9), Australia (2).
Motor cars and lorries ...	59 vehicles	7,261	United Kingdom (4), Canada (1), Australia (1), New Zealand (1).

V.—Natural Resources, etc.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The resources of the Colony are almost exclusively agricultural.

The most important product is **sugar**, the production of which is entirely controlled by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, an Australian Company with refineries in Australia and New Zealand.

Eighty-five per cent. of the cane grown is produced by Indians, principally tenant farmers working on land leased from the Company; a little is grown by Fijians, who are being encouraged to take an interest in cane-growing; and the rest is grown in the Company's own plantations. The Company purchases cane from the cane-growers at a fixed price.

The Company owns five mills, four on Vitilevu and one on Vanualevu. These mills are understood to be well-equipped and the Company's cost of production compares favourably with those of other Empire producers.

The crushing season lasts from June to December, and the sugar is exported as it is made. The total crop varies widely from year to year according to climatic conditions. In the year ending 30th June, 1932, it was only 75,538 tons; in the following year it was nearly 140,000 tons. The area cropped in the year ending 30th June, 1932, was 39,055 acres.

Exports of recent years have been :—

Sugar :—	*Quantity in Tons.*	*Value in £.*	*Molasses* :—	*Quantity in Tons.*	*Value in £.*
1927 ...	72,752	1,125,215	1927 ...	11,181	11,181
1928 ...	120,683	1,827,095	1928 ...	14,599	14,599
1929 ...	72,275	881,263	1929 ...	9,845	9,845
1930 ...	90,979	853,833	1930 ...	12,337	12,337
1931 ...	67,937	624,310	1931 ...	9,019	9,019
1932 ...	131,302	1,289,239	1932 ...	9,448	9,448

The sugar is exported principally to the United Kingdom and Canada. Small quantities are occasionally sent to New Zealand.

There is no production of rum in Fiji.

Coconuts.—Although the combined value of the products exported falls behind that of sugar, the cultivation of the coconut palm is, from the point of view of area cultivated, over three times as important as that of sugar. It is estimated that in 1932 the area under coconut palm was 130,772 acres.

Production is organized both on a system of European-owned estates of varying size and also on a system of Fijian communal ownership, each system being responsible for about half the total production.

The labour on the estates is largely Fijian working on one-year contracts.

The principal product exported is copra, exports of which in recent years have been as follows :—

	Quantity in Tons.	*Value in £.*		*Quantity in Tons.*	*Value in £.*
1927	26,560	534,416	1930	23,882	369,524
1928	27,947	567,254	1931	16,917	177,786
1929	33,226	563,978	1932	15,076	170,240

In addition there is some export of fresh coconuts.

	Number.	*Value in £.*		*Number.*	*Value in £.*
1927	386,213	1,160	1930	298,886	895
1928	199,417	600	1931	300,860	906
1929	357,161	1,075	1932	330,930	994

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The falling off in exports in 1930, 1931, and 1932 is due principally to the drought of 1930 and the bad weather of early 1931 and partly to the great fall in prices.

A local Committee is carrying out investigations into insect pests, the erection of hot-air copra driers of approved design, and general educational work among Fijian growers.

Bananas.—The third most important agricultural product from the point of view of export is bananas, which are grown both for export and for local consumption. For export the bananas are detached from the stem and packed in cases, each case containing 80 lb. of fruit, the equivalent of two stems or bunches. Export takes place throughout the year, but tends to fall off somewhat in the late winter months.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in Bunches.	*Value in £.*		*Quantity in Bunches.*	*Value in £.*
1927	544,359	157,819	1930	169,044	57,178
1928	521,003	147,781	1931	194,875	57,368
1929	384,858	107,280	1932	346,968	67,237

Exports of recent years have been much below those in the period before the war, largely owing to a prohibitive duty of 1d. per lb. imposed in Australia in 1921. During the years 1921 to 1932 almost the only market was New Zealand. As a result of the Agreement concluded at Ottawa, however, Australia will in future admit annually 40,000 centals, equivalent to 50,000 cases or 100,000 bunches, in approximately equal monthly consignments, at a duty of 2s. 6d. per cental. Against this must be set the fact that in the summer of 1932 His Majesty's Government in New Zealand found it necessary, owing to the pressure of bananas on the home market, particularly from the Dominion's dependencies, to limit imports from Fiji to an annual quota of 142,800 cases.

The possibilities of building up an export trade to Western Canada are being examined.

The crop is one which comes to maturity very quickly and new areas can be brought into bearing within a few months.

The production is divided approximately in the following proportions:—

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Fijian	75	Indian	5
Chinese	15	European estates	5

but the export is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans, the marketing being strictly controlled by regulations made under the Fruit Export Ordinance, 1906.

Rice is grown for domestic consumption only and is of no importance from the point of view of export, but the value of the annual crop probably exceeds that of the banana. In 1932 it is estimated that some 9,690 acres were under rice cultivation, and the total output was estimated at 10,150 tons of paddy. The annual output is increasing, the average for previous recent years being estimated at about 8,500 tons.

Almost the whole is grown by Indian peasant cultivators cultivating plots of from one to five acres each. The milling of paddy is principally a home industry carried on by Indian families; but the Government operates a mill at Suva, and two merchant firms and a number of Indians carry on small mills.

The Colony's production of rice is not yet sufficient to meet its total requirements and on an average some 2,000 tons are imported annually. In 1932 imports amounted to 648 tons, and it seems probable that rice production will increase.

Other agricultural products are of secondary importance only.

Pineapples are grown for export both in the natural state and as canned fruit, the quality of the latter being excellent.

West Coast Pines, Limited, began operations towards the end of 1929 and the production for the 1931-32 season was 5,150 cases of two dozen two-pound tins.

The Fiji Pineapple Company's factory at Waidau, Ovalau was not operated for the 1931-32 season. This Company has gone into liquidation and the future of the undertaking is uncertain.

The Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Limited, which continued experimental work during the early part of 1932, has decided not to undertake commercial operations in Fiji.

West Coast Pines, Limited, gets its supplies of fruit from European and Indian growers cultivating land under contract to the Company, which provides growing materials and advice to the cultivators.

In 1932 some 183 acres were under pineapple. Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Fresh pines.		*Canned pines.*	
	Cases.	*Value.* £	*Cases.*	*Value.* £
1927	7,021	2,124	—	—
1928	5,667	1,703	—	—
1929	6,170	1,848	3,119	2,276
1930	7,633	2,296	7,798	6,593
1931	5,607	1,510	8,128	5,961
1932	1,776	668	14,565	8,095

Minor Fruits and Vegetables.—The following fruits:—citrus fruits and melons, and vegetables:—kumalas, tomatoes, Mauritius beans and pumpkins are grown in small quantities for export, quantities exported in recent years being:—

	Fresh fruit	*Fresh Vegetables*	
	value in £.	*quantity in cwt.*	*value in £.*
1927	3,412	7,228	3,717
1928	1,256	9,147	6,169
1929	2,644	11,108	7,444
1930	341	8,568	5,459
1931	1,919	9,922	4,988
1932	1,116	5,891	1,875

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Tomatoes and Mauritius beans, the latter being used as a green manure, go to Australia, and the remainder principally to New Zealand.

Food-Stuffs.—Large quantities of food-stuffs, particularly yams, taro, tapioca, kumalas, kawai, bread fruit, bananas, plantains, oranges, and mandarins, are grown for local consumption by the Fijians. No reliable statistics of production exist, but the quantities are ample to provide food for the Fijians with a margin for sale or barter. The Indians grow dhall, beans, and other vegetables as well as rice for their own consumption and for sale.

Indians and a few Fijians grow a small quantity of **Sea Island cotton.** In 1932 633 acres were under cotton, the crop being ginned at the ginneries at Lautoka and Sigatoka. The total crop, which was much reduced by the hurricane amounted to 90 bales of 400 lb.

Exports of recent years have been:—

	Cotton		*Cotton Seed*	
	quantity in lb.	*value in £.*	*quantity in tons.*	*value in £.*
1927	249,355	17,593	425	1,480
1928	75,366	5,339	60	209
1929	49,115	3,348	53½	194
1930	127,077	6,727	99	346
1931	78,932	1,146	—	—
1932	101,997	5,100	—	—

Tobacco grows luxuriantly in almost every part of the Colony, but is not yet exported.

Fiji tobacco, grown and cured by Fijians and Indians, is largely used locally. A limited number of cigars is rolled by hand by Indians and some cut tobacco is now offered for sale locally.

A number of varieties of tobacco are at present undergoing trial at the Government experimental station at Navuso.

2. Forest Products.

Some 2,366,000 acres are under unclassified forest. It is estimated that about 3,000,000 sup. feet of all kinds is cut annually, and almost the whole is sold locally.

There are nine timber concessions covering an area of about 413,800 acres.

Most of the forest lands are owned by the natives, who may make grants of cutting rights subject to Government approval under the Forests Ordinance, 1913.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The live-stock of the Colony was estimated as follows in 1932:—

Horned cattle	58,109	Goats	8,415
Horses, Asses, Mules	6,743	Pigs	5,991
		Sheep	360

Cattle are bred on most European-owned coconut estates; the market for fat stock is however restricted to the limited numbers required by the ten local butcheries and prices are low. There is no export trade in beef and the only local meat cannery closed in 1930.

Indian peasant farmers own a considerable number of cattle, almost every settler having a few milking cows and a pair of plough-bullocks.

Dairy-farming is carried on in three pastoral districts within easy reach of Suva by Europeans assisted by Indian labourers. The internal market for butter is protected by a duty of 4d. preferential, 8d. general per lb. with the result that imports are negligible. The protective tariff has also enabled an export trade to be built up.

Production and export during recent years have been as follows:—

	Production quantity in lb.	*Export quantity in lb.*	*Value in £.*
1927	295,677	54,208	3,615
1928	307,989	34,048	2,269
1929	392,214	79,968	5,747
1930	440,277	101,136	6,496
1931	490,055	180,544	7,519
1932	543,815	271,152	11,299

In view of the low prices for butter on the world market, some dairying companies have given some attention to the production of ghee, imports of which during recent years have varied from about 250,000 to 300,000 lb. annually valued at from £5,700 to £7,700.

Pigs are bred on a number of dairy farms, but the market is limited to the local demand for pork.

The breeding of **sheep** is under trial but difficulties are being experienced from intestinal parasites and blow flies.

A co-operative scheme for marketing is under consideration, including proposals for the establishment of a central abattoir and various attached departments. It is thought that by its establishment the consumption of beef might be doubled and imports of canned meat, which were valued at £37,000 in 1928 and £14,000 in 1930, might be eliminated.

It is not anticipated, however, that anything except a small local export trade could be built up.

4. Mineral Resources.

The Colony does not possess any considerable proved mineral wealth. Prospectors have found various metals, more particularly copper, but not in sufficient quantities for commercial exploitation. A deposit of low-grade gold-ore, which was discovered on Vanualevu Island, is being worked with a pilot stamper battery and cyanide plant in order to test values in quantity. Three

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applications for gold-mining leases were lodged towards the end of 1931. A further deposit of gold-ore has been discovered on the northern coast of Vitilevu Island and appears to merit full measures being taken thoroughly to prospect quantities and values at depth.

311 oz. of gold valued at £2,053 were won and exported in 1932.

5. Fisheries.

There are no established fisheries, properly so called, in the Colony, but there is a certain small export trade in bêche-de-mer, trocas shell, turtle shell, and pearl shell, exports in recent years having been as follows:—

	Bêche-de-mer		*Trocas shell*	
	cwt.	£	*tons.*	£
1927	1,412	6,496	268	16,355
1928	601	3,361	232	13,693
1929	1,049	6,044	191	11,476
1930	2,672	13,886	193	11,209
1931	2,864	16,045	183	7,371
1932	2,073	8,801	266	12,125

	Turtle shell		*Pearl shell*	
	lb.	£	*lb.*	£
1927	1,278	1,382	8,644	96
1928	1,966	2,461	7,517	84
1929	1,908	2,774	—	—
1930	1,196	1,729	1,120	15
1931	1,881	1,594	24,304	216
1932	1,400	879	21,504	193

B.—Food Supply.

As stated above the Colony cannot at present dispense with some imports of rice and canned meats, but there is some prospect of replacing these from local sources.

The only really important food-stuff, of which all supplies must necessarily be imported, is flour. Supplies are derived almost entirely from Australia. There is also a variety of semi-luxuries, such as tea, alcoholic liquors, and edible oil, which can be supplied only from overseas sources.

VI.—Industry.

Industry in the Colony is confined almost entirely to the application of simple conversion processes to locally produced raw materials. In this class fall the following establishments:—

Sugar mills	... 5	Rice mills	... 9	Cotton ginneries	2	Pineapple cannery	1
Butter factories	... 3	Copra dryers	... 28	Butcheries	... 10		

Other industrial establishments in the Colony are a biscuit factory, which supplies almost the whole domestic market and produced about 60 tons of plain biscuits valued at £3,135 for export to neighbouring Pacific Islands in 1932, and a soap factory which supplies part of the domestic market and produced 157 tons of plain soap valued at £4,332 for export to neighbouring Pacific Islands in 1932.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Fiji serves to some extent as an entrepôt for neighbouring islands, both British and foreign. Excluding cinematograph films which are by far the most important item, and coin and bullion, which has bulked very large in some years, re-exports have amounted to anything from a little under £40,000 to a little over £50,000 annually during the last 5 years.

Tourist traffic is encouraged by the efforts of a local Publicity Board.

VIII.—Communications.

By the end of 1932 there were about 500 miles of roads fit for motor traffic in the Colony and about 1,600 miles of bridle tracks, and the process of converting bridle tracks into motorable roads is being carried steadily on.

There is a fairly extensive service of public motor char-à-bancs in certain districts, the total number of vehicles in service in 1932 being 181 carrying from 8 to 18 passengers.

The Colonial Sugar Refining Company maintains 380 miles of permanent way of 2-foot gauge in two areas in Vitilevu and one in Vanualevu. These railways are primarily for the transport of cane to the various sugar mills under the control of the Company, but the length from Sigatoka to Tavua (220 miles in length including branch lines) provides a free passenger service.

Inter-island communication is maintained by two subsidized vessels (one of 382 and one of 122 tons) which give at least a monthly service to the most important islands from Suva. Various small vessels and launches provide a frequent service to the coastal ports of Vitilevu.

Fiji is a port of call on the main ocean lines crossing the Pacific.

The Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail line gives a four-weekly service in both directions to Sydney, Auckland, and Vancouver; and two other vessels give a four-weekly service, one to Sydney and the other to Auckland, Tonga, and Samoa.

The Matson Navigation Company (a United States Company) gives a three-weekly service to Sydney in one direction and Honolulu and San Francisco in the other.

Vessels arrive from London via Panama at intervals of about six weeks. Ten sailing vessels (7 British and 3 foreign) of a total tonnage of 594 tons and 143 steam and motor vessels (101 British and 42 foreign) of a total tonnage of 700,602 tons entered the Colony from ports outside the Colony in the course of 1932.

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The three principal ports of the Colony are Suva, Levuka, and Lautoka.

At Suva the maximum available depth of water at wharfs L.W.O.S.T. is 32 feet; there are 1,500 feet of such deep water wharves and 750 feet having lesser depth.

At Levuka the figures are 35 feet and 700 feet respectively.

At Lautoka the figures are 24 feet and 150 feet respectively.

At Suva and Levuka only 900 and 600 feet of wharf respectively are available for the largest vessels.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a large number of articles named in the tariff list at specific or *ad valorem* rates, the latter varying from 15 per cent. to 40 per cent. A number of other articles are specifically exempted from duty. All other articles are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. preferential, and 35 per cent. general. In the case of all dutiable articles, except motor-spirit, imports of Empire origin receive a preference, the margin below the general rate of duty generally being one-third of the duty where a specific duty is charged, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* where an *ad valorem duty* is charged.

In addition to customs duty there is levied on all imports, whether dutiable or not, a Port and Service Tax at the rate of 2 per cent. *ad valorem*.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Colony maintains no trade representatives abroad and there are no overseas representatives in the Colony.

THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

I.—Situation, etc.

The 25 islands of the Gilbert and Ellice groups form a group of coral atolls in mid-pacific, cut by the equator and lying close against longitude 180°.

Besides these groups the Colony contains Ocean Island (or Banaba), the Colony headquarters, some 250 miles to the westward; and Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands, some 1,800 miles to the east.

The area of Ocean Island is about 1,500 acres and the aggregate area of land contained in the whole Colony amounts to less than 200 square miles.

Except Ocean Island, which rises to 280 feet, no island rises as much as 15 feet above sea level or exceeds 5 furlongs in width from beach to beach.

The average rainfall is generally high. In 1931-32 the total varied in the Gilbert Islands from 22 to 105 inches, and in the Ellice Islands from 110 to 150 inches; the total in Ocean Island was 71 inches and in Fanning Island 56 inches. In normal seasons the wettest months are December to February and the driest September and October. Ocean Island and the Gilbert Islands are subject to drought, but not the rest of the Colony.

Under existing legislation in the Colony the sale of land to non-natives is prohibited and leasing is subject to various restrictions. Fanning and Washington Islands are in the hands of a private company. A licence was issued to Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Limited in 1914, granting them the exclusive right for a period of 87 years to occupy Christmas Island for the production and export of coconuts, coconut products, pearl shell, and guano.

II.—Population, etc.

The population of the whole Colony on the 30th of June, 1932 was 33,685, of which 33,036 were natives, 398 Chinese, and 251 Europeans. The 1931 Census revealed a substantial increase in the native population.

The population of Ocean Island at the 30th June, 1933, was 2,220 of which 659 were Banabans, 1,059 Gilbert and Ellice Islanders, 375 Chinese, and 127 Europeans.

There is no indigenous population in Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands, the sole inhabitants being labourers recruited from other islands for the copra industry, the European supervising staff and, in Fanning Island, the staff of the cable station.

In Ocean Island the British Phosphate Commissioners employ some 60 Europeans, 550 Gilbertese, and 370 Chinese in mining operations. About 250 natives are employed under indenture in the coconut plantations of Fanning and Washington Islands. There is no other form of employment in the Colony (apart from such minor occupations as seafaring and domestic service).

The great bulk of the native population is occupied in the cultivation of the coconut palm and other native foodstuffs.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. There is no local issue of currency. The currency in circulation in the Colony is mainly Australian.

2. There are no banks in the Colony except an agency on Ocean Island of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Savings Bank Branch) which transacts Savings Bank business only.

Traders generally have a current account with the principal firms who act as their agents and bankers.

3. The Government accepts deposits of cash from natives for safe-keeping and repays them on demand through any financial officer in the Colony.

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B.—Public Finance.

1. There is no public debt.

2. The Colony's financial year ends on the 30th of June, the revenue for the year 1931-32 being £49,110.

The estimated revenue for 1932-33 is £54,619, the main heads being:—

	£	*Per cent.*
Customs (Import and Export duties)	22,000	41·1
Native taxes, etc.	5,428	10·1
Licences and internal revenue not otherwise classified ...	10,060	18·7
Royalties	4,475	8·3
Interest	5,500	10·3
Fees of Court, etc.	4,924	9·2
Miscellaneous	1,185	2·3
	£53,572	100·0
Postal and Telegraphs revenue set off against expenditure ...	1,047	
	£54,619	

3. The expenditure for the year 1931-32 amounted to £53,982.

The estimated expenditure for 1932-33 is £52,581 which may be classified as follows:—

	£	*Per cent.*
Loss on self-balancing Departments (Postal and Telegraphs): Revenue £1,047; Expenditure £1,822	775	1·5
Debt charges	—	—
Administration	30,424	59·0
Economic Development	799	1·6
Social Services	18,364	35·6
Defence	41	0·1
Non-effective (Pensions, etc.)	1,131	2·2
	£51,534	100·0
Postal and Telegraphs revenue set off against expenditure ...	1,047	
	£52,581	

4. The excess of assets over liabilities on 30th June, 1932, was £111,364. The surplus funds are held partly in London and partly in Australia.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Only the simplest trade statistics are collected; imports and exports for 1913 and the last 4 years were as follows:—

Year.	*Imports.* £	*Exports.* £	*Year.*	*Imports.* £	*Exports.* £
1913	103,559	330,518	1930–31*... ...	194,425	253,344
1928–29*... ...	190,436	348,272	1931–32*... ...	114,511	259,120
1929–30* ...	148,779	351,496			

Exports.

The only domestic exports for 1931-32 were:—

	£
Phosphates	191,970
Copra	67,150
	£259,120

Imports.

The principal imports in 1931-32 were:—

	£		£		£
Provisions	36,592	Hardware	4,366	Kerosene	2,011
Machinery	12,313	Building material ...	3,658	Motor-spirit	1,556
Apparel	8,754	Iron	2,713	Oils	1,485
Tobacco	6,484	Alcoholic liquors ...	2,579	Explosives	1,200

Most imports are shipped from Australian ports and are of British origin. The balance are of United States of America, Japanese, or Chinese origin.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

Owing to the physical structure of the islands comprising the Colony only a very limited range of agricultural production is possible. Practically all cultivable land is now cultivated and no substantial increase of agricultural exports can be expected.

The only agricultural export of any importance is **copra**, which is produced on every island in the Colony except Ocean Island.

*Year ending 30th June.

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It is grown as a plantation crop by Fanning Island Limited in Fanning and Washington Islands and by Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Limited in Christmas Island; elsewhere it is produced by the natives.

The copra is sun-dried and of good quality. Copra production is not seasonal but goes on all the year. The native copra is bought by local traders and resold to the shippers, the most important of whom are Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Seas) Company, Limited and Messrs. On Chong and Company, of Sydney.

In 1931-32, 6,715 tons valued at, 67,150 were exported, the average for the five years 1927-28 to 1931-32 being 5,509 tons, the average annual value for the same period being £67,362.

2. Forest Products.

Nil.

3. Animal Husbandry.

There is no grazing for sheep, cattle, or even goats in the Colony, the only live-stock which can be reared being poultry.

4. Mineral.

The most important product of the Colony is **phosphate of lime** mined in Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

The deposits in Ocean Island and Nauru give a higher phosphoric acid reaction than those of any other known deposit.

Exports in 1931-32 were 142,200 tons valued at £191,970, the average for the five years 1927-28 to 1931-32 being tonnage 183,902, value £230,273.

With developments of plant completed during 1929-30 the annual output of raw phosphate can be increased to 400,000 tons.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

Pearl shell exists in the lagoons at Christmas Island and Onotoa (Southern Gilberts) but is not at present being exported.

There are plentiful supplies of fish, the fish of most commercial importance being the *palu* or castor-oil fish, which abounds in the Ellice Group, but there is not at present an established fishing industry.

B.

So far as native food-stuffs (principally coconuts, taro (*calladium*) and babai (*colocasia indica*)) are concerned, the Colony is self-supporting, but as fresh meat, vegetables, and fruit are for practical purposes unobtainable, and as the local resources of Ocean Island are insufficient to support the labour force situated there, there is a substantial import of food-stuffs, and particularly "European" food-stuffs, the declared value of "provisions" imported in 1931-32 being £36,592.

VI.—Industry.

The only industry of any kind in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups is the weaving of mats and other objects from the leaf of the pandanus palm. The work is very fine, but there is not at present any organized export of these articles.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Nil.

VIII.—Communications.

There is a lagoonside road in every island, the estimated total length of roads in the Colony being 300 miles.

Ocean Island is in moderately frequent communication with the outer world, 47 ships having called in 1931-32, of which 17 are recorded as entered from Australia, 12 from the neighbouring phosphate island of Nauru (the majority of which had probably entered at Nauru from Australia), 3 direct from New Zealand, 7 from Japan, 3 from China, and 1 from Singapore. The external communications of the remaining islands are very scanty.

Tarawa (Gilbert Group) is connected direct with Australia by irregular visits of vessels chartered by Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company to export copra.

Inter-insular communication within the Gilbert and Ellice Groups is also maintained by these small craft engaged in the local copra trade on behalf of Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company and Messrs. On Chong and Company of Sydney.

The Colonial Government has a vessel of its own which provides communication between Ocean Island and Tarawa and also keeps in touch with the other islands.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports, with the exception of a fairly extensive list of exempted goods, which includes a number of important food-stuffs. Specific duties are charged on certain scheduled articles (in particular alcoholic liquor, tobacco, and mineral oils) and *ad valorem* duties (at 12½ per cent. with a very few exceptions) on the rest.

The revision of the tariff and the introduction of a system of Imperial preference are under consideration.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Nil.

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BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

I.—Situation, etc.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate comprises a double row of mountainous islands lying between latitude 5° and 12° 30′ South and longitude 155° and 170° East. The total area of the islands is approximately 11,458 square miles. A great part of this is practically uninhabitated. In Malaita, Ngela, and Savo the population is only about 25 to the square mile and in most of the other islands only between 3 and 6 to the square mile.

The great bulk of land in the Protectorate is native land. This native land may not now be purchased by non-natives; but leases may be obtained through the Government. About 187,000 acres are freehold, about 45,000 acres are held under Crown Lease, 7,000 acres under Native Lease and about 176,000 acres under eight Occupation Licences, of which three are in respect of areas of less than 1,000 acres.

Generally speaking the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April to November, and the remainder of the year comprises the north-west season. Hurricanes are unknown. There is little variation in the temperature but the south-east season is slightly the cooler. In 1931 the monthly maxima varied from 88° to 94° F. and the monthly minima from 73° to 75° F.

The rainfall is heavy, though it varies considerably from month to month and year to year. The average at Tulagi, the headquarters of the Protectorate, is approximately 120 inches annually.

In 1930 the rainy season, January, February, and March produced 38 inches out of the total rainfall for the year of 92 inches, while only 11 inches fell in October, November, and December. In 1931 the rainy season was less marked, January and February only producing 23 inches. On the other hand the total rainfall of the year was higher, 112 inches, and the next rainy season began earlier, November and December producing 29½ inches.

The ample rainfall is caused by the central backbone of high mountains in the larger islands of the Group which reach in places an elevation of 8,000 feet, but a curious climatological feature is the almost total absence of wet and dry zones on the larger islands. Almost invariably a heavy tropical rain forest or bush, indicative of an ample rainfall, clothes the entire islands. The one exception is on the westerly or driest end of Guadalcanal, where a combination of small rainfall, fires, and appropriate soils has resulted in a series of grass plains and treeless hill slopes.

Owing to the prevalence of malaria the climate must be regarded as unhealthy. The Protectorate is subject to earthquakes from time to time.

II.—Population, etc.

The population of the Protectorate according to the Census of April, 1931, was 94,066, made up as follows:—

Europeans	478	Chinese	164
Melanesians	89,568	Japanese	8
Polynesians	3,847	Malay	1

It is uncertain whether the population is stationary, increasing or decreasing, but it is commonly believed that on the island of Malaita at any rate it is on the decrease.

Apart from a few Asiatic mechanics and tradesmen all labour available in the Protectorate is native. Employment is of two categories, contracted and non-contracted. In 1931 the labour force was approximately 2,000 contract and 1,000 non-contract labourers, these figures being substantially below those of earlier years.

Apart from this form of labour, the native population is occupied principally in cultivating food-stuffs for its own use and gathering coconuts from their own palms for the preparation of copra for sale to traders for export.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The currency in circulation is United Kingdom and Australian coin and local currency notes of four denominations, 5s., 10s., £1, and £5. On the 31st of December, 1931, £4,637 of these notes was in circulation. The external exchange value of the currency is the same as Australian, practically all transactions being carried out through Australia.

2. There are no banks in the Protectorate, except a branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank which conducts Savings Bank business only.

3. The Government conducts no business of a banking nature.

B.—Public Finance.

1. There is no Public Debt.

2.—(*a*) The financial year commences on the 1st April and the revenue for the year 1931-32 amounted to £56,745.

The estimated revenue for 1932-33 is £57,379, the main heads being:—

	£	*Per cent.*
Customs (i.e., Import and Export duties)	34,300	62·2
Licences and internal revenue not otherwise classified	12,850	23·3
Rent and royalties	2,737	5·0
Interest	2,474	4·5
Fees of Court, etc.	1,446	2·6
Miscellaneous	1,310	2·4
	£55,117	100·0
Post Office revenue set-off against expenditure ...	1,262	
Colonial Development Fund Grant	1,000	
	£57,379	

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2.—(*b*) *Analysis of Customs Revenue from Import duties during* 1931-32.

Detailed figures of the Customs duty collected are not available but the following table may be taken as being fairly accurate as it has been calculated on every article upon which duty is collected.

Class.	*Amount collected on goods imported from*			
	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco	1,882	5,335	10,204	17,421
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	10	175	20	205
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,292	3,475	1,870	6,637
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified	1	9	4	14
TOTAL	£3,185	£8,994	£12,098	£24,277

3. The expenditure for the year 1931-32 was £55,324.

The estimated expenditure for 1932-33 is £58,351, which may be classified as follows:—

	£	*Per cent.*
Deficit on self-balancing Departments (Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Departments): Revenue, £1,262; Expenditure, £2,137	875	1·5
Debt charges	—	—
Administration	37,301	65·4
Economic Development	5,024	8·8
Social Services	12,172	21·3
Defence	—	—
Non-effective (Pensions, etc.)	1,717	3·0
	£57,089	100·0
Post Office revenue set-off against expenditure ...	1,262	
	£58,351	

4. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1932, was £62,520. Accumulated funds of £58,016 are on fixed deposit with a bank in Sydney, of which sum £12,500 was earmarked against advances made in London by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

5. The Protectorate has been given a grant of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund towards certain agricultural investigations. The grant is to be spread over a period of five years and the first instalment was paid at the end of 1930. Two entomologists have been appointed who work in co-operation with a local Agricultural Committee.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

The countries of destination shown in the trade statistics are Australia, adjacent Pacific Islands (which are included in Australia in the table below and are of negligible importance), Europe, and the United States of America. Exports to the United Kingdom are not shown separately.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	Australia.	*Europe.*	*United States of America.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1920–21*	220,181	—	116,365	336,546
1928–29*	345,366	135,375	—	480,741
1929–30*	231,233	58,137	64,071	353,441
1930–31*	197,814	90,296	16,200	304,310
1931–32*	123,610	50,194	2,750	176,554

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1931-32.

Country of destination.	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*†
	£	£	£	£	£
Australia	1,400	119,250	—	47	120,697
Total Empire	£1,400	£119,250	—	£47	£120,697
Europe	—	50,178	—	3	50,181
United States of America ...	—	2,750	—	—	2,750
Total foreign countries ...	—	£52,928	—	£3	£52,931
GRAND TOTAL ...	£1,400	£172,178	—	£50	£173,628

* Year ending 31st March.

† There were no exports of bullion or specie.

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(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1931-32.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with value in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Bêche-de-mer	15½ tons	1,400	Australia (all).
Class II.			
Copra	21,209 tons	137,843	Australia (86), Europe (48), United States of America (3).
Trocas Shell ...	462 tons	19,103	Australia (all).
Ivory Nuts ...	1,108 tons	8,818	Australia (7), Europe (1).
Timber	1,098,340 sup. ft.	4,943	Australia (all).
Green Snail Shell	93 tons	1,412	Australia (1).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1920–21*	—	324,745	No records kept.	324,745
1928–29*	34,347	194,217	66,577	295,141
1929–30*	31,245	163,719	53,343	248,307
1930–31*	29,618	130,375	55,276	215,269
1931–32*	16,619	105,929	34,943	157,491

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1931-32.

Country of origin.	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,169	51	14,387	12	16,619
Australia	44,140	4,777	30,234	505	79,656
British India	5,869	—	11,122	—	16,991
New Zealand	2,104	304	2,196	26	4,630
Rest of Empire	1,226	7	93	—	1,326
Total Empire	£55,508	£5,139	£58,032	£543	£119,222
United States of America ...	11,686	454	9,544	—	21,684
China	555	—	3,511	39	4,105
Other foreign countries... ...	1,610	49	7,495	—	9,154
Total foreign countries ...	£13,851	£503	£20,550	£39	£34,943
GRAND TOTAL	£69,359	£5,642	£78,582	£582	£154,165

In addition £3,326 of bullion and specie was imported from Australia.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1931-32.

Article.	*Total Quantity.*	*Total Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Rice	1,245 tons	13,772	Australia (7), Burma (5).
Tobacco (manufactured).	71,891 lb.	11,765	United States of America (11).
Biscuits	482,855 lb.	8,854	Australia (8).
Preserved Meat ...	271,174 lb.	7,731	Australia (7).
Beer	11,528 gal.	3,267	Australia (3).
Sugar	113 tons	2,151	Australia (1).
Class II.			
Coal	1,130 tons	2,486	Australia (all).
Timber	101,282 sup. ft.	2,057	Australia (1).
Class III.			
Drapery	—	11,665	United Kingdom (4), Australia (4), China (2).
Bags and Sacks ...	61,852 doz.	10,921	India (all).
Machinery (all kinds).	—	8,951	Australia (4), United Kingdom (2), Germany (2).
Hardware ...	—	3,895	Australia (3).
Motor Fuel ...	50,269 gal.	2,891	United States of America (1), Borneo (1).
Drugs	—	2,767	Australia (1).
Kerosene ...	42,082 gal.	2,480	United States of America (1), Borneo (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The resources of the Protectorate, so far as they are at present exploited, are mainly agricultural.

Coconuts are the only commercial crop and are at the present time practically the only source of wealth in the Protectorate. The produce is exported in the form of copra.

* Year ending 31st March.

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The great bulk of this is produced under plantation conditions. In 1932 there were about 62,300 acres of coconut plantation, of which the estimated output for the year ending the 31st of March, 1932, was 19,925 tons of copra. Total exports for the year were 21,309 tons valued at £137,843, the remainder representing native-produced copra exported by traders. Compared with the previous year the quantity of copra exported decreased by 11 per cent., but the value was only about half that of the previous year's exports.

Solomon Islands copra falls under the commercial grade "South Sea Island Sun Dried", but actually none of it is sun dried.

Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations, Limited, shipped 7,476 tons in 1930-31 and 7,553 tons in 1931-32, the whole being dried by hot-air driers. Messrs. Malayta Company, Limited, who shipped 3,104 and 3,176 tons respectively the same periods, will probably use the same form of drying in future.

All the rest is smoke dried and (unlike the output of the companies referred to above which is shipped to Australia for consumption there) is shipped to Europe, where it finds a ready, if poor, market

More land is available for coconut plantations than is now so used, but so long as prices continue at their present low level it is unlikely that any further land will be taken up for coconut plantations. Until the first plantations were established some 25 years ago the whole area was covered with virgin bush and owing to lack of experience some plantations were established in areas where the subsoil or climatic conditions were unsuitable. Considerable experience has now been obtained and it is unlikely that previous mistakes would be repeated. It is estimated that at least as much suitable land as is at present under plantations could be made available for new planting.

The limiting factor, however, apart from the question of price, is that of labour supply, and labour would have to be imported from elsewhere under contract, or different arrangements be made for the employment of local native labour, before any large increase of plantations could be effected. At present most native labourers are young men serving on two years contracts. Any sustantial increase of labour would be dependent on native villages containing men, women, and children being established on the plantations. To render this possible, however, the plantation owners would have to provide a suitable village-site and buildings and land for gardens.

The only other agricultural export of any significance is the **ivory nut.** The ivory-nut palm is self-sown and is found in almost every swamp in the Protectorate. A small area, estimated at 77 acres in 1931-32, is kept under this palm in various coconut estates in order to ensure a supply of leaf for thatching purposes. The nuts are gathered by the natives on reaching maturity and are sold to traders for export, the total amount exported in 1931-32 was 1,108 tons valued at £8,818 as against 724 tons, valued at £5,653, exported during the preceding year.

Two hundred and twenty acres were under rubber and four acres under cocoa, but there was no export of these commodities during 1931-32.

2. Forest Products.

There is a considerable amount of timber in various parts of the Protectorate, but the only systematic exploitation at present is by a company operating at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group, which exported 1,098,340 sup. feet valued at £4,943 in 1931-32, this amount representing an increase of some 300,000 sup. feet above the exports of the previous year, though the increase in value was less than £300.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Most plantations are stocked with cattle, partly for food purposes, but mainly to keep down grass and weed growth on cultivated areas.

It was estimated on the 31st of March, 1932, that the Protectorate contained 16,015 cattle, 544 goats, 480 pigs, 235 horses, 87 sheep, and 48 mules.

4. Minerals.

No mineral resources are at present being exploited.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

Trocas shell (*Trochus niloticus*) and green snail shell (*Turio marmoratus*) is fished for by the natives and sold to traders, 462 tons of the former and 93 tons of the latter, valued at £19,103 and £1,412 respectively being exported in 1931-32. The quantity of trocas shell is more than 50 per cent. greater than that exported in the previous year, but the quantity of green snail shell was some 10 per cent. below that exported in the previous year.

Bêche-de-mer is gathered by a few Japanese under contract to a company trading in the Protectorate and is exported by them, exports in 1931-32 being 15½ tons valued at £1,400, a reduction of 25 per cent. below the quantity exported in the previous year.

There were also trifling exports of turtle.

B.

Food Supply.

So far as the native population (apart from plantation labour) is concerned, the Protectorate is self-supporting, garden crops of such food-stuffs as yams, sweet potatoes, panna, bananas, and other vegetables being grown and coconuts being gathered as required. Food-stuffs are not in general grown for sale.

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The food-stuffs required by Europeans are largely imported and there are substantial imports of provisions for distribution to the labour force, who receive rations from their employers. The principal food-stuffs imported in 1931-32 were:—

	Tons.	£
Rice	1,245	13,772
Meats, preserved ...	121½	7,731
Biscuits	216	8,854

These quantities are somewhat below those imported in the previous year, and there was a disproportionately greater decrease in value.

Under present conditions it is impossible to feed the plantation labourers from local resources. The bulkiness and perishability of native food-stuffs would make it prohibitively expensive to bring such supplies from present places of production to the plantations. The situation would be altered if native villages were established on the plantations, as in that case the women could take care of the gardens which would supply the bulk of the food-stuffs required.

VI.—Industry.

There is no industry of any significance in the Protectorate, other than the preparation of copra for export—see above.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Nil.

VIII.—Communications.

There are no railways in the Protectorate. Native villages are linked up by paths and tracks varying in quality. Satisfactory motor roads have been built on many plantations for the internal movement of produce.

Inter-island and inter-port communication is maintained by the regular mail steamers referred to below, by three vessels owned respectively by Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company, Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations, Limited, and Messrs. W. R. Carpenter (Solomon Islands), Limited, and occasionally by auxiliary vessels owned by planters and traders.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by Messsrs. Burns, Philp and Company's mail steamers which ply between the Protectorate and Australia at six weeks' intervals.

Direct overseas shipments are also made occasionally in other vessels both British and foreign.

In 1931-32, 63 steam vessels (57 British and 6 foreign) of an aggregate tonnage of 60,463 tons entered at ports of the Protectorate.

The chief port in the Protectorate is Tulagi; the other ports of entry are Gizo and Shortland Harbour.

Vessels of any size can with safety enter Tulagi Harbour, but only ships of approximately 5,000 tons could tie up alongside the Government wooden wharf at Tulagi or Messrs. Burns Philp's concrete wharf at Makambo (opposite Tulagi and half a mile across the harbour) or at Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations, Limited, concrete wharf at Gavutu three miles from Tulagi.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all goods with the exception of a fairly extensive list of exemptions (including some important food-stuffs). Specific rates are applied to a few articles (principally alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and mineral oils) and *ad valorem* rates (at 12½ per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general with a few exceptions) to the rest.

A revised tariff was brought into operation in December, 1933, under which a wide range of preferential rates is provided.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Nil.

TONGA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of three main groups of islands and three outlying islands in the Southern Pacific, the main groups lying between latitude 18° and 22° South and longitude 173° and 176° West.

The total area of the islands is approximately 250 square miles.

The climate is good for the tropics from May to November, the temperature rarely rising above 80° and the humidity being relatively low. During the wet season, from December to April, the temperature rarely rises above 90°, but the humidity is high and conditions therefore trying for Europeans.

The average rainfall at Nukualofa during the years 1926-1932 (inclusive) was 62·75 inches. The total rainfall in 1932 was 72·14 inches. Rain fell on 171 days during the year, the most rain in any 24-hour period being 6·90 inches in December. The country is subject to drought and in 1930 the total rainfall amounted only to 40·5 inches.

The land system of the Kingdom is interesting and peculiar. Each adult male Tongan is entitled to a "tax allotment" of 8¼ acres of agricultural land subject to the obligation to plant one-half of it in coconuts. No Tongan may hold two tax allotments, but he may obtain the lease of an extra area. European settlement is not encouraged. The number of European leases in Tonga is 1,580, of a total area of 7,393 acres. The majority of the leases, apart from residences in towns, consist of store sites and the small trading stations of the large commercial houses.

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II.—Population.

The total population at the census taken in April, 1932, was 29,454; including 28,381 Tongans, 412 Europeans, 397 half-castes, 222 other Pacific Islanders, and 42 others. The increase in the Tongan population during the ten years ending April, 1931, was 16·58 per cent. The increase during the year ending April, 1932, was 2·46 per cent.

Most of the Tongan population is occupied in the cultivation of the "tax allotments" referred to above. Very few Tongans engage regularly in paid labour. The number of labourers employed by Europeans, apart from casual labour, is negligible and consists chiefly of Fijians and Solomon Islanders.

Immigration is limited. The immigrant population is mainly composed of employees and labourers in mercantile firms. Emigration among the Tongan people may be said not to exist.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. United Kingdom and Australian coins are legal tender. There is a local issue of currency notes, notes to the value of £21,268 being in circulation on the 31st December, 1932. The external exchange value of the currency note is approximately the same as Australian.

2. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. There is no other bank in the Protectorate.

B. Public Finance.

1. There is no public debt.

2.—(*a*) The financial year closes on the 30th of June.

The revenue for the year 1931-32 amounted to £57,224.

The estimated revenue for 1932-33 is £65,995, which may be analysed as follows:—

	£	*Per cent.*
Native Taxes	12,000	18·8
Customs (i.e., Import and Export Duties)	26,000	40·8
Port and Wharfage Dues	2,980	4·7
Licences and internal revenue not otherwise classified	4,600	7·2
Rents and Interest	9,670	15·2
Fees of Court, etc.	8,115	12·7
Miscellaneous	380	0·6
	£63,745	100·0
Post Office, Telegraphs, and Telephones revenue set-off against expenditure.	2,250	
	£65,995	

(*b*) Customs Revenue from Import Duties for 1932.

Class.	*Total.* £
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	6,434
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	62
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	5,181
	11,677

3. The expenditure for the year 1931-32 was £63,986.

The estimated expenditure for 1932-33 is £63,599, which may be analysed as follows:—

	£	*Per cent.*
Deficit on self-balancing Departments— (Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones) (Revenue, £2,250; Expenditure, £2,825)*	375	0·9
Debt charges	—	—
Administration	35,640	58·1
Economic Development	4,410	7·2
Social Services	17,211	28·1
Defence	—	—
Non-effective (Pensions, etc.)	3,513	5·7
	£61,349	100·0
Post Office, etc., revenue set-off against expenditure	2,250	
	£63,599	

4. On the 30th June, 1932, the surplus funds of the Kingdom amounted to £133,734, including a sum of £80,600 on Fixed Deposit in Australia and £18,500 on Fixed Deposit in New Zealand.

5. No grants-in-aid have been received or requested.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Only comparatively simple trade statistics are collected and it is not possible to give all the particulars which are available for other dependencies.

Re-exports are not distinguished from exports of domestic produce. In the tables given below only "films and sundries" are shown as re-exports.

(*Note.*—Figures for 1912 have been inserted as representing the pre-war position because in 1913 the country was suffering severely from the effects of hurricane.)

* Includes a third of combined Customs and Post Office expenditure.

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EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	£		£
1912	216,512	1930	183,204
1929	259,090	1931	90,596
		1932	98,163

(ii) *Destination of Exports*, 1932.

	£
Europe	75,612
America	7,616
New Zealand	10,727
Other countries	221
	£94,176
Specie (to New Zealand)	2,000
Re-exports	1,987
	£98,163

(iii) *Principal Exports*, 1932.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Destination of exports with value in £'000.*
Copra	8,323 tons	83,228	Europe (76), America (7).
Bananas	47,659 cases	10,452	New Zealand (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1912	3,449	140,754	25,270	189,473
1929	36,494	128,588	32,996	198,078
1930	29,708	100,970	17,628	148,306
1931	9,309	62,234	9,627	81,170
1932	10,495	63,613	11,898	86,006

(ii) *Origin of Imports*, 1932.

(*Note.*—The countries here shown are countries of consignment, which are not necessarily identical with the true countries of origin of the goods in question.)

Country of Consignment.	*Value in £*
United Kingdom	10,495
New Zealand	29,743
Australia	28,759
Fiji	5,027
Canada	84
Total Empire	£74,108
United States of America	5,224
Japan	6,475
Other foreign countries...	199
Total foreign countries	£11,898
GRAND TOTAL	£86,006*

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1932.

(*Note.*—Countries of origin and quantities are not shown in the published statistics.

	£	*Origin where known.*
Drapery...	16,185	United Kingdom and Japan.
Meats	10,091	New Zealand and Australia.
Bags	5,959	India.
Flour	4,990	Australia.
Kerosene Oil	2,891	United States of America.
Hardware	2,636	Mainly United Kingdom.
Sugar	2,392	New Zealand and Australia.
Benzine	2,373	United States of America.
Drugs	1,762	United Kingdom.
Soap	1,646	Fiji and Australia.
Tobacco...	1,291	Mainly Australia.
Butter	1,273	New Zealand and Fiji.
Galvanised manufactures ...	1,224	Mainly United Kingdom.
Beer, ale and porter	1,098	Mainly Australia.
Biscuits	1,011	Mainly Australia and Fiji.
Spirits, potable	867	Mainly United Kingdom.

* Includes specie to the value of £2,000 (country of consignment not known).

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The quantity of goods of United Kingdom origin is greater than the statistics indicate as certain imports from New Zealand and Australia are United Kingdom goods re-consigned. The same applies to goods of Japanese origin. The principal imports from the United Kingdom are drapery and hardware. During the year there was a considerable importation of cheap Japanese drapery. Timber importations were negligible during the year and the tendency of the Tongans to substitute wooden houses for thatched cottages has been checked by economic depression.

The leading commercial houses, Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Seas) Company, Limited, and Messrs. Morris Hedstrom, Limited, import goods from the United Kingdom through their London offices.

V.—Natural Resources, etc.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The soil throughout the Group is very fertile and the potential productivity of the Kingdom is considerably in excess of the actual; actual production is confined to a few staples, and of these only two, copra and bananas, are at present produced for export.

European settlement is not encouraged, and, apart from this fact, the difficulty of obtaining labour would form an effective bar to the development of the land by plantation methods. There are, therefore, only a few European planters in the Kingdom, and over 90 per cent. of the copra exported is produced by the Tongans themselves.

Every Tongan taxpayer is compelled by law to plant one-half of his tax-allotment with coconuts properly spaced and planted in rows. Legislation exists having as its object the improvement of the quality of copra produced and it is an offence for a trader to have in his possession bad or damaged copra.

The total exports of copra in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in tons.	*Value in £*
1926	13,992	255,156
1927	11,252	225,344
1928	15,671	282,083
1929	16,861	252,911
1930	14,134	169,610
1931	8,929	80,361
1932	8,323	83,228

The diminution in exports in 1931 and 1932 was due to the cumulative effects of hurricanes and droughts which, during the last three years, have affected the various islands in the Group. In addition to these natural causes the disastrous fall in price had a tendency to discourage production.

Prior to 1914 there was a considerable export of bananas to New Zealand, but this trade was destroyed during the war owing to the lack of steamship communications. The trade was revived in 1931 and a small shipment of 2,191 cases was exported in December of that year. During the year 1932 exports amounted to 47,659 cases, say about 1,750 tons, valued at £10,452. In 1932 an arrangement was concluded with His Majesty's Government in New Zealand allotting a quota share of the Dominion banana market to Fiji and Tonga. The combined quota for the two Administrations was fixed at 12,000 cases a month from May to September and 15,000 cases a month from October to April. The Tongan share of the quota was subsequently fixed at 20 per cent. of the total Fiji-Tonga quota and Tonga commenced shipments on this basis in January, 1933.

2. Forest Products.

Nil.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The returns for 1932 show the following live-stock in Tonga:—Cattle, 1,533; pigs, 16,382; goats, 2,318. The cattle are mostly owned by Europeans and the market is local. The export of cattle is not possible in present circumstances. The Tongans have hitherto been averse from keeping cows; the younger generation, however, are becoming alive to the benefits of using fresh milk.

Pigs are used by the Tongans for food purposes, but are generally of a poor type and would not command a market for export. Boars are occasionally introduced from New Zealand, but in-breeding is prevalent.

The pasturage is good but there are no rivers or streams.

4. Minerals.

There are no known minerals of commercial value in the Kingdom.

5. Fisheries.

Nil.

B.

Food Supply.

There is an ample supply of native food-stuffs, root crops in abundant quantity being produced for domestic use as well as coconuts.

European vegetables of most summer varieties are easily grown except during the months December to April.

The abundance of pigs, fish, and fowl renders the islands self-supporting in times of necessity, but the Tongan, especially the older generation, prefers tinned to fresh meat, and meat imports, mainly from New Zealand, average £22,163 for the five years ending the 31st December, 1931. In 1932 the value of imported meats was £10,091.

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In the outlying islands fresh meat and ice are not available.

There are substantial imports of flour and sugar, and some imports of biscuits, the value of imports being as follows:—

	Average for 5 years ending 31st December, 1931.	1932.
	£	£
Flour	10,923	4,990
Sugar	4,812	2,392
Biscuits	3,170	1,011

The fall in the value of food-stuffs imported is altogether inter-related with the poor copra crop and the fall in copra prices.

Imports of alcoholic liquors are relatively very inconsiderable.

VI.—Industry.

There is no industrial development.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Tourist traffic and entrepôt trade play no part in the economic life of the Kingdom.

VIII.—Communications.

There are approximately 40 miles of metalled roads in Tongatabu and 14 miles in Vavau suitable for motor traffic. The remaining roads in the Protectorate are graded earth roads, unsuitable for heavy traffic in the wet season. There are no railways.

Inter-insular communication is maintained by a Tongan Government despatch vessel, a small auxiliary ship fitted with semi-diesel engines.

Communication with the outside world is maintained by a monthly service of a small cargo vessel of the Union Steamship Company which makes the trip from Auckland to Auckland via Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga.

In 1929, in addition to this service, 13 oversea vessels (9 British) called to pick up copra cargoes, and 4 other steamers (2 British) for other purposes.

In 1930 15 vessels (6 British, 6 United States, 1 Swedish, and 2 Panamanian) called to pick up copra cargoes.

In 1931 8 vessels (2 British, 5 Swedish, and 1 United States) called for copra cargoes.

In 1932 the total number of vessels entered, including the regular monthly steamer, was 32, of which 28 were steam and motor vessels (23 British, 5 Swedish, 1 United States, and 2 Panamanian) of a total tonnage of 62,283 tons and one small British yacht.

There are two ports of entry, Nukualofa and Vavau. The harbours at both these ports are good. The regular monthly vessel calls at Niuafoou.

IX.—Customs Tariff.

There are specific import duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties varying, in the case of foreign goods, between 10 per cent. and 50 per cent. on certain other goods. The general rates of duty on goods not specifically exempted from duty or otherwise mentioned are 12½ per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general.

The tariff was revised in August, 1933, so as to introduce preferential duties for goods of Empire origin in the case of nearly all dutiable goods.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Nil.

NEW HEBRIDES.

(British-French Condominium.)

I.—Situation, etc.

The islands comprising the New Hebrides lie between latitude 13° and 21° South and longitude 166° and 170° East. Including the Banks and Torres groups which lie somewhat to the north of the main group there are in all 11 large and about 80 small islands. The total area of the whole group is about 5,700 square miles of which Santo, the largest island, accounts for about 1,500.

The capital of the Condominium is at Vila in Efate, five to six days by steamer from Sydney, New South Wales.

The Group is administered jointly by the United Kingdom and French Governments, whose local representatives are the two Resident Commissioners who are responsible to High Commissioners at Suva, Fiji, and at Nouméa, New Caledonia, respectively.

Owing to the status of the Group as a condominium, the produce of the Group is not granted the benefits of Empire preference in the United Kingdom or the same treatment as the French colonies receive in France.

The larger islands are very mountainous and there are three active volcanoes in the Group.

The climate of the Group is very enervating and on the whole unhealthy. There is a hot wet season from November to April and a dry cool season from May to October, but this distinction seems to have become less marked in recent years and there are now droughts in the wet season and heavy rains in the dry season.

The temperature at Efate varies from a minimum of about 63° F. in the dry season to a maximum of about 89° F. in the wet season. The temperature of the northern islands is usually some 7 degrees above that of the southern islands (including Efate).

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Rainfall varies very considerably between the different islands; the following table shows the average annual rainfall during the 5 years 1926 to 1930 and also the maximum and minimum annual amounts during that period:—

	Maximum inches.	*Minimum inches.*	*Average inches.*
Dillon's Bay (Erromanga)	64·17	47·51	57·32
Vila (Efate)	80·51	54·98	70·97
Hog Harbour (E. Santo)	136·81	98·50	127·73
Port Patterson (Vanua Lava)	142·12	101·55	133·04

The Group is not infrequently visited by hurricanes.

Land held by settlers in the New Hebrides has been largely acquired from native owners by purchase or barter. The native deeds do not constitute an indefeasible title until confirmed by the Joint Court.

Approximately 1,000 claims covering about 2,150,000 acres, i.e., 3,360 square miles or nearly two-thirds of the total area of the Group, have been lodged in the Joint Court. Two hundred and three indefeasible titles had been granted by the end of 1932 in completing the land work on Efate and adjacent islands.

In the grant of land titles due consideration is given to the needs of the native population, and, when necessary, reserves are set aside for them.

Large tracts of fertile land remain untouched, awaiting more favourable times and security of tenure.

II.—Population, etc.

No census of the native population has ever been made and the native population cannot be more closely estimated than at between 40,000 and 60,000. The non-native population at the end of 1932 was 2,993, including 214 British, 789 French, 1,855 French protected persons (mostly Tonkinese), 56 foreigners who have opted for the British legal system, and 79 foreigners who have opted for the French legal system.

The following is an approximate estimate of the population of the more thickly populated islands:—

Malekula	9,000	Aoba	6,000
Santo	7,000	Ambrym	4,000
Pentecost	7,000	Epi	2,500
Tanna	6,500	Efate	2,000

The natives are Melanesian, but in places there is a mixture of Polynesian blood.

In general the native population has been declining but in recent years the population on certain islands has shown a tendency to increase particularly on the islands of Tanna and Tongoa.

Generally speaking the native of the New Hebrides will not work for wages unless compelled by circumstances. When times are good labour is very scarce and dear, as most natives can obtain all they want by the sale of the produce of their lands and with a minimum of exertion. When times are bad, as they now are, the time comes when the native has exhausted his savings and is compelled either to work on his own account, or to content himself with the local supplies of food, which are ample, and clothing, or to work for wages to secure the imported food, clothing, and other small luxuries to which he has become accustomed.

When the third alternative is chosen the production of native-made copra tends to fall away.

Native labour falls into three main classes:—

(*a*) Plantation labour, small boats' crews, traders' employees, and Government servants, on contract or otherwise;

(*b*) domestic labour; and

(*c*) casual manual labour.

The native will seldom accept long-term contracts and domestic labour is always difficult to get.

Asiatic labour falls into two classes:—

(*a*) Indo-Chinese contract labour imported for the use of French settlers by the French Government. Owing to the depression this force was reduced from about 5,500 at the end of 1930 to about 1,813 at the end of 1932; and

(*b*) free Chinese and Japanese artisan labour.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. Both sterling and French currency are legal tender and Australian currency is also largely used.

2. There are no banks in the New Hebrides. The Condominium Government carries out its banking operations through Nouméa (New Caledonia) and Sydney (New South Wales). It was the custom of the larger British and French commercial houses to act as bankers for their clients, but the economic crisis, coupled with shortage of cash and credit, has severely restricted local banking operations.

3. The Condominium Government does not perform any functions of a banking nature.

B.—Public Finance.

1. By Article 5 of the Convention of 6th August, 1914, each of the two Signatory Powers is required to defray the cost of its own Administration in the Group, that is the emoluments of, and other expenses connected with the national staff, Police Force and District Agents. The expenditure on British Services amounted to £9,540 in 1931-32 and £9,106 in 1932-33. The estimated expenditure for 1933-34 is £9,500.

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The cost of the joint services, including finance, posts and telegraphs, customs, public works, ports and harbours, public health, the Joint Court and Summary Courts and land registry, is defrayed out of local taxation. If revenue from local taxation is insufficient to meet jointly approved expenditure, the two Powers contribute to the deficit in equal proportions.

No such contributions were required between 1922 and 1930 inclusive, but contributions were required in 1931 and later years. During 1932 the Condominium revenue amounted to £10,021,* and the Condominium expenditure to £19,802*, leaving a deficit of £9,871.*

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Only comparatively simple trade returns are kept and full information regarding countries of destination of exports and countries of origin of imports is not available.

Exports.

(i) *Total exports with values in sterling (converted from francs at the rate of £1 = 124 francs) and quantities in tons.*

	£	*Tons.*		£	*Tons.*
1928	346,081	16,725	1931	122,193	13,667
1929	286,232	15,159	1932	78,601	10,014
1930	250,520	16,460			

(ii) *Principal exports*, 1932.

	Quantity in tons.	*Value in £.*		*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £.*
Copra	7,032	36,306	Trochas and Burghaus shell ...	112	1,768
Cocoa	1,728	27,967	Sandalwood	69	1,146
Coffee	213	6,571	Cotton seed	411	497
Cotton, ginned	189	3,277			

The share of produce exported by British firms and planters was 45 per cent. by weight and 27 per cent. by value of total exports, as against 29 per cent. and 24 per cent. in the previous year. Copra is the principal British export.

Imports.

(i) *Total imports with values in sterling (converted from francs at the rate of* £1 = 124 francs).

	£		£
1928	374,797	1931	79,997
1929	300,035	1932	81,587
1930	157,541		

(ii) *Principal imports*, 1932, *values in sterling.*

Class I.

	£		£
Rice	7,325	Spirits (potable)	2,569
Tobacco	4,466	Sugar	1,570
	£	Tea	789
Wines (fine)	1,424	Tinned fish	462
(ordinary) ...	2,493	Beer	1,574
	3,917	Tinned milk	879
Flour	2,164	Biscuits	385
Tinned goods and groceries ...	1,603		

Class III.

Gunny bags	3,688	Lubricating oils	273
Building material	3,953	Soap	613
Petrol	3,288	Cement	599
Kerosene	2,340		

Australia is now the chief source of supply of a number of commodities, including flour, beer, fine cigarettes and tobacco, tinned meat and fish, potatoes, butter, tinned milk, ship's biscuit, sugar, groceries, piece-goods, soap, onions, haberdashery and apparel, some of which formerly came almost exclusively from France.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The soil and climate of the Group are well suited to the production of most tropical crops.

Almost the whole cultivation is in the hands of European settlers, the only commodity produced for export by the natives on their own account being copra, about one-sixth of the total exports of which are of native production.

Of the European-owned plantations some are worked by individual settlers, both British and French, and the remainder by French Companies, the most important being the Société Française des Nouvelles-Hébrides.

The British settlers work their estates with indigenous native labour, about one-third under contract and the remainder free or casual.

The French settlers depend to a large extent on indentured Tonkinese coolies imported by the French authorities. Owing, however, to the general depression in primary products the French settler has recently been unable to meet the cost of the introduction and employ of Tonkinese labour, and in consequence has been forced to repatriate numbers of them before the expiry of their contracts. The cheaper indigenous labour is now being resorted to.

* These figures include conversions from francs at the rate of 124 francs to the £.

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The most important item is **copra**, which is classed as South Sea Island, smoke dried; the production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Quantity in tons.	Value in £*		Quantity in tons.	Value in £*
1928	12,682	208,954	1931	10,005	69,886
1929	10,787	147,460	1932	7,032	36,306
1930	11,883	130,573			

For the time being the natives have almost abandoned copra making and work on European-owned plantations has been cut down to the minimum with some consequent reduction in crops. On certain islands, however, an improvement in the output of native-owned copra has been remarked, particularly from the island of Tanna.

The next most important commodity is **cocoa**, of which the varieties known as Criollo and Calabacillo are grown. Production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Quantity in tons.	Value in £*		Quantity in tons.	Value in £*
1928	1,422	77,685	1931	1,505	31,435
1929	2,047	89,088	1932	1,728	27,967
1930	2,265	73,444			

The fall in production in 1932 was due to the general depression.

There is some cultivation of **cotton** and the following products have been exported:—

	Ginned Cotton.		Cotton seed.	
	Tons.	£*	Tons.	£*
1928	551	43,468	1,198	880
1929	329	31,700	657	1,210
1930	480	26,880	476	591
1931	387	9,833	1,063	1,286
1932	189	3,277	411	497

There are two varieties of cotton grown, the Caledonian and Caravonica. The former is now more favoured on account of its weather resisting properties.

Owing to the fall in price substantial areas of cotton were abandoned in 1931.

The following products are also exported:—

	Coffee.		Maize.	
	Tons.	£*	Tons.	£*
1928	96	5,534	303	2,277
1929	100	6,530	482	4,355
1930	125	7,892	455	3,670
1931	131	5,712	52	298
1932	213	6,571	99	400

The **coffee** grown in the Group is of excellent quality and holds its own in the world's markets. The variety most favoured is the Coffea-Robusta on account of its immunity from the devastating yellow leaf disease (Hemileia vastatrix). In former years the Arabica variety was almost entirely grown but the plantations were totally destroyed by the disease above mentioned.

More interest is being shown in the cultivation of coffee, and owing to the bounty on its production offered to French settlers by the French Government, the output is likely to show an increase in the near future.

Owing to the great fall in prices of the main staples, endeavours were made in 1930 and the following years to find alternative and more remunerative crops. Other commodities to which attention has been paid are castor seed, of which the first exports (21 tons valued at £121*) were made in 1931, and tung oil and tobacco (the latter under French auspices) which have not yet reached the export stage.

Bananas, oranges, pineapples, tomatoes, and practically all kinds of tropical fruits, grow profusely. An attempt was recently made to organize the export of bananas, tomatoes, oranges, etc., to New Zealand, but owing to transport difficulties the scheme had to be abandoned.

2. Forest Products.

There are small quantities of timber, particularly kauri, island teak, and other useful hardwoods in the Group, but so far there has been little exportation owing to marketing and financing difficulties. The only timber of which there has been steady exploitation is **sandal-wood**, exports of which have been as follows:—

	Tons.	£*		Tons.	£*
1928	54	898	1931	24	492
1929	49	957	1932	69	1,146
1930	98	1,978			

3. Animal Husbandry.

There is a small sheep station on Erromanga carrying about 3,000 sheep, and a cattle station of about 1,000 head.

Cattle thrive well and are bred on a small scale generally throughout the Group principally for slaughter to provide food for the labour force, and also in order to keep down grass and undergrowth on the plantations.

There has been a small but steady export of wool:—

	Tons.	£*		Tons.	£*
1928	22	2,453	1931	9	412
1929	8	963	1932	4	170
1930	16	1,257			

Hides, a by-product of the cattle industry, are exported to Australia. In 1932 17 tons valued at £135* were exported.

* Conversions from francs are made at the rate of 124 francs to the £.

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4. Minerals.

Traces of various minerals are known to exist including deposits of coal and manganese. There are large quantities of sulphur on the islands of Tanna, and Vanua Lava (Banks Group).

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

There is no fishing industry. There is some gathering of **trochas** and **green-snail shell** for export, the latter being called burghaus shell in the local returns. The quantities of the two shells are shown together in the returns, exports during recent years having been as follows:—

	Tons.	£*		*Tons.*	£*
1928	61	2,627	1931	102	2,053
1929	57	2,980	1932	112	1,768
1930	55	2,721			

Bêche-de-mer appeared as a separate item for the first time in the returns for 1931, the amount exported being 9 tons valued at £104* and 1 ton in 1932, value £13*.

B.

Food Supply.

So far as native foodstuffs are concerned there are ample supplies available and in case of necessity the native population could be self-supporting. The European population, however, is dependent on imports and the natives have been accustomed to various imported luxuries with which they would not willingly dispense.

The principal items of imported foodstuffs are shown in IV above; the principal source of supply is Australia.

VI.—Industry.

There is no industrial activity of any kind in the Group, apart from the performance of the simplest processes in order to prepare local products for export.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no entrepôt trade and no facilities for tourist traffic.

VIII.—Communications.

Tanna has several roads, one of which traverses the island. There is a fairly good road on Tongoa. Vila has several fair roads which link up with the districts adjacent to the town. In the other islands there are few public roads suitable for wheeled transport. In addition to these public roads there are a number of roads suitable for motor transport traffic on the European-owned estates.

There are no railways in the Group. A rail track, two-foot gauge, four miles long, runs from Vila to the outskirts of Mélé but is seldom used. Small lengths of similar rail tracks are used on a few plantations in the Group for the purpose of transporting produce.

Inter-island communications are provided by the s.s. *Makambo* (Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company) and s.s. *Bucephale* (Messageries Maritimes) which make monthly or five-weekly voyages round the Group without fixed itinerary, but usually connecting with mail steamers at Vila. In addition there is a French general trading steamer, the *Pervenche*, of 200 tons with no fixed itinerary.

Communication with the outer world is provided by several regular steamship services.

A two-monthly service of the Messageries Maritimes between Dunkirk and New Caledonia via Panama touches at Vila on both the outward and the return voyages, the time taken from Vila to Marseilles being approximately 65 days.

A Burns Philp and a Messageries Maritimes steamer maintain five-weekly services between Vila and Sydney (New South Wales).

A vessel of the Dutch Royal Packet Navigation Company maintains a regular service between Saigon and Nouméa touching at Vila every two and a-half months.

Vila is the port of entry of the Group. The following vessels were entered in 1932:—

	Vessels.	*Net tons.*
British	15	19,673
French	35	94,375
Other	8	13,080

Mails are usually sent by the Australian route, the average period for transmission from Vila to England being between 42 and 49 days.

There are four good harbours, Vila and Havannah on Efate and Port Sandwich and Port Stanley on Malekula, and a number of sheltered anchorges off these and other islands. Vessels up to 20,000 tons can enter Vila Harbour and there is anchorage for several vessels of large tonnage. Accommodation could be increased if there were moorings. There are no wharves or piers suitable for embarking or discharging cargo except for very small vessels. Unloading is carried out by lighters and cargo is discharged at the jetties along the beach front. There are four small jetties or piers.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all goods except those specially exempted (among which are flour, rice and coal). Specific rates are charged on a few articles and *ad valorem* rates on the rest, with a general rate of 6 per cent. on all goods not specially enumerated or exempted. Owing to the status of the Group, there is no Imperial preference.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Nil.

* Conversions from francs are made at the rate of 124 francs to the £.

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A SUMMARY OF SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

The table immediately following is designed to give a conspectus of the most significant statistical figures relating to the Colonial Empire.

The following points should be noted:—

Column II. *Area.*—The area of the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands which are practically uninhabited has been excluded, since its inclusion would be definitely misleading.

Column V. *Public Debt.*—The amounts shown are net amounts, that is the total Public Debt less the value of the Sinking Fund, at the dates shown.

Columns VI and VII. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The amounts shown are the *net* Revenue and Expenditure, that is, they include only the surplus or deficit, as the case may be, of the self-balancing Departments and not the gross Revenue and Expenditure of those Departments.

Column VIII. *Imports.*—The figures shown are those of *total* imports. It is not possible to isolate the imports for domestic consumption. In the case of those few Dependencies, therefore, such as the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, which enjoy a substantial entrepôt trade, the figure of amount of imports per head is misleading. No statistics are available for Perlis and Gibraltar.

Column IX. *Domestic Exports.*—The figures shown are those of domestic exports only, which are of more significance than those of *total* exports. No statistics are available for Perlis, Gibraltar, and Hong Kong, although figures of total exports are available for the latter Colony.

Column X. *Total Exports.*—The value of trade per head is not included in this Column, since the figures would be misleading in some cases and almost identical with the figures in the preceding Column in others.

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STATEMENT SHOWING GENERAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population.*	*Density of population per square mile.*	*Public Debt less value of Sinking Funds.*	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Imports.* 1932.	*Domestic Exports.* 1932.	*Total Exports.* 1932.
EAST AFRICA—				£	£	£	£	£	£
Kenya	219,730 + 5,230 (water)	3,076,300 (*a*)	14·0	15,925,875 (*d*)	1,845,182 (*f*) (12s. 0d. per head).	2,021,277 (*f*) (13s. 2d. per head).	4,874,572 (14s. 8d. per head).	4,505,860 (13s. 7d. per head).	5,870,708
Uganda	80,588 + 13,616 (water)	3,552,000 (*b*)	44·0	2,235,600	1,260,112 (*f*) (7s. 1d. per head).	1,260,957 (*f*) (7s. 1d. per head).			
Tanganyika Territory	(approx.) 353,000 + 12,000 (water)	(approx.) 5,063,660 (*b*)	14·3	8,557,998 (*e*)	1,466,886 (*f*) (5s. 9½d. per head).	1,773,539 (*f*) (7s. 0d. per head).	2,003,142 (7s. 11d. per head).	2,190,148 (8s. 8d. per head).	2,401,898
Nyasaland	(approx.) 37,596 +10,353 (water)	1,603,454 (*b*)	42·65	3,570,000	356,711 (*f*) (4s. 5d. per head).	382,544 (*f*) (7s. 8½d. per head).	740,385 (9s. 3d. per head).	656,120 (9s. 2d. per head).	788,998
Northern Rhodesia ...	288,400	1,397,000 (*a*)	4·8	2,347,000	556,280 (*g*) (8s. 0d. per head).	774,945 (*g*) (11s. 1d. per head).	1,959,555 (£1 8s. 0d. per head).	2,436,170 (£1 14s. 10d. per head).	2,705,685
Zanzibar	1,020	235,428 (*b*)	231·0	Nil	473,997 (*f*) (£2 0s. 3d. per head).	455,040 (*f*) (£1 18s. 7½d. per head).	923,475 (£3 16s. 6d. per head).	667,585 (£2 16s. 8½d. per head).	899,503
Somaliland	(approx.) 68,000	347,400 *c*)	5·1	217,250 (*e*)	97,689 (*h*) (5s. 7½d. per head).	151,036 (*h*) (8s. 6d. per head).	264,824 (15s. 3d. per head).	121,264 (7s. 0d. per head).	125,877
EAST AFRICA TOTAL ...	(approx.) 1,048,000 + 41,199 (water)	(approx.) 15,275,200	14·57	32,853,723	6,056,857 (7s. 11d. per head).	6,819,338 (8s. 11d. per head).	10,765,953 (14s. 1d. per head).	10,577,147 (13s. 10d. per head).	12,792,669
WEST AFRICA—									
Nigeria	372,674	19,928,171 (*b*)	53·47	24,560,517 (*i*)	4,627,137 (*j*) (4s. 7½d. per head).	4,611,399 (*j*) (4s. 7½d. per head).	7,245,943 (7s. 3d. per head).	9,279,082 (9s. 4d. per head).	9,628,944
Gold Coast	91,843	3,325,550 (*a*)	36·2	11,020,677 (*e*)	2,338,420 (*j*) (14s. 1d. per head).	2,330,522 (*j*) (14s. 1d. per head).	5,605,219 (£1 13s. 8½d. per head).	6,329,130 (£1 18s. 4d. per head).	7,892,905
Sierra Leone	27,945	1,768,479 (*b*)	63·28	1,465,126 (*e*)	600,984 (*f*) (6s. 9½d. per head).	573,275 (*f*) (6s. 6d. per head).	1,248,346 (14s. 1d. per head).	819,507 (9s. 3d. per head).	932,773

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Gambia		4,069	199,520 (*b*)	49·0	37,500	175,033 (*f*) (16s. 6½d. per head).	173,609 (*f*) (16s. 5d. per head).	297,841 (£1 10s. 0d. per head).	400,294 (£2 0s. 1½d. per head).	606,514
St. Helena and Ascension.		47 34	4,144 (*a*) 168 (*a*)	88·2 5·0	— Nil	13,817 (*h*) (£3 4s. 1d. per head).	17,606 (*h*) (£4 1s. 8d. per head).	36,229 (£8 8s. 0d. per head).	5,757 (£1 6s. 9d. per head).	6,880
West Africa Total ...		496,612	25,226,032	50·8	37,083,820	7,755,391 (6s. 1½d. per head).	7,706,411 (6s. 1d. per head).	14,433,578 (11s. 5d. per head).	16,833,770 (13s. 4d. per head).	19,068,016
Eastern—										
Ceylon		25,332	5,312,548 (*b*)	209·7	9,606,901 (*k*)	6,488,585 (*l*) (£1 4s. 5d. per head).	6,486,944 (*l*) (£1 4s. 5d. per head).	14,731,251 (£2 15s. 5½d. per head).	12,663,370 (£2 7s. 8d. per head).	12,776,419
Straits Settlements ...	(approx.)	1,531	1,114,015 (*b*)	727·64	16,105,260 (*e*)	3,083,390 (*f*) (£2 15s. 4d. per head).	3,740,017 (*f*) (£3 7s. 1½d. per head).	44,377,402 (£39 16s. 8½d. per head).	1,782,000 (*z*) (£1 12s. 0d. per head).	
Federated Malay States.		27,500	1,713,096 (*b*)	62·3	9,060,143 (*e*)	4,626,651 (*f*) (£2 14s. 0 per head).	5,844,376 (*f*) (£3 8s. 3d. per head).	8,298,885 (£4 16s. 10½d. per head).	9,638,856 (£5 12s. 6d. per head).	
Johore	(approx.)	7,500	505,311 (*b*)	67·37	Nil	1,146,661 (*f*) (£2 5s. 4½d. per head).	1,427,953 (*f*) (£2 16s. 6d. per head).	2,544,385 (£5 0s. 8d. per head).	3,346,636 (£6 12s. 5½d. per head).	
Kedah	(approx.)	3,648	429,691 (*b*)	117·78	Nil	572,073 (*f*) (£1 6s. 7d. per head).	623,119 (*f*) (£1 9s. 0d. per head).	829,106 (£1 18s. 7d. per head).	1,232,000 (*z*) (£2 17s. 4d. per head).	42,726,881
Kelantan		5,713	362,517 (*b*)	63·45	633,580 (*e*)	183,540 (*f*) (10s. 1½d. per head).	190,418 (*f*) (10s. 6d. per head).	368,821 (£1 0s. 4d. per head).	280,000 (*z*) (15s. 5½d. per head).	
Perlis	(approx.)	316	49,296 (*b*)	156·0	Nil	50,609 (*f*) (£1 0s. 6d. per head).	50,563 (*n*) (£1 0s. 6d. per head).	No full trade statistics are kept.		
Trengganu	(approx.)	5,000	179,789 (*b*)	35·95	420,000	116,015 (*f*) (12s. 11d. per head).	144,135 (*f*) (16s. 0d. per head).	365,022 (£2 0s. 6d. per head).	374,452 (£2 1s. 7½d. per head).	
Brunei	(approx.)	2,500	30,135 (*b*)	12·0	45,383 (*e*)	57,639 (*f*) (£1 18s. 3d. per head).	51,791 (*f*) (£1 14s. 4½d. per head).	283,529 (£9 8s. 2d. per head).	175,670 (*m*) (£5 16s. 7d. per head).	175,670
State of North Borneo	(approx.)	31,000	270,223 (*b*)	8·7	1,660,585	244,278 (*h*) (18s. 1d. per head).	298,500 (*h*) (£1 2s. 1d. per head).	390,541 (£1 8s. 11d. per head).	677,751 (*m*) (£2 10s. 2d. per head).	677,751
Sarawak	(approx.)	50,000	475,000 (*a*)	9·5	Nil	491,232 (*h*) (£1 0s. 8d. per head).	499,016 (*h*) (£1 1s. 0d. per head).	1,134,985 (£2 7s. 9d. per head).	1,595,587 (*m*) (£3 7s. 2d. per head).	1,595,587
Malayan Group Total	(approx.)	134,700	5,129,073	38·0	27,924,951	10,572,088 (£2 1s. 2½d. per head).	12,869,888 (£2 10s. 2d. per head).	58,592,676 (*x*1) (£11 10s. 8d. per head. (*x*1)	19,102,952 (*x*1) (£3 15s. 2½d. per head). (*x*1)	45,175,889

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STATEMENT SHOWING GENERAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE COLONIAL EMPIRE—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population.*	*Density of population per square mile.*	*Public Debt less value of Sinking Funds.*	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Imports.* 1932.	*Domestic Exports.* 1932.	*Total Exports.* 1932.
EASTERN—*contd.*				£	£	£	£	£	£
Hong Kong	390	840,473 (*b*)	2,155·0	835,127 (*e*)	1,901,713 (*f*) (£2 5s. 3d. per head).	1,976,505 (*f*) (£2 7s. 0d. per head).	44,332,500 (£52 14s. 11d. per head).	No statistics available.	38,242,096
Mauritius	809	388,400 (*a*)	480·1	1,744,918 (*d*)	1,203,728 (*o*) (£3 0s. 2d. per head).	1,008,691 (*o*) (£2 11s. 11d. per head).	2,024,457 (£5 4s. 3d. per head).	2,025,740 (£5 4s. 3½d. per head).	2,152,890
Seychelles	156·25	28,235 (*e*)	181·0	Nil	49,739 (*h*) (£1 15s. 3d. per head).	47,564 (*h*) (£1 13s. 8d. per head).	75,608 (£2 13s. 6½d. per head).	101,050 (£3 11s. 6½d. per head).	101,331
EASTERN TOTAL ...	(approx.) 161,400	11,698,729	72·48	40,111,897	20,215,853 (£1 14s. 6½d. per head).	22,389,592 (£1 18s. 3½d. per head).	119,756,492 (*x*1) (£10 5s. 7d. per head).(*x*1)	33,893,112(*x*1)(*x*2) (£3 2s. 8d. per head).(*x*1)(*x*2)	98,448,625
MEDITERRANEAN—									
Gibraltar	1·875	16,609 (*e*)	8,858·0	Nil	145,690 (*f*) (£8 15s. 5d. per head).	145,708 (*f*) (£8 15s. 5d. per head).	No trade statistics are kept.		—
Malta	121·844	248,062 (*b*)	2,036·0	79,081 (*p*)	865,386 (*q*) (£3 9s. 9d. per head).	846,705 (*q*) (£3 8s. 3d. per head).	3,319,207 (£13 7s. 7d. per head).	182,250 (14s. 8d. per head).	279,107
Cyprus	3,584	347,959 (*b*)	97·1	615,000 (*e*)	742,900 (*b*) (£2 2s. 8d. per head).	691,560 (*b*) (£1 19s. 9d. per head).	1,347,595 (£3 17s. 5½d. per head).	858,925 (£2 9s. 4d. per head).	943,948
Palestine	(approx.) 10,100	1,034,331 (*r*)	102·4	4,624,476 (*i*)	2,484,445 (*j*) (£2 8s. 0d. per head).	2,473,118 (*j*) (£2 7s. 10d. per head).	7,924,421 (£7 13s. 2½d. per head).	2,381,491 (£2 6s. 0d. per head).	4,131,050
MEDITERRANEAN TOTAL	13,808	1,646,961	119·3	5,318,557	4,238,421 (£2 11s. 5½d. per head).	4,157,091 (£2 10s. 6d. per head).	12,591,223(*x*1) (£7 14s. 6d. per head).(*x*1)	3,422,666(*x*1) (£2 2s. 0d. per head).(*x*1)	5,354,105
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—									
Bahamas	(approx.) 4,400	61,812 (*a*)	14·0	144,575 (*i*)	205,532 (*j*) (£3 6s. 6d. per head).	224,779 (*j*) (£3 12s. 8½d. per head).	940,351 (£13 11s. 10½d. per head).	197,253 (£3 3s. 9½d. per head).	263,886

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Barbados	(approx.)	166	176,874 (*a*)	1,065·7	273,769 (*i*)	370,024 (*j*) (£2 1s. 10d. per head).	359,296 (*j*) (£2 0s. 7½d. per head).	1,656,876 (£9 7s. 4d. per head).	1,195,708 (£6 15s. 2d. per head).	1,369,391
Bermuda	(approx.)	19·25	27,789 (*b*)	1,443·6	96,915 (*e*)	391,951 (*f*) (£14 2s. 1d. per head).	391,359 (*f*) (£14 1s. 8d. per head).	1,891,526 (£68 1s. 4d. per head).	93,461 (£3 7s. 3d. per head).	145,950
British Guiana ...	(approx.)	89,500	317,813 (*a*)	3·55	3,861,916 (*e*)	913,043 (*f*) (£2 17s. 5d. per head).	1,034,162 (*f*) (£3 5s. 1d. per head).	1,690,891 (£5 6s. 5d. per head).	2,156,237 (£6 15s. 8d. per head).	2,206,490
British Honduras ...		8,598	52,945 (*a*)	6·15	487,511 (*i*)	148,570 (*j*) (£2 16s. 1½d. per head).	181,155 (*j*) (£3 8s. 5d. per head).	473,629 (£8 18s. 11d. per head).	61,230 (£1 3s. 1½d. per head).	297,836
Jamaica		4,540	1,073,493 (*a*)	236·45	3,053,545 (*i*)	1,652,111 (*j*) (£1 10s. 9d. per head).	1,720,451 (*j*) (£1 12s. 0d. per head).	4,754,152 (£4 8s. 7d. per head).	3,137,111 (£2 18s. 5d. per head).	3,271,357
Cayman Islands ...	(approx.)	100	6,182 (*c*)	61·82	Nil	5,238 (*f*) (16s. 11d. per head).	5,168 (*f*) (16s. 8½d. per head).	35,140 (*y*) (£5 13s. 8d. per head).	9,963 (*y*) (£1 12s. 3d. per head).	10,235 (*y*)
Turks and Caicos Islands.	(approx.)	166	5,300 (*a*)	32·0	1,900 (*e*)	8,510 (*f*) (£1 12s. 1½d. per head).	8,710 (*f*) (£1 12s. 10d. per head).	21,942 (£4 2s. 9½d. per head).	13,963 (£2 12s. 8d. per head).	14,018
Jamaica and Dependencies Total ...		4,806	1,084,975	225·75	3,055,445	1,665,859 (£1 10s. 8½d. per head).	1,734,329 (£1 11s. 11½d. per head).	4,811,234 (£4 8s. 8d. per head).	3,161,037 (£2 1s. 3d. per head).	3,295,610
Leeward Islands—										
Antigua		168	29,767 (*c*)	177·18	13,754 (*e*)	62,631 (*f*) (£2 2s. 1d. per head).	74,928 (*f*) (£2 10s. 4d. per head).			
Dominica		304	37,059 (*c*)	121·9	3,872 (*e*)	52,865 (*f*) (£1 8s. 6d. per head).	65,405 (*f*) (£1 15s. 3½d. per head).			
Montserrat		32	12,120 (*c*)	378·75	1,806 (*e*)	14,162 (*f*) (£1 3s. 4d. per head).	21,354 (*f*) (£1 15s. 3d. per head).	551,488 (£4 10s. 3d. per head).	479,510 (£3 18s. 5½d. per head).	516,327
St. Kitts-Nevis ...		152	38,214 (*c*)	251·4	18,377 (*e*)	83,393 (*f*) (£2 3s. 7½d. per head).	78,288 (*f*) (£2 1s. 0d. per head).			
Virgin Islands ...		58	5,061 (*c*)	87·26	Nil	4,500 (*f*) (17s. 9½d. per head).	6,491 (*f*) (£1 5s. 8d. per head).			
Leeward Islands—Total		714	122,221	171·2	37,809	217,551 (£1 15s. 7d. per head).	246,466 (£2 0s. 4d. per head).	551,488 (£4 10s. 3d. per head).	479,510 (£3 18s. 5½d. per head).	516,327

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STATEMENT SHOWING GENERAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE COLONIAL EMPIRE—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population.*	*Density of population per square mile.*	*Public Debt less value of Sinking Funds.*	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Imports.* 1932.	*Domestic Exports.* 1932.	*Total. Exports.* 1932.
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—*contd.*				£	£	£	£	£	£
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	419,559 (*a*)	21·9	1,861,526 (*e*)	1,624,125 (*h*) (£3 17s. 5d. per head).	1,607,232 (*h*) (£3 16s. 1½d. per head).	3,695,137 (£8 16s. 1½d. per head).	4,195,432 (£10 0s. 0d. per head).	4,577,211
Windward Islands—									
Grenada and Carriacou.	132·8	81,000 (*c*)	609·9	169,825 (*s*)	112,357 (*f*) (£1 7s. 9d. per head).	112,330 (*f*) (£1 7s. 9d. per head).	259,743 (£3 4s. 1½d. per head).	187,032 (£2 6s. 2d. per head).	198,930
St. Lucia	238	61,135 (*a*)	256·87	118,568 (*e*)	70,836 (*f*) (£1 3s. 2d. per head).	77,614 (*f*) (£1 5s. 4½d. per head).	165,269 (£2 14s. 1d. per head).	97,899 (£1 12s. 0½d. per head).	107,086
St. Vincent and Grenadines.	(approx.) 133 / 17·3 } 150·3	44,278 / 3,683 } 47,961 (*b*)	333 / 213 } 319·0	87,727 (*e*)	62,286 (*f*) (£1 5s. 11½d. per head).	62,018 (*f*) (£1 5s. 10½d. per head).	149,289 (£3 2s. 3d. per head).	95,048 (£1 19s. 8d. per head).	97,299
Windward Islands—Total	521	190,096	364·9	376,120	245,479 (£1 5s. 10d. per head).	251,962 (£1 6s. 6d. per head).	574,301 (£3 0s. 5d. per head).	379,979 (£1 19s. 11½d. per head).	403,315
Falkland Islands ...	(approx.) 4,618	2,428 (*a*)	0·52	Nil	66,514 (*f*) (£27 7s. 10½d. per head).	59,064 (*f*) (£24 6s. 6d. per head).	186,802 (£76 18s. 9d. per head).	481,364 (£198 5s. 1½d. per head).	481,364
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—TOTAL ...	(approx.) 115,322	2,456,512	21·3	10,195,586	5,848,648 (£2 7s. 7½d. per head).	6,089,804 (£2 9s. 7d. per head).	16,472,235 (£6 14s. 1d. per head).	12,401,211 (£5 0s. 11½d. per head).	13,557,380
WESTERN PACIFIC—									
Fiji	(approx.) 7,083	189,398 (*a*)	26·7	1,046,345 (*e*)	544,902 (*f*) (£2 17s. 6½d. per head).	535,182 (*f*) (£2 16s. 6d. per head).	857,346 (£4 10s. 6½d. per head).	1,606,349 (£8 9s. 8d. per head).	1,696,749

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Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.	(approx.)	200	33,714 (*b*)	168·57	Nil	54,619 (*u*) (£1 12s. 4d. per head).	52,581 (*u*) (£1 11s. 2d. per head).	114,511(*w*) (£3 7s. 11d. per head).	259,120 (*w*) (£7 13s. 8½d. per head).	259,120
British Solomon Islands Protectorate.	(approx.)	11,458	94,066 (*b*)	8·2	Nil	55,117 (*g*) (11s. 8½d. per head).	57,089 (*g*) (12s. 1½d. per head).	157,491 (*q*) (£1 13s. 6d. per head).	173,628 (*q*) (£1 16s. 11d. per head).	176,554(*q*)
Tonga	(approx.)	250	29,454 (*t*)	117·8	Nil	63,745 (*u*) (£2 3s. 3½d. per head).	61,349 (*u*) (£2 1s. 8d. per head).	86,006 (£2 18s. 5d. per head).	98,163(*m*) (£3 6s. 8d. per head).	98,163
New Hebrides ...	(approx.)	5,700	between 43,000 and 63,000 (*a*)	between 7·5 and 11·0	Nil	10,021(*h*)(*v*) (3s. 9½d. per head).	19,802(*h*)(*v*) (7s. 5½d. per head).	81,587 (£1 10s. 9½d. per head).	78,601(*m*) (£1 9s. 8d. per head).	78,601
HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES—TOTAL ...	(approx.)	24,700	(approx.) 399,600	16·2	1,046,345	728,404 (£1 16s. 5½d. per head).	726,003 (£1 16s. 4d. per head).	1,296,941 (£3 4s. 11d. per head).	2,215,861 (£5 10s. 10½d. per head).	2,309,187
GRAND TOTAL ...	(approx.)	1,860,000 + 41,199 (water)	(approx.) 56,700,000	3·0	126,609,928	44,843,574 (15s. 9½d. per head).	47,888,239 (16s. 10½d. per head).	175,316,422(*x*1) (£3 1s. 10d. per head).(*x*1)	79,343,767(*x*1)(*x*2) (£1 8s. 0d. per head).(*x*1)(*x*2)	151,529,982

(*a*) Estimated figures, 1932.
(*b*) According to the Census of 1931.
(*c*) Estimated figures, 1931.
(*d*) As at 30th June, 1933.
(*e*) As at 31st December, 1932.
(*f*) On the basis of the Estimates for 1933.
(*g*) For the year ended 31st March, 1933.
(*h*) For the year 1932.
(*i*) As at 31st March, 1933.
(*j*) On the basis of the Estimates for the year ended 31st March, 1934.
(*k*) As at 30th September, 1932.
(*l*) On the basis of the Estimates for the year ended 30th September, 1933.
(*m*) Figures given are of total exports.
(*n*) On the basis of the Estimates for A.H.1352 (1933–34).
(*o*) For the year ended 30th June, 1933.
(*p*) As at 31st March, 1932.
(*q*) For the year 1931–32.
(*r*) Estimated figures 30th September; 1933.
(*s*) As at 31st May, 1933.
(*t*) According to Census of 1932.
(*u*) On the basis of the Estimates for the year ended 30th June, 1933.
(*v*) Condominium revenue and expenditure.
(*w*) For the year ending 30th June, 1932.
(*x*1) Excludes figures for Gibraltar and Perlis.
(*x*2) Excludes figures for Hong Kong.
(*y*) For the year 1931.
(*z*) Estimated figures, details of domestic exports not being available.

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PART II.—THE PRODUCTS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

The Dependencies which together make up the Colonial Empire are still in that state of development in which the principal, and in most cases the only, occupation of their inhabitants is primary production. The only Dependencies in which there is any substantial production of manufactured goods are the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Palestine, but even in these Dependencies industrial production is not the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Hong Kong and, in the Straits Settlements, Singapore and Penang are great entrepôt ports. The remainder of the Straits Settlements and Palestine are still predominantly agricultural countries.

Gibraltar and Malta stand in a class by themselves, as great naval and military centres as well as entrepôt ports, but even in Malta agriculture plays a large part in the economic life of the community.

In one or two other Dependencies the tourist traffic is of more importance than primary production.

Among all the primary products of the Colonial Empire it would be difficult to pick out any single product or group of products as being " the principal product " of the Colonial Empire, but it is not difficult to indicate those products which are of major importance to large parts of the Colonial Empire.

Nevertheless it is impossible to assess the value of some of the most important of these products statistically.

The products upon which the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Colonial Empire depend for their livelihood are the great food staples, that is the cereals including rice, the tubers, certain oil-seeds and nuts particularly coconuts and groundnuts, certain fruits, particularly bananas and plantains, and, though less important except in certain areas, livestock.

As will be seen from the table at the end of this memorandum few of these products figure in the list of principal exports. Indeed, except in certain Dependencies, most of which are islands, the great bulk of the inhabitants of the Colonial Empire are much more occupied in producing foodstuffs and a limited range of raw materials for their own use and for local sale than they are in producing for the export market.

Except in a few Dependencies the proceeds of external trade are used more to provide luxuries and semi-luxuries and to meet the expenses of government than to provide the population with primary necessities.

Self-sufficiency is in no sense the policy of His Majesty's Government or the local Governments for the Colonial Empire, on the contrary everything possible is being done to encourage and develop the export trade on sound lines, but, if the time ever came when a policy of economic nationalism in those foreign countries which have hitherto afforded large markets for Colonial products developed to such an extent as to close a number of those markets, the Colonial Empire would fare a great deal better than many other countries, and the ever-increasing development of trade within the Empire would do much to restore the balance.

A brief perusal of the table of principal exports below will, however, show the extent to which the recent world depression has reduced the value of some of these exports, and, in so far as the production of certain of these commodities is in excess of Empire consumption, the restoration of these branches of Colonial trade is largely dependent on world recovery.

Until 1931, and for a number of years previously, the most valuable Colonial product was rubber, but in that year the great fall in the price of rubber reduced the value of exports to such an extent that minerals, although the value of mineral exports also was greatly reduced, owing principally to the fall in the price and production of tin, took the first place.

In 1932 the great group of oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable oils, although they too had lost much of their value, took the second place passing rubber for the first time. Indeed from many points of view this group is the most important of the export products to the Colonial Empire as a whole. Rubber is of little or no importance outside Malaya and Ceylon, and the minerals are almost exclusively an export product and of importance only to comparatively few Dependencies, but the oil-seeds group is of major importance both to the internal economic life and to the external trade of much more than half the Colonial Empire.

Of commodities of the second rank sugar is of the widest importance, since several Dependencies are almost wholly dependent on their sugar crop for their existence. Sugar is almost exclusively an export product, and, unlike most Dependencies, a number of the sugar-producing Colonies have specialized on sugar to such an extent that they are largely dependent on imports for their essential foodstuffs.

The other two commodities in this class are tea, which is the principal export of Ceylon and of little importance to any other part of the Colonial Empire, and cocoa which is the principal export of the Gold Coast and Grenada and an important export of Nigeria and Trinidad.

Except for fruit, which passed the £5 million mark for the first time in 1932, no other export commodity not included in one of the larger groups reached in that year a value of as much as a third of the value of any one of the commodities previously mentioned, and although certain of these remaining products had considerable local importance none of them except perhaps timber, which is a special case, could be described as being of major importance to the Colonial Empire as a whole.

In the following table the principal export products of the Colonial Empire are arranged in order of importance by reference to the 1932 values. The table includes all products of which the export value in that year exceeded £½ million.

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The larger groups and the most important individual commodities not included in any group are shown in Roman type and the most important of the commodities included in the larger groups are shown in *italics*.

Commodity	*1929*	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
	£	£	£	£
Minerals	29,318,000	22,283,000	15,828,000	15,130,000
Oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable oils	23,252,000	19,118,000	11,778,000	13,015,000
Rubber	45,019,000	25,879,000	12,428,000	8,562,000
Tea	15,465,000	13,719,000	10,468,000	8,150,000
Cocoa	14,219,000	10,463,000	7,843,000	7,908,000
Sugar and sugar products	8,938,000	6,670,000	5,895,000	7,592,000
Palm oil and kernels ...	9,175,000	7,876,000	4,328,000	5,155,000
Fruit and fruit products...	4,697,000	4,613,000	4,180,000	5,042,000
Tin	16,525,000	10,656,000	7,064,000	4,441,000
Petroleum...	5,028,000	4,475,000	2,986,000	3,257,000
Copra	6,686,000	4,924,000	3,177,000	2,752,000
Groundnuts	3,411,000	3,322,000	2,055,000	2,465,000
Gold	1,071,000	1,278,000	1,578,000	2,291,000
Copper	519,000	475,000	700,000	2,254,000
Coffee	1,799,000	2,169,000	1,597,000	2,169,000
Bananas	2,634,000	2,408,000	2,093,000	2,003,000
Citrus fruit	706,000	1,077,000	1,095,000	1,989,000
Cotton	4,675,000	2,758,000	1,964,000	1,935,000
Coconut oil	1,664,000	1,283,000	1,116,000	1,339,000
Hides and skins	2,470,000	1,804,000	1,343,000	1,184,000
Fibres other than cotton	2,428,000	1,881,000	1,127,000	1,039,000
Pineapples	1,082,000	926,000	834,000	932,000
Tobacco	703,000	737,000	674,000	811,000
Timber and wood ...	1,540,000	1,151,000	887,000	751,000
Diamonds	1,146,000	1,008,000	556,000	658,000
Desiccated cocoanut ...	891,000	753,000	512,000	536,000

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

An account of the position of animal husbandry in each Dependency will be found in the relevant Section (VA. 3) of the memoranda in Part I of this volume. There are few Dependencies in which this branch of production is at present of substantial importance in the economic life of the community.

In the Falkland Islands and Somaliland animal husbandry is the only important local industry and provides the great bulk of the export trade.

In Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, there are pastoral tribes which depend almost entirely on their flocks and herds for their livelihood, and in these areas therefore animal husbandry is an important element in the economic life of the people. It is of little importance for the export trade, but there is a substantial internal trade particularly between the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria.

In a few other Dependencies there is an important internal trade in live animals and animal products. In Northern Rhodesia for instance stock-farming, chiefly with the object of supplying meat for the workers in the mines, is an occupation of the European settlers.

In Malaya the stock-farmers of Kedah and Kelantan, the only two States on the Peninsula which contain even moderately good grazing lands, and also those of North Borneo, have a fairly substantial export trade to other parts of the Peninsula.

In Jamaica a fairly substantial animal industry exists, mainly for the supply of local demands for meat and dairy products.

So far as the export trade is concerned, the following paragraphs give a brief summary of the position in regard to the few items in this group.

Live Animals.—Live animals for food are exported:

(1) from Somaliland chiefly to Aden and Southern Arabia and also to Abyssinia,

(2) from Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia in small quantities, chiefly to Portuguese East Africa,

(3) from Nigeria in small quantities by sea to the Gold Coast and in unknown, but probably larger, quantities over the land frontiers to French West Africa,

(4) from British Guiana, Grenada, and St. Vincent in small quantities to neighbouring British West Indian islands, chiefly Trinidad and Barbados,

(5) from St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands in small quantities to neighbouring British and foreign territories.

Cyprus has a substantial export trade in transport as well as in food animals and exports of oxen to Palestine and mules to Egypt, Palestine, and Syria were the fourth largest group of exports in 1934.

Hides and Skins are exported from a very large number of Dependencies, and the aggregate value of exports from the whole Colonial Empire is very substantial. In 1929, the total value was not far short of £2,500,000; by 1932 it had fallen to less than half that value.

The largest individual exporter is Nigeria with exports valued in 1932 at over £650,000, but this represents only about 7 per cent. of the value of total exports in that year.

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In 1932, Kenya and Uganda together exported hides and skins to a value of over £150,000 and Tanganyika Territory hides and skins to a value of over £100,000. Malaya's exports were a little over £100,000 but included an unknown, but possibly substantial, quantity of re-exports. Somaliland's exports were just under £50,000 and Ceylon's just over £30,000. No other Dependency reached a figure of £20,000.

In the case of Somaliland the value of the hides and skins exported represents about 40 per cent. of total exports, but in other cases the percentage is small.

Table I* contains a complete statement of all exports of hides and skins from the Colonial Empire in the years 1929 to 1932.

Wool.—Sheep-farming is almost the only industry of the Falkland Islands (excluding the Dependencies) and wool is the only important export from that Colony. The quantities involved are substantial. In 1928, the total value amounted to over £280,000 but in 1932 fell below £110,000.

Wool is also exported from Kenya and Cyprus.

Dairy products.—There are dairying industries in certain Dependencies, but few of them aspire to more than supplying the local demand for fresh milk and butter. The only exports are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

Butter is exported in appreciable quantities from Kenya and Fiji, chiefly to the United Kingdom (in the case of Fiji for the most part *via* New Zealand), and in small quantities from Northern Rhodesia.

The following table shows total exports in recent years:—

	Quantity.				*Value.*			
	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
	cwt.	*cwt.*	*cwt.*	*cwt.*	£	£	£	£
Kenya	1,830	7,800	6,326	9,182	15,126	53,016	35,618	40,301
Fiji	714	903	1,612	2,421	5,747	6,496	7,519	11,299
Northern Rhodesia ...	57	8	60	8	551	76	434	78

Cheese is exported in small quantities from Cyprus to Egypt, from Kenya to Tanganyika Territory, and from Palestine to Syria.

Ghee (clarified butter) is produced chiefly for local consumption but there is small interchange between Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, and both Dependencies send small quantities to Zanzibar. Somaliland sends fairly substantial quantities (value in 1932, £20,321) to Aden. Inquiries have been made as to the possibility of utilizing ghee from Nigeria in the United Kingdom as a raw material in the manufacture of edible oils and fats.

Bacon and ham is exported in small quantities from Kenya to Tanganyika Territory, and there is some prospect of building up a more substantial export trade to oversea destinations.

CEREALS (OTHER THAN RICE).

Very large areas are under cereal crops in the Colonial Empire, and the aggregate annual production is very large. Except for rice, which is dealt with in a separate memorandum, almost the whole of the production of cereals is consumed at or near the place of growth, and only small quantities, which consist almost entirely of maize, enter the export market. It is quite impossible to frame any estimate, even approximate, of acreage or production, since no statistics exist for acreages under dry grain crops in the majority of the Dependencies.

The dry grains consist chiefly of maize or Indian corn, the greater millets such as guinea corn, bulrush, and pearl millets, and the lesser millets such as the Italian or foxtail millet and finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*). Where the rainfall is adequate, maize is the main cereal food crop, but where the rainfall is smaller guinea corn becomes the main crop, and where the rainfall is scanty, or the wet season short, the bulrush and pearl millets become general and the lesser millets more common. These crops may be grown as pure crops or they may be mixed. It is common to find maize grown with guinea corn, particularly in areas where there is some uncertainty in regard to adequate rainfall; similarly in the areas with climatic conditions bordering on uncertainty for pure stands of guinea corn there will be mixtures of guinea corn with bulrush millet, of guinea corn with pearl millet and of guinea corn or bulrush millet with the lesser millets. Similarly in very many instances the cereal crops are grown mixed with other food crops, pulses such as cow peas being commonly grown with cereal crops.

In certain Dependencies maize constitutes the main dry cereal crop, but in others guinea corn ranks easily as the most important. In some areas the bulrush and pearl millets provide the main cereal foods. Guinea corn for example is the main food of the north of Nigeria and provides flour for food, bran as food for cattle, leaves as cattle food and fodder, whilst the stalks are used in the erection of houses and fences and for fuel. In other areas, such as parts of Tanganyika, the bulrush millet is the chief cereal, and again in parts of Uganda and Nyasaland the finger millet constitutes the staple cereal food.

Yellow maize has a higher dietetic value than white maize or the millets, and pearl millet is more nutritious than guinea corn or the lesser millets.

Dry-land cereals are largely used for the production of native beer, the guinea corn being favoured for this purpose in some Dependencies and the finger millet in others.

Some of the cereals grown in temperate countries, such as wheat and barley, are also grown in certain Dependencies, and of the smaller millets there are a number which, although of general minor importance, are of considerable significance to particular areas.

* *See* page 458.

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Maize (also called *mealies* and *Indian corn*) is the staple cereal foodstuff of a part of the native populations in most of the East African Dependencies and in the wetter parts of West Africa. There is some production in other parts of the Colonial Empire such as the West Indies, certain parts of Ceylon, etc., but maize there is of very much less importance and is not the staple foodstuff.

In Kenya maize is the most widely-grown crop both in the native reserves (where it is estimated that altogether one and three-quarter million acres are under some kind of cultivation) and on European estates where a little over 160,000 acres were under this crop in the season 1931-32. No estimate can be made of the native production. European production was approximately 101,750 tons, of which 25,817 tons valued at £118,000 were exported, about half of it to the United Kingdom and the rest to a wide range of countries of which Korea was the most important. Except for a small export of maize from Tanganyika Territory this is the only cereal export of any significance from the Colonial Empire.

There are wide variations in the colour and shape of the grain of different varieties of maize, the colour ranging from yellow to white and the shape from spherical to almost flat. The type principally grown in Kenya (and also in other East African territories and in Southern Rhodesia) is a flat white "dent" maize. This type of maize enjoys a preference in the United Kingdom, foreign flat white maize, unlike other kinds, being subject to an import duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and is particularly suited to certain industrial uses, notably the manufacture of cornflour. In so far as it is required for those uses, it commands a higher price than other sorts of maize. If supplies, however, exceed the demand for these special purposes, the surplus commands no higher a price than the other varieties, and indeed for certain uses, for example as chicken food, it is less esteemed than yellow maize.

In Uganda maize is grown in small quantities, but is of very little importance.

In Tanganyika Territory maize is the second most important food crop, but the area under this crop, some 700,000 acres in 1931, is less than half that under millet. Production has been gradually increasing and in 1932 exports exceeded imports for the first time by a margin of about 2,500 tons.

In Northern Rhodesia maize is the most important, but by no means the only, native foodstuff. It is also grown by Europeans, the area under this crop being rather over 40,000 acres and the production rather over 20,000 tons.

In Nyasaland maize is an important foodstuff, but no statistics of acreage or production are available.

In Zanzibar and Somaliland production is only small.

In the Gambia, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone maize is grown, but is not one of the major crops. In Nigeria, however, it and yams are the two staple foodstuffs in the Southern Provinces. No statistics of acreage or production are available for West Africa.

Of the Eastern Dependencies, Ceylon and certain Malay States, notably Johore and Kedah, grow maize as one of a number of food crops.

Maize is also grown in small quantities in all tropical dependencies, and a small industry exists in St. Vincent.

Millets are most important foodstuffs in the East and West African Dependencies, in the drier parts of Ceylon and in certain other Dependencies. A few thousand tons of sorghum are also produced in Palestine. The great millet or sorghum is known as "guinea corn" in West Africa, "kaffir corn" in Northern Rhodesia and South Africa, and *durra* in Egypt and the Sudan. These types have very diverse characters and are separated into species of sorghum.

In Kenya sorghum and other millets are among the most important native foodstuffs, but are not much grown by Europeans.

In Uganda millets are the staple cereal foodstuff in the drier parts of the Protectorate, and it is estimated that nearly a million acres are under these crops. Finger millet is largely grown.

In Tanganyika millets constitute the most important native foodstuff, and it is estimated that between one and a-half and two million acres are under this crop with an annual production of about half a million tons. Bulrush millet is very largely grown, and considerable areas of foxtail millet and finger millet are annually sown.

In Northern Rhodesia kaffir corn (sorghum) and bulrush and finger millets are among the principal food crops.

In Nyasaland the millets are an important foodstuff and they are also grown in Zanzibar and Somaliland.

In Nigeria guinea corn (sorghum) and other millets are the staple foodstuff of the Northern Provinces and they are also grown in the other West African Dependencies.

In Ceylon rice is, of course, the principal foodstuff, but various kinds of millet including finger millet, Italian or foxtail millet and a number of small millets are important subsidiary foodstuffs.

The cereals grown in temperate climates are of little importance in the Colonial Empire.

Barley is a crop of some importance in Cyprus. A little less than 100,000 acres, about 40 per cent. of the total area under cereals, are under this crop, and production in 1932 was a little over a million bushels. Owing to drought the crop was a small one; in 1928, it was nearly 3 million bushels although the acreage was only about 125,000 acres.

There was formerly some export for malting purposes but this trade has now somewhat fallen away.

Barley is the second most important cereal crop in Palestine and production in normal years is of the order of 50 to 75,000 tons. This crop is usually insufficient for local requirements, and there are imports of up to 20,000 tons in addition in years when the crop is small.

There is also a small production of barley in Tanganyika Territory, Somaliland, and Malta.

Oats are a minor cereal crop in Cyprus, the area in 1932 being 11,386 acres and the production 122,224 bushels.

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Wheat is the most important member of the group.

In Kenya it is grown principally by Europeans, but has been rather a disappointing crop. In 1928, the area was as much as 83,000 acres, but by 1932-33 this had shrunk to a little over 30,000 acres and the total production was only about 5,750 tons, which was less than the actual requirements of the Colony.

In Tanganyika Territory about 3,500 acres and in Northern Rhodesia about 2,000 acres are under wheat.

In Cyprus wheat is the most important cereal; about 170,000 acres, approximately 55 per cent. of the total area under cereals, are under this crop, and production in 1932 was rather over a million bushels. This figure was a low one, owing to drought; in 1929 production was over 2 million bushels. The whole crop is consumed locally and is supplemented by substantial imports.

In Malta nearly 10,000 acres are under wheat and the production in 1932 was 300,000 bushels. This is only about a quarter of the local requirements.

In Palestine wheat is the most important cereal and provides the staple foodstuff of large sections of the population. Production in normal years is not far short of 100,000 tons, but this is usually insufficient for local requirements and there are imports of up to 20,000 tons of wheat, as well as another 15 or 20,000 tons of flour in years when the crop is short. Against this there are sometimes exports of moderate amount.

Buckwheat is grown in Kenya and in some parts of certain other East African territories.

COCOA.

Method of Production.

The cocoa tree (*Theobroma Cacao*) is a native of the forests of Central and South America, and requires certain definite climatic conditions for its successful growth. It will not flourish in a climate where the temperature falls below 60° F., and requires a high degree of humidity and shelter from wind.

The tree bears pods, each of which contains a mass of 25 to 40 seeds or beans, covered with a white pulp. There are usually two crops a year, a main crop which in the principal producing areas in Africa ripens in about September or October and a small "mid crop" ripening four or five months later. The crops come to maturity at different times of the year in different parts of the world.

The pods are cut off from the stems and branches of the tree when ripe and then broken open and the beans, which in this state are known as "wet cocoa," are extracted from the shells.

The beans are then fermented in heaps or in boxes in fermentaries. They are mixed, stirred, or turned over at intervals to ensure even fermentation and then spread out to dry in the sun or, in some countries, in drying machines. They are then packed in bags, which vary in weight in different countries, but in West Africa usually weigh about 140 lb. each, or 16 to the ton, and shipped overseas. Both under and over fermentation seriously affect the value of the product.

In the manufacturing stage the beans are cleaned, roasted, and ground, the resultant product being "cocoa nib." The nib is rich in natural fat or "cocoa butter," part of which can be removed under pressure. Crushed, milled, and mixed with sugar, cocoa nib is the material sold as drinking chocolate. If part of the cocoa butter is removed the nib when powdered becomes drinking cocoa. If additional cocoa butter and sugar are added to the crushed nib the resultant product is eating chocolate.

Varieties.

The three chief botanical varieties of the cocoa tree are *Criollo*, *Forastero* and *Calabacillo*. The Criollo is the finer and more delicate strain, producing a round bean which is pale in colour when cut, the Forastero bean is flatter, purple, and astringent, and the Calabacillo bean small and purple. The cocoa tree hybridizes freely and there are many forms within the varieties above mentioned and much hybridization among them. Forastero types are much hardier than the Criollo types, and areas of the pure Criollo strain are now rare.

Of a total world production of rather over 500,000 tons a year it is estimated that less than 1,000 tons are pure Criollo, but both pure Criollo and nearly pure strains, including the higher Forastero varieties, are all regarded as "fine cocoa." There are, therefore, now three broad divisions recognized by the markets, first the Criollo and "near Criollo" cocoas such as are produced in Ecuador, Venezuela, Java, Samoa, and Ceylon, secondly the higher Forastero cocoas such as are produced in Trinidad and, to a lesser extent, in Grenada and lastly the "common" or bulk cocoas of Forastero strain produced in West Africa and Brazil.

Market Grades.

The fine cocoas are sold under geographical grade names. West African cocoa, however, is sold by the shippers on the basis of contracts in which allowance is made for the percentage of commercial defects found in the parcel.

The principal defects in raw cocoa recognized in these commercial classifications are as follows:—

(1) mouldiness, resulting from excessive internal moisture, which in its turn may be due either to insufficient drying of the cocoa, or to prolonged wetting after the bean has been dried;

(2) "slatiness" of colour in the interior of the bean, due to under-fermentation and the picking of immature pods;

(3) weevil and moth attack;

(4) germination;

(5) other defects, such as broken or undeveloped beans and presence of foreign matter.

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The grades vary in different markets. In Liverpool contracts there are five clauses, embracing three main classifications:—

Clause A, not more than 5 per cent. slatey nor 5 per cent. other defects, with the right to reject sub-standard cocoa.

Clause B, the same standard, but a fair allowance to be made for additional defects.

Clause C, not more than 10 per cent. slatey nor 12 per cent. other defects, with right to reject.

Clause D, the same standard, but with the allowance as in Clause B.

Clause E, not more than 12 per cent. all defects, but no standard of fermentation required.

"Good Fermented" falls under Clause B, "Accra Fair Fermented" under Clause D, and "Lagos Fair Average Quality" under Clause E. In London contracts the maximum for "other defects" under Clauses C and D is 10 per cent. instead of 12 per cent.

There has been a tendency in recent years for the prices of fine and common cocoa to approach closer to one another. This is due partly to an improvement in the quality of common West African cocoa and partly to improvements in the process of manufacture which have made it possible to reduce the proportion of fine cocoa in the finished product.

World production and consumption.

Cocoa has now been used as the raw material for the manufacture of chocolate, cocoa powder, and other foodstuffs for very many years, but the trade did not become an important one until the second half of the nineteenth century, and, as the statistics indicate, the production and consumption of cocoa have increased enormously during the last 40 years.

Accurate figures of world production are not available, but the following figures, based mainly on statistics published in the Gordian, the recognized trade paper for cocoa, give sufficient indication of the trend of production in the last 40 years.

	Metric tons.	*Average of three years ending—*	*Metric tons.*
1895	76,933	1927	487,054
1905	144,481	1930	512,109
1915	294,777	1931	522,893
1925	497,019	1932	534,204
		1933	560,159

Table II* gives more detailed figures for production during the last seven crop years (ending 30th September).

It will be observed that production has shown a steady increase, with a tendency for the percentage rate of increase to fall.

Figures of consumption are still more difficult to obtain, but the following figures obtained from the same source indicate the general trend:—

	Metric tons.	*Crop year—*	*Metric tons.*
1895	73,352	1927–28	481,700
1905	143,571	1930–31	533,400
1915	316,897	1931–32	518,300
1925	484,903	1932–33	521,100

Table III† gives more detailed figures for consumption during the last seven crop years.

In comparing these figures with those of production, allowance must be made for loss by shrinkage, etc., amounting to about 1½ per cent.

These figures also show a steady increase up to the most recent years, during which the rate of increase has fallen away sharply. During the same period there has undoubtedly been some increase in stocks. The figures have been carefully examined recently in connexion with suggested schemes for the regulation of the supply of cocoa and in a memorandum recently forwarded by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to the Bureau of the Monetary and Economic Conference the conclusion is advanced that stocks at the end of the crop year 1932-33 were 158,000 tons in excess of "normal" stocks existing in September, 1926.

In the memorandum in question it is suggested that the figures summarized above afford evidence of a state of over production which, while it may not have reached very serious dimensions at present, gives cause for uneasiness as to the future, as there is little indication that the rate of increase in world production is likely to fall off. His Majesty's Government have accordingly proposed that the possibility of greater control of production and greater co-operation between producers should be considered at a Conference of producing countries to be called by the Bureau of the Monetary and Economic Conference.

Production in the Colonial Empire.

Complete statistics of all cocoa exports from the Colonial Empire during the years 1929-32 are contained in Table IV.‡

It will be seen that about 60 per cent. of the whole world crop is produced within the Colonial Empire and that the total value of exports from the Colonial Empire has dropped from nearly £14¼ million in 1929 to nearly £8 million in 1932.

Cocoa is the principal export of the Gold Coast and Grenada, where in 1932 it represented 87 per cent. and 56 per cent. respectively of the total domestic exports. In Nigeria and Trinidad, cocoa is a substantial export but not of absolutely first-rate importance. In Jamaica, Ceylon, and other Dependencies cocoa is only of minor importance.

* *See* page 464. † *See* page 464. ‡ *See* page 465.

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As regards the future, so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned it is anticipated that some small increase above the crop for 1932-33 may still take place during the next few years in the Gold Coast, but over a period of years it is unlikely to reach the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, and in 1933-34 an actual decrease of about 40,000 tons below the figures for the preceding year is now anticipated.

In Nigeria, there is some land suitable for cocoa cultivation which is not so employed and some increase is still probable; it is difficult to state an exact figure, but given a reasonably remunerative, but not a very high, price for cocoa the increase, in the absence of any action by the Government, is unlikely to be less than 2,000 tons or more than 3,000 tons annually. In both West African territories young areas under cocoa are, when prices are high, reasonably well cultivated, and no material decrease in production from the older areas planted on suitable soils is to be anticipated.

In the British West Indies no further considerable expansion is possible.

COFFEE.

Varieties, Method of Production, etc.

There are three varieties of coffee of major importance, viz., *Arabica*, *Robusta*, and *Liberica*, and one or two less important varieties such as the *Stenophylla* of Sierra Leone, and *Excelsa* which is now being tested in certain Colonies.

Arabica coffee came originally from the mountains of Abyssinia, *Robusta* coffee from the Congo, and *Liberica* from the forests of West Africa. The species *Stenophylla* is the highland coffee of Sierra Leone.

In quality *Arabica*, which thrives best at elevations between 2,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level, is by far the best and the most widely cultivated, but it is the most delicate and requires certain classes of soil and careful cultivation, if it is to succeed.

Robusta and *Liberica* are grown from sea level to elevations of 2,000 feet or over; they are both hardier and on the whole give larger yields than *Arabica* and can be grown on soils on which Arabica does not thrive. *Robusta* is superior in quality to *Liberica* which is consumed almost exclusively in Northern Europe.

The whole subject of the growth and marketing of coffee, which is an exceedingly intricate one, is discussed in detail in the 19th Report of the Imperial Economic Committee ("Coffee," June, 1931), from which much of the information in this memorandum is extracted.

The coffee tree is a fruit-bearing tree and the coffee bean is the prepared seed of the fruit or berry. The fruits or berries, consisting of the beans surrounded by the pulp, are sometimes known as "cherries." Each fruit normally contains two beans, but when only one bean develops it is known as "peaberry."

Arabica coffee normally yields in the third year and under favourable conditions may produce good crops in the fifth year. Robusta coffee reaches maturity in about the same time as Arabica, but Liberica takes longer to reach the fruiting stage. Like all fruit trees, coffee is liable to very wide variations in yield from one season to another. A yield of 5 to 7 cwt. per acre is considered good for Arabica, but over a series of years the average for well-matured plantations is considerably less, and in exceptional seasons it may be considerably more. Robusta yields crops almost double those from Arabica, and Liberica is an even much more prolific yielder.

The berries when ripe are plucked from the trees. They are then transported to the pulping machine, which removes the pulp from the berry. The beans with their mucilaginous covering are then fermented. After fermentation they are washed and dried. In Tanganyika, an installation for the removal of the mucilaginous covering by means of water under pressure has given satisfactory results and a high grade product is being turned out without recourse to fermentation. All the processes are performed at or near the plantation and the resultant product is "parchment coffee." The "hulling" or "curing" to remove the parchment is performed sometimes before and sometimes after shipping to the oversea markets.

The cleaned beans are sold in due course to wholesalers, and the roasting is performed either by the wholesalers or by the retailers to whom they pass. Finally the roasted beans are ground either by the retailer or by the ultimate consumer. The quality of the final product depends not only on the quality of the bean itself and on the skill with which it is roasted, but also on the shortness of the period between roasting, grinding, and final consumption.

Market Grades.

The world supply is divided into two distinct classes, Brazilian coffee, which is coarse and strong, largely favoured on the Continent of Europe and in the United States and generally sold mixed with chicory, and the "mild" coffees which are chiefly favoured by consumers in the United Kingdom and are mixed with little, if any, chicory.

The market grades of coffee are in most cases called by geographical designations followed by an indication of the quality and size.

Brazilian coffee, being a bulk crop which is sold by sample and on description, is elaborately classified into some eight or nine "types" according to the number of "defects" (that is broken, defective, insect damaged, chipped, black and discoloured beans and pods, husks, and other foreign material) in a sample of given weight. (For instance the standard Santos Type No. 4 is allowed up to 30 "defects" in a sample of 450 grammes) Colonial and other mild coffees are usually divided into three quality grades: Fine, fair to good, and ordinary.

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As regards size, the beans of mild coffees, after " curing " are usually sorted through sieves or " screens " into several sizes. The following are the usual size names on the London market—the terms varying with the country of origin:—

(1) Elephants or oversize.
(2) A, bold or No. 1.
(3) B, medium or No. 2.
(4) C, thirds or No. 3.
(5) Triage, or Chips, i.e., broken beans.
(6) Peaberry.

(The peaberry, being elliptical instead of flat on one side, rolls easily in the roasting machine and roasts more evenly than the ordinary bean. It may therefore command a high price in spite of its small size.)

In certain cases other grades are recognized and sometimes laid down by law.

In Tanganyika Territory, for instance, Bukoba coffee is divided into two classes " Plantation," that is *Arabica* coffee grown by Europeans, and " Native " that is *Robusta* coffee grown by natives. Each class is further subdivided into two grades, G.A.Q. (Good Average Quality) containing not more than one defective bean in ten and no extraneous matter, and F.A.Q. (Fair Average Quality) containing not more than 10 per cent. by weight of defective beans (equivalent to about 27 defective beans in every 100) or 1 per cent. of extraneous matter.

A further grade of Triage is also recognized for this coffee.

World production and consumption.

An overwhelming proportion of the coffee lands of the world are in South and Central America and the non-British West Indies. The Netherlands East Indies, British East Africa, and India are the only other countries where there are now considerable areas under coffee. In Jamaica is produced the high-grade Blue Mountain coffee, and small areas are also under coffee in certain of the British West Indies.

Accurate and complete statistics of acreage under coffee are not available, but broadly speaking it is estimated that the total world-area under coffee is between 10 and 11 million acres, of which Brazil accounts for between 7 and 8 million, the rest of America and the non-British West Indies for about 2¼ million, and the Colonial Empire for about 200,000 acres or 2 per cent. of the whole. (The exact acreage under coffee in India and the Netherlands East Indies is not known but it is probably in the neighbourhood of 250,000 acres in India, while in the Netherlands East Indies, European plantations are estimated at a similar figure and the total area is probably not less than 500,000 acres.)

Owing to the great variations of yield from year to year it is difficult to state what the " normal " annual world-production of coffee is, or what the " normal " share of each area in that total is. Some indication of the difficulty is given by the fact that the Brazilian crop for 1929-30 (about 1,717,000 tons) was not far short of three times the crop for the previous year (about 645,000 tons). It would perhaps in these circumstances be not unreasonable to take the average of the five seasons 1926-27 to 1930-31 as some guide to normal production. The average total annual production during that period was about 1,840,000 tons with a maximum of 2,490,000 tons and a minimum of 1,370,000 tons, of which Brazil contributed 1,110,000 tons (1,717,000 and 645,000) the rest of America and the non-British West Indies about 577,000 tons (634,000 and 493,000), the Netherlands East Indies about 102,000 tons (123,000 and 73,000), the Colonial Empire about 31,000 tons (36,000 and 21,000), and India rather over 15,000 tons (18,000 and 12,000).

It will be seen, therefore, that the Colonial Empire contributes less than 2 per cent. of the world-production with a maximum of about 2½ and a minimum of about 1½ per cent., while the total production of the Empire is only about 3 per cent. of world-production.

No estimate of the value of the total production of the Colonial Empire can be made, but exports have averaged rather under £2,000,000 annually in recent years, varying between a minimum of nearly £1,600,000 in 1931 and a maximum of not far short of £2,200,000 in 1930 and 1932.

Consumption is, of course, much more constant than production. By far the largest consuming country in the world is the United States of America which takes not far short of 700,000 tons annually. France comes next with about 165,000 tons and then Germany with about 135,000 tons. No other country imports as much as 50,000 tons.

The United Kingdom is an important market for " mild " coffees and over two-thirds of the total East African crop and the best kinds of British West Indian coffee come to the United Kingdom market, although a substantial proportion is re-exported. Imports average about 33,000 tons annually, of which only about half is retained, the remainder being re-exported. Consumption *per caput* is, therefore, very small, only about 12 ounces *per annum* as against 9¼ lb. of tea. The retained coffee is almost all " mild " coffee and up to 1932 inclusive less than half of it was of Empire origin. There is, however, a tendency towards retaining more and more coffee of Empire origin at the expense of the competing foreign coffees, the most important of which is that from Costa Rica. The United Kingdom duties on coffee are now ½d. per lb. preferential and 1½d. per lb. general.

Both Canada and the Union of South Africa import 12,000 to 13,000 tons annually, *per caput* consumption being appreciably greater than that in the United Kingdom. The greater part of the coffee imported is of Brazilian and similar kinds. There is, however, a tendency towards increased consumption of Colonial *Robusta* sorts instead. Consumption in other parts of the Empire (except India which consumes a good deal of its own coffee) is inconsiderable.

Colonial production.

The history of coffee-growing in the Colonial Empire has been one of extraordinary vicissitudes. The crop was established in Jamaica more than 200 years ago, and in the early years of the 19th century the annual output of Jamaica, Dominica, Trinidad, and British Guiana

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reached a maximum of 20,000 tons. In 1932, it was under 5,000 tons. In 1875, Ceylon reached a peak of 50,000 tons, but the plantations were devastated by the coffee leaf disease (*Hemileia vastatrix*), and production is now only 5 or 6 tons annually, while exports in 1932 were less than a ton.

Towards the end of the 19th century, Malaya developed a production of about 6,000 tons annually of *Liberica* coffee, but the greater part of it was replaced by rubber, and there is now only a small production for local consumption which is supplemented by imports of several thousand tons annually from the Netherlands East Indies.

Coffee now occupies about 1,200 acres in the Straits Settlements, rather over 6,000 acres in the Federated Malay States and small areas in Johore, Kedah, and Perlis.

The present century, however, has seen the establishment of large plantations in the East African Dependencies.

Coffee is now by far the most important product for the export market in Kenya, being five times as important, from the point of view of value, as any other export product. In Uganda it is the second most important product, but less than one-fifth the value of cotton, the most important export product. In Tanganyika Territory also it is the second most important export product, but represents less than half the value of sisal.

Even in East Africa, however, the history is not one of continuous progress. Nyasaland reached a peak of 17,000 acres with an annual production of 2,000,000 lb. in 1900, but by 1932 the area had shrunk to 1,450 acres and exports to less than 40 tons.

In Northern Rhodesia the industry is only a very small one and still in the experimental stage. In West Africa (the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria), coffee is only of trivial importance.

In St. Helena coffee has been grown experimentally and its cultivation may be possible in some of the sheltered valleys where the rainfall is adequate.

In Mauritius and the Seychelles cultivation is still in the experimental stage.

In the British West Indies, coffee still retains a position, though rather a minor one. The principal export market is Canada. Jamaica still produces "Blue Mountain," an *Arabica* variety universally recognized as the finest coffee in the world, but the total area under coffee in the Colony is only 6,000 acres of which only a very limited highland area produces Blue Mountain coffee. Other Jamaica coffee is of a rather low quality.

In Trinidad coffee has been grown for 150 years but at the beginning of the present century had almost disappeared. Interest has now, however, revived. Exports now average about 300 tons a year and could be increased. *Robusta* is growing well, and *Excelsa* is being tried in the dry areas.

In Dominica which produced 2,000 tons annually at the end of the 18th century, production is now hardly more than experimental and exports are less than a ton annually.

In Grenada and St. Lucia coffee has never been important, but there has recently been some planting, chiefly of *Robusta*.

In British Guiana coffee-growing is still of some importance in certain areas. Exports average about 360 tons a year and, the variety grown being *Liberica*, go chiefly to Scandinavia and the Netherlands, the chief markets for that variety.

In Fiji coffee was formerly an important industry, but was almost completely destroyed by coffee leaf disease, and there have been no recent signs of revival. A certain amount of coffee is, however, grown in the New Hebrides.

As regards the quality of Colonial coffees, Jamaica Blue Mountain is far ahead of the rest.

Next come the *Arabica* coffees grown in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda, that from Uganda commanding somewhat lower prices than the others.

Next come the West Indian *Robusta* coffees and, a little below them, the African *Robustas* and, last of all the *Libericas*.

Table V* shows the total exports of coffee from all parts of the Colonial Empire during the years 1929 to 1932. Exports from Somaliland and Malaya have been omitted since they are not of domestic origin. It will be seen that the value of exports of coffee from the Colonial Empire has actually increased since 1929 from nearly £1,800,000 to nearly £2,200,000. The increase in the volume of exports is even larger.

COTTON.

Varieties, Methods of Cultivation, etc.

Cotton, the most important of vegetable fibres, is one of the greatest export crops in the world.

It is derived from several widely different species of the genus *Gossypium*. The plant is actually a perennial, but in nearly every case as a crop it is cultivated as an annual. A few kinds, however, including the *Marie Galante* in certain West Indian islands, are grown as perennials.

The cotton fruits or seed pods, which are known as "bolls," on reaching maturity burst open disclosing the "seed cotton," which consists of the seeds to which the cotton fibres are attached. This seed cotton is picked by hand and, after being sorted for the removal of stained cotton, is sent to the ginnery to be cleaned from any chance leaf refuse and then ginned, that is subjected to a process by which the fibre, known as "cotton lint," is separated from the seed. The cotton seed is an important member of the large group of oil seeds, and further particulars will be found in the Memorandum† under that heading. As a rough general rule it can be taken that seed cotton yields 33 per cent. of its weight in lint, but in some cases the proportion may be as low as 25 per cent. and in others as high as 50 per cent.

* *See* page 468.

† *See* page 427.

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The cotton lint is packed in bales and is ready for export to the consuming countries where it is spun into thread or put to other uses. The weight of the bales varies in different countries. The standard bale throughout the British Empire is 400 lb., the United States bale is 480 lb., and the Egyptian bale is 750 lb. In South America, Russia, and Persia the bale is usually about 250 lb. For comparative statistical purposes all these are sometimes converted into a statistical bale of 500 lb.

Sorts and Market Grades.

The quality of the cotton, and consequently its value, depends principally on the length of the "staple," that is the individual fibre, which varies greatly according to the species of *Gossypium* from which it is derived.

The various kinds of cotton are divided into three main classes according to their staple lengths and graded into a number of grades according to the Universal Standard, which is as follows:—Middling fair, strict good middling, good middling, strict middling, middling, strict low middling, low middling, strict good ordinary, good ordinary.

The finest cotton is the Sea Island which is grown almost exclusively in certain British West Indian islands and has a staple of from 1¾ to 2½ inches. Three grades of West Indian Sea Island cotton are recognized, Extra Superfine, grown in St. Vincent, with a staple of 2½ inches, Superfine, grown in St. Kitts and Barbados, with a staple of 2 inches, and Ordinary, grown in the other islands with a staple of 1¾ inches. Small quantities of Sea Island are also grown in Fiji.

The other principal variety in the Fine Class is Egyptian cotton of which the better sorts, Sakellarides and the like, have a staple of 1¼ to 1⅝ inches and the inferior sorts, Ashmouni and the like, a staple of 1⅛ to 1¼ inches.

At the bottom of the Fine Class come American Long Staple, certain South American cottons and Uganda cotton, which has a staple of up to 1¼ inches.

The principal variety in the Medium Class is United States Upland cotton, which represents rather more than half the world crop and has a staple of from 1 to 1⅛ inch. Other varieties in this group are Nigerian cotton with a staple of 1 to 1⅛ inch and Indian Long Staple cotton with a staple of ⅞ to 1 inch.

The principal varieties in the Short Staple Class are Indian and Chinese cotton with a staple of ⅝ to ¾ of an inch.

World Production.

The total area under cotton is not precisely known. Apart from the doubt regarding the precise area under cotton in such countries as Nigeria, where production cannot in any case be really important, there is a major element of doubt in the case of China, where it is known that there are at least 5 million acres, and it is believed that there may be as much as 10 million acres, under cotton.

It is estimated, assuming the higher figure for China to be correct, that in the years 1926 to 1931 inclusive the area under cotton varied between 83 and 93 million acres, of which between 40 and 47 million acres were in the United States of America and between 23½ and 27 million acres in India. It is unlikely that until recently the area under cotton in the Colonial Empire reached a million acres. In view of the recent increase in Uganda it may now amount to as much as a million and a-quarter acres.

World supplies of cotton vary very greatly from year to year owing to fluctuations in the area sown, in the yield and in the incidence of disease, but according to a recent authority the "normal crop" may be taken as the following:—

Class.	*Tons.*	*Equivalent to British 400 lb. bales.*
I	635,000	3,556,000
II	4,118,000	23,062,500
III	1,496,500	8,381,250
	6,249,500	34,999,750

Colonial Production.

Compared to these figures production within the Colonial Empire is very small.

It can conveniently be divided up into four groups:—

East Africa.
West Africa.
West Indies.
Miscellaneous.

In *East Africa* the principal producing country is Uganda where cotton is the principal export crop. It is produced almost exclusively for export and exports can be taken for practical purposes as equivalent to production. The area under cotton has been expanding steadily from 533,044 acres in 1927-28 to 1,071,410 acres in 1932-33. Production during the seasons 1927-28 to 1931-32 inclusive varied from about 129,000 to 207,000 bales, but it was anticipated that production during the season 1932-33 would reach 295,000 bales. Exports in 1932 were valued at £1,584,172 equivalent to about 71 per cent. of total domestic exports. Almost the whole crop is exported to India for use in that country or re-export to Japan.

In Kenya, there is a small production of cotton in the Kavirondo Native Reserve and in the coastal belt; the amount, although still small, has shown a marked increase during the last two years.

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In Tanganyika, cotton as a planter's crop has not made great headway, but it still holds an important place as a native crop. It is estimated that in 1931 110,000 acres were under cotton. Exports in 1932, which can be taken for practical purposes as equivalent to production, were 17,972 bales valued at £183,747, rather less than 9 per cent. of the total value of domestic exports in that year.

In parts of *West Africa*, unlike East Africa, cotton was in the country before the European and there is an old-established native spinning and weaving industry which provides a market for most of the crop. The amount available for export depends on the relative movements of local and world prices, and also to some extent on the price obtained for exports from the previous crop which tends to influence the amount sown in the next season.

This is particularly true of Nigeria, where cotton is grown to a large extent in the Northern and to a smaller extent in the Southern Provinces. No statistics are available regarding either the total acreage under cotton or the amount consumed by the local spinning industry, though the latter is believed to be fairly considerable. Exports have varied between about 37,000 bales in the season 1929-30 and 4,815 bales in 1931-32.

There is still room for further expansion and it is estimated that in favourable circumstances a total export of 70,000 bales annually might be reached, but it is unlikely that this figure would be exceeded. From the export point of view, therefore, the crop will always be a minor one in Nigeria.

In the Gold Coast, the crop is still in the experimental stage.

In Sierra Leone, cotton is grown to a small extent for local use, but attempts to foster the cultivation on a large scale have failed.

In the Gambia, cotton is grown to some extent, but the whole crop is used for the local manufacture of cloth.

In the *West Indies* two kinds of cotton are grown, Sea Island and Marie Galante.

The production of Sea Island cotton is of considerable importance, both because the West Indies are now to all intents and purposes the main source of supply of this superfine cotton and also because it is the principal export of Montserrat and an important export of St. Vincent and St. Kitts-Nevis (including Anguilla).

The average area of land planted with Sea Island cotton in the seasons 1921-22 to 1932-33 inclusive was as follows:—

	Acres.
Barbados	1,930
St. Vincent	3,263
Montserrat	2,774
St. Kitts	1,274
Nevis	1,644
Anguilla	253
Antigua	558
	11,696

and the average yield of cotton lint during these years was as follows:—

	lb.	*Equivalent to bales.*
Barbados	198,395	496
St. Vincent	376,716	942
Montserrat	486,683	1,217
St. Kitts	201,829	503
Nevis	150,682	377
Anguilla	15,926	40
Antigua	55,088	138
	1,485,319	3,713

The cost of production is higher than that of American Medium Staple cotton and, although it usually commands a price more than twice that of that grade the general depression reduced prices to a level below that acceptable to the producers, with the result that stocks accumulated and plantings decreased. In 1933, no more than 3,659 acres were planted against the average of 11,696 acres shown above and the estimated production was 579,997 lb. or 1,450 bales against the average of 1,485,319 lb. or 3,713 bales.

The whole situation was discussed at a Conference of the producers held in Trinidad in November, 1933, and it was agreed to form a West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, to instruct the Association to take steps to increase sales, and to limit production in 1934 to the following amounts:—

	Acres.	*lb.*	*Equivalent to bales.*
Barbados	700	70,000	175
St. Vincent	1,200	145,000	362
Montserrat	2,000	360,000	900
St. Kitts	500	78,000	195
Nevis	1,000	100,000	250
Anguilla	100	10,000	25
Antigua	200	24,000	60
	5,700	787,000	1,967

There is also a small production of Sea Island cotton in *Fiji*. Exports, which can be taken as equivalent to production, fluctuated considerably in recent years between a maximum of about 620 bales in 1927 and a minimum of about 120 bales in 1929, but have since almost disappeared.

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Marie Galante, a perennial cotton similar to American Middling Upland, is the main export of the Grenadines, but the quantity is relatively small. From 600 to 800 bales have been exported annually during recent years from Carriacou, a small island in the Colony of Grenada, and 90 to 170 bales have also been exported from the Grenadine islands included in the Colony of St. Vincent.

In other parts of the Colonial Empire cotton-production is of very little importance. In Ceylon, there is a small production which is bought by a mill in Colombo. In 1930, 2,297 acres were under cotton, but this area has since been greatly reduced.

In Cyprus there is a small production of cotton of short staple type. Part of it is absorbed in a small local spinning industry and the rest is exported, chiefly to Greece. Exports in 1932 amounted to about 2,700 bales valued at £25,118. A similar cotton is grown in Malta on a very small scale, production in 1932 being only about 200 bales.

There is a small production of cotton in the New Hebrides. Exports in 1928 amounted to over 3,500 bales, but dropped to about one-third of that amount in 1932.

Table VI* shows all exports of cotton from the Colonial Empire during recent years. It will be seen that the total value, which was between £4½ and £4¾ million in 1929 had dropped a little below £2 million in 1932.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The essential oils are a group of highly concentrated, and generally somewhat costly, volatile oils obtained, usually by pressure or distillation, from certain fruits, flowers, leaves, grasses, barks, roots, and woods. They are used principally as constituents of drugs, perfumes, perfumed soaps, etc., and as food flavourings.

A comparatively small number of essential oils is produced in commercial quantities in the Colonial Empire, and in most cases the Colonial Empire is the only source of supply of the particular oils in question. It is only in rare cases that essential oils are an export of appreciable importance to the Dependencies in which they are produced. Exceptions are the Seychelles, where essential oils are the second most important agricultural export and third most important export of any kind; St. Lucia, where lime-oil is the second most important export; and Dominica, where also lime-oil is of great importance among export products.

Table VII† contains a complete list of all exports from the Colonial Empire during recent years. It can be assumed that these figures will serve equally well to indicate total production, since domestic consumption is negligible.

It will be seen that the total value of exports has dropped from about £340,000 in 1929 to about £232,000 in 1932.

The following is a brief list of those essential oils which are of most importance in the Colonial Empire.

Bay Oil is distilled from the leaves of *Pimenta acris*; its principal use is in perfumery, notably as the basic perfume in bay rum.

The British West Indies are the only sources of supply. Dominica produces about five to ten tons a year and St. Lucia about one ton. There is a very small production in Montserrat.

The principal consuming country is the United States of America which takes most of the production.

The present market price (March, 1934) is 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. according to the eugenol content of the oil.

Cedarwood oil is of two kinds. The best is distilled in Florida from the *Juniperus virginiana*. The other oil is distilled in Kenya from a bastard cedar (probably *Juniperus procera*).

Kenya is now exporting about 18 tons annually. Present prices (March, 1934) are 1s. 6d. per lb. for the Florida and 1s. 3d. per lb. for the Kenya oil.

Cinnamon leaf oil is distilled from the leaves of *Cinnamonum Zeylanicum*, a native of Ceylon which is also grown in the Seychelles. It is used in medicine, for flavouring and for the extraction of eugenol for the manufacture of vanillin.

The only sources of supply are Ceylon, which produces about 20 to 40 tons a year, and the Seychelles which produce about 50 to 60 tons a year.

The Ceylon oil contains 70 to 80 per cent. of eugenol and is therefore less rich than the Seychelles oil which contains 88 to 90 per cent.

The principal consuming countries are Great Britain and the United States of America, the latter taking almost the whole of the Seychelles production for the manufacture of vanillin.

The price has fluctuated considerably in recent years. Early in 1929 the Ceylon oil stood at 7s. per lb. and the Seychelles oil at 6s. 11d. The present prices (March, 1934) are 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.

Cinnamon bark oil is distilled from the bark of *Cinnamonum Zeylanicum* and is used for flavouring and medicinal purposes.

Ceylon is the only source of supply in commercial quantities, but the Seychelles have recently resumed production on a modest scale.

A certain amount of cinnamon bark oil is distilled in England from imported bark.

Owing to the high cost of the oil it has been largely replaced by synthetic substitutes and the demand for the natural oil is only small and the sale limited. The Ceylon oil has not a high reputation as it is frequently adulterated with cinnamon leaf oil. Prices at the present time (March, 1934) are 25s. to 45s. per lb.

* *See* page 471. † *See* page 474.

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Citronella oil is regarded by the trade as being of two kinds, Ceylon citronella oil and Java citronella oil.

The Ceylon oil is distilled from *Cymbopogon Nardus* or Lenabatu grass, which grows in south Ceylon. Its chief use is for perfuming cheap soaps and for anti-fly preparations.

Ceylon is the only source of supply and annual exports average between 550 and 600 tons.

There are two crops, the greater in May and June and the lesser in November and December, but very limited production is carried on throughout the year and supplies come forward more or less continuously.

Nearly all the Ceylon oil is adulterated with a small percentage of kerosene. Pure oil is sold in small quantities under the description of " estate quality ". Further particulars regarding production will be found under the memorandum on Ceylon* in Part I of this volume.

The United States of America and Great Britain are the principal consuming countries, the former taking about 45 per cent. and the latter about 25 per cent. of the total production.

Java citronella oil, which is distilled from what is believed by some authorities to be a different grass, is superior to the Ceylon oil and is put to wider uses and its price is usually 50 per cent. higher. The average annual export from Java is about 900 tons.

The price of Ceylon oil at the present time (March, 1934) is 1s. 2½d. per lb.

Estate quality oil commands a premium of about 1½d. to 2d. per lb.

Clove oil is sometimes produced in negligible quantities in the Seychelles. Very large quantities of this oil are produced in Madagascar and might equally well be produced in Zanzibar. It is also distilled in the importing countries from imported cloves.

Its principal use is for the extraction of eugenol for the manufacture of vanillin and for flavouring purposes, and it is also used in perfumery and medicine.

The principal markets are England, France, Germany, and the United States of America.

Madagascar clove oil, containing 85 per cent. eugenol, is worth 2s. 7d. per lb. duty paid on the London market at the present time (March, 1934).

Geranium oil, which is distilled from the leaves and stems of various species of *pelargonium*, notably from *pelargonium graveolens*, is widely used in the perfumery and soap trades and for the extraction of geraniol.

The best qualities of this oil have hitherto been produced in France, Algeria, and Bourbon (Réunion). Production was recently started in Kenya of a markedly inferior oil known locally as *Mawah oil*, but better varieties of pelargonium have now been obtained and there is every prospect of a considerable development in the production of a fine oil at competitive prices with foreign oils.

The present production of fine oil in the Colony is at the rate of 2 tons a year and this will increase to 10 tons in 1935.

Experimental work on the production of a similar oil in Tanganyika Territory, and of Mawah oil in Uganda, has recently been started.

The principal markets for geranium oil are in London, Marseilles, and New York.

The London prices at the present time (March, 1934) are:—

Mawah oil 9s. per lb.;
Algerian geranium oil 23s. per lb.;
Bourbon geranium oil 21s. per lb.;
Kenya geranium oil 19s. 6d. per lb.;

Lemon-grass oil is distilled from *Cymbopogon flexuosus* and *Cymbopogon citratus*. It is widely used in the soap and perfumery trades and for the extraction of citral.

The chief sources of supply are Cochin (in South India) and French Indo-China, but these two oils are not identical.

Very small quantities used to be produced in the British West Indies and the Seychelles, but supplies from these sources have now ceased.

In Kenya and Uganda, production is still in the experimental stage.

London and New York are the principal markets.

Cochin lemon-grass oil, which is sold with a guaranteed minimum content of 75 per cent. citral is worth 3s. 8d. per lb. on the London market at the present time (March, 1934).

Lime oil is produced from the fruits of the *Citrus medica* var. *acida* by two processes, the *écuelle* process or " hand pressure " and distillation.

Lime oil is principally used for flavouring purposes, but some is used in the perfumery trade.

The main source of the oil in commercial quantities is the British West Indies, in particular Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Trinidad, but production has also recently been started in the Gold Coast and Northern Rhodesia.

In 1932, the total production of the West Indies was below 20 tons but the average production for 1928-31 was about 27 tons.

The chief consuming countries are the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the former taking about two-thirds of the production.

The price of distilled lime oil has varied enormously. At the end of 1922 it was no more than 2s. per lb.; in September, 1931, it rose to a peak of 42s. 6d. It then fell by the end of the year to about 35s., at which figure it remained fairly steadily throughout 1932 and part of 1933. The price at the present time (March, 1934) is 23s. per lb.

Hand-pressed lime oil is worth 20 to 50 per cent. more than the distilled, according to supplies, which are irregular. The present quotation is 35s. per lb.

Patchouli oil is obtained by the distillation of the herb *Pogostemon patchouli*, both wild and cultivated plants being used. It is used in perfumery and for scenting soap.

The principal sources of supply are Malaya (round Penang), the Seychelles and Java.

The average export from Penang is about 25 tons annually and that from the Seychelles about two tons. No figures for exports from Java are available.

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* *See* page 124.

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The oils from the three sources are distinguishable. The Penang oil is of the highest quality and in most general demand. The Seychelles oil is inferior but gaining in popularity and the gap between the prices of Penang and Seychelles oil is tending to close. The Java oil is also inferior. It is sold chiefly on the Continent and does not compete seriously with the Empire oils.

There is some experimental production of patchouli oil in Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory, but it is not yet possible to say whether it will be possible to develop the industry.

Of the Penang oil about 50 per cent. of the production goes to the Continent (chiefly France), about 20 per cent. to the United Kingdom, about 18 per cent. to Japan and about 12 per cent. to the United States of America.

About 75 per cent. of the Seychelles oil goes to the United Kingdom, some of it being re-exported to the United States of America and the rest goes to France.

Prices have varied enormously. In 1918, Penang oil went to a peak of 145s. per lb.; by 1925 it had dropped to 13s. and by the end of 1926 risen again to 48s. It has since steadily declined and now (March, 1934) stands at 6s. per lb.

The price of the Seychelles oil depends on that of the Penang oil; it now stands at 5s. per lb.

Pimento oil is of two kinds, distilled respectively from the berries and the leaf of *Pimenta Officinalis*. Both oils are rich in eugenol and are used for flavouring purposes in the confectionery trade.

Jamaica is the only source of supply of pimento, and the only producer of pimento leaf oil, of which the United Kingdom and the United States of America are the chief markets.

The leaf oil is priced at 2s. 3d. per lb. at the present time (March, 1934) and the berry oil at about 10s. per lb.

All the berry oil sold on the market is either distilled in England or leaf oil "faked" on the Continent. The demand is small.

The above are the only essential oils produced in commercial quantities within the Colonial Empire at the present time. In the memoranda in Part I mention will be found of the following essential oils and essential oil plants which are known to exist but are not at present being exploited or at most are only the subject of experiments:—*Ecquellor* (Tanganika Territory); ***Eucalyptus*** **(Kenya)**; ***Ginger grass*** (Seychelles); *Ocimum basilicum* (Seychelles); ***Ocimum viride*** (Seychelles); *Palmarosa* (Seychelles); *Peppermint* (Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Seychelles); *Petit grain* (Tanganyika Territory).

FIBRES (OTHER THAN COTTON).

Fibres fall roughly into two classes:—(*a*) the soft fibres derived from plant stems and (*b*) the hard fibres derived from leaves. They may be spun and used for the manufacture of textile materials, rope, cordage, string, and similar articles or they may be used in their natural state.

Soft Fibres.

The principal soft fibres, other than cotton, which stands in a class by itself and is the subject of a special memorandum, are **flax** (*Linum usitatissimum*), which is the raw material used for the manufacture of linen and canvas, **true hemp** (*Cannabis sativa*) which is now used principally for the manufacture of soft pliable ropes and string and, to a small extent, canvas, Indian **jute** (*Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius*) which is used mainly for the manufacture of canvas and gunny and Indian **sunn hemp** (*Crotolaria juncea*), which is not a true hemp but has similar characteristics and uses.

None of these fibres are produced to any substantial extent in the Colonial Empire.

There is a small production of flax and true hemp in Cyprus, both for local use and for export, 869 acres being returned as under the former crop and 156 acres under the latter in 1932.

Of jute, it is only necessary to say that it is produced almost exclusively in India and that until recently it was the only fibre used in the manufacture of the bags, sacks, and bale covers used for the export of Colonial produce, but that experiments are now being made with the object of substituting sisal and Mauritius hemp for this purpose, at any rate in those Dependencies where sisal is produced.

Sunn hemp is grown to a small extent for local use in Ceylon, and has been grown experimentally on a small scale in Uganda and other Dependencies.

Hard Fibres.

The hard fibres constitute a group produced both within and without the Empire and used principally for the manufacture of ropes and cordage, marine and other, binder-twine, other twines and string, sacking and other coarse textiles and occasionally the foundations upon which carpets are woven.

Of the fibres which fall in this group it is usual in commercial practice to class manilla hemp, sisal, New Zealand hemp, and Mauritius hemp together as the hemp fibres, since, except Mauritius hemp, they are to a large extent interchangeable. Jute is to some extent interchangeable with the hemp fibres for certain uses.

Coir or coconut fibre stands rather apart and is not interchangeable to any substantial extent with the fibres previously mentioned. It is spun into yarns which are used for weaving into matting and for ropes of special resiliency employed for towing purposes and for ships' fenders. For certain uses it is used in the natural state without spinning.

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Although the "hemp fibres" are all more or less competitive both *inter se* and with true hemp they are botanically of very various origins.

Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*) or Abaca is a fruitless banana. The fibre is contained in the leaf bases wrapped tightly round one another to form the stem of the plant, which on reaching maturity is about 9 inches in diameter and 20 feet high. When the plant is two or three years old, the stem is cut down, the leaves stripped off and the fibre, which represents only 1½ to 2 per cent. by weight of the plant, is freed from the vegetable matter, usually by hand with the aid of a knife and a block of wood, but latterly in the Davao district also by decorticating machinery. Almost all the supplies of manila hemp are produced in the Philippine Islands, but there is now some production (about 10,000 tons a year) in Sumatra.

There is a most elaborate system of grading under Government control, some 25 different grades being recognized apart from tow and waste. The grade J.2 is a more or less medium grade generally used for comparisons of price with the other hard fibres to which it is more or less comparable in quality.

Sisal, and the almost identical foreign fibres **henequen** and **maguey** or **cantala**, are prepared from the leaves of various species of *Agave*, which are indigenous in Mexico but have been introduced into other countries.

The fibre, which varies in length from 2½ to 5 feet and is nearly white or pale yellow, is contained in the long rigid fleshy leaves and is extracted from the severed leaves by mechanical decorticators. (Extraction by hand after retting, which was formerly practised, has now almost entirely disappeared.) The fibre represents about 3 per cent. by weight of the severed leaves. After being extracted the fibres are brushed by machinery, carefully graded, and packed in bales for export.

The shorter fibres which are removed in the brushing operation are exported separately as "tow."

Sisal, in the strict sense of the word, is produced from the *Agave rigida var. sisalana* in East Africa, the British West Indies, the Netherlands East Indies, and Mexico.

Henequen is produced in Mexico principally from the *Agave fourcroides*, but all the fibres produced in Mexico, except those named *Istle* and *Tula*, which are produced from different varieties of Agave, are classified as henequen irrespective of the particular species of *Agave* employed.

The fibre known as Maguey in the Philippines is produced from the *Agave cantala* retted in sea water; in the Netherlands East Indies the fibre produced from the *Agave cantala* is the finest and whitest variety of sisal. African sisal is graded as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 with one or two grades of tow. At present there is a difference of about 10s. to 15s. per ton between each grade of fibre, and tow sells at a discount of about £4 per ton on No. 3 grade. During recent months the No. 1 grade has been standing about 15s. to 30s. per ton above J.2 Manila on the London market.

Mexican henequen is sold as a single grade priced in cents, United States currency, c.i.f. New Orleans or Atlantic ports.

Maguey is produced in the areas of Cebu and Manila, and each fibre is classed into 3 grades, Cebu (or Manila) Maguey No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3. Prices during recent months have been £3 to £4 per ton below the African sisal grades similarly numbered.

Java and Sumatra sisal is graded "A," "B," etc., and sold in terms of Dutch currency per 100 kilograms.

New Zealand hemp is prepared from the leaves of *Phormium tenax*, a plant indigenous to New Zealand and introduced from there into many parts of the world as an ornamental garden plant and into St. Helena and the Argentine as an economic plant. The plant has a short central root-stock from which the sword-like leaves (which may be ten or more feet long) grow straight out in a fan shape.

The leaves are severed and decorticated by machinery as in the case of sisal, but the machinery actually used differs widely from that used for sisal and the fibre represents as much as 11 per cent. by weight of the original leaves. The fibre is long and lustrous and its colour varies from white to pale reddish brown.

The grades of New Zealand hemp are:—Superior, Fine, Good fair, High point fair, High fair, Low fair, Common and two or three grades of tow. The High point fair grade has recently commanded a price some 10s. per ton below that of J.2 Manila and £1 to 30s. below that of African sisal No. 1. The production has fallen seriously on account of the competition of sisal.

Mauritius hemp is prepared from the leaves of several varieties of the *Fourcroea gigantea*, a plant which to the ordinary person is not unlike the *Agave* and is locally known as "aloe." This plant was introduced into the Colony from Central America, originally as an ornamental plant, but now for the most part grows wild. There are two main varieties yielding respectively 2½ per cent. and 1½ per cent. by weight of fibre from the original green leaves. The fibre is generally extracted by means of small raspador machines locally known as "grattes," dried, brushed, and baled in much the same way as sisal.

There are six grades, Extra Prime, Prime, Very Good, Good, Fair, and Common or Raw; the Fair grade usually commands a price some £3 per ton above that of African Sisal No. 1.

Although these fibres are to some extent interchangeable they each have characteristics of their own. Manila is still regarded by most shipowners as superior to the other hard fibres for marine cordage, more particularly because sisal and other ropes are said to absorb water more quickly than manila ropes, to swell more when wet and not to recover their shape when dried. Prolonged experiments, however, conducted by the Imperial Institute and the Admiralty authorities have shown that the superiority of manila has been much exaggerated, and sisal and New Zealand hemp are now being used to an increasing extent in the Royal Navy and in the Mercantile Marine. Sisal has a greater tensile strength than New Zealand hemp.

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The following is the estimate of annual production of these fibres during recent years published by the well-known London firm of Wigglesworth and Company.

	1930 Tons	*1931* Tons	*1932* Tons	*1933* Tons
Manila hemp—				
Philippines	162,000	136,000	112,000	152,625
Netherland East Indies	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	172,000	146,000	122,000	162,625
Sisal and cantala—				
East Africa	76,000	83,000	85,000	112,000
French West Africa			6,000	6,000
Netherlands East Indies	55,000	66,000	70,000	85,000
West Indies (not British)	4,600	6,350	6,000	6,000
Mexican henequen	104,000	70,000	88,000	93,000
Philippine maguey	11,450	6,700	4,900	5,760
Total	251,050	232,050	259,900	307,760
New Zealand hemp and tow	11,650	3,135	4,000	6,400
Mauritius hemp	1,300	500	500	500
Total	12,950	3,635	4,500	6,900
GRAND TOTAL	436,000	381,685	386,400	477,285

There are one or two other fibres of minor importance in this group, for example **bowstring hemp** (*Sansevieria*) which is produced for local use in Ceylon, but they are of no importance from the point of view of the world trade.

Some years ago attempts were made to produce this fibre on a commercial scale in Kenya, indeed this was to some extent the starting point for sisal, but the fibre is brittle and difficult to sell, and its preparation has been abandoned.

Roselle hemp grows to a limited extent in Malaya.

The production of, and trade in, the hemp fibres formed the subject of a recent publication of the Imperial Economic Committee (Twenty-fourth Report " Hemp fibres " 1932).

Coir is the fibre of the husks of the coconut. It is usually prepared by retting the husks in water for a period of some weeks and then extracting and cleansing the fibre by hand, but mechanical extraction from the husks when green is also well established. The finer fibres are spun into yarn and manufactured into mats, matting, and similar articles and, to a small extent, into cheap ropes and cordage. The coarser fibres or bristles are used for brush-making and similar purposes, and the finer fibres for mattress making in their natural state and without spinning.

The hard fibres are a group of commodities of considerable importance to certain parts of the Colonial Empire.

Sisal is the principal export of Tanganyika Territory. The total value of the exports of hemp and tow in 1932 was nearly £700,000 or about 33 per cent. of all domestic exports. It is also an important product of Kenya, the value of exports in 1932 being a little under £190,000. In Uganda and Nyasaland only small areas are under sisal, about 1,300 acres in the former and 10,000 acres in the latter, but exports in 1932 were negligible. The total area under sisal in East Africa in 1932 was about 364,000 acres. In Sierra Leone production is still only in the experimental stage. A few hundred tons of sisal were formerly exported every year from Ceylon and the Gold Coast, but exports from the former ceased in 1927 and from the latter in 1930.

In the West Indies the industry is now in a very depressed state. There is still a small production in Jamaica, where the fibre is used locally for the manufacture of rope and string. In the Bahamas, where sisal was once the principal industry and it is stated that at one time nearly 100,000 acres were under this crop, and in the Turks and Caicos Islands production has practically ceased.

New Zealand hemp is the only agricultural crop of any economic importance in St. Helena.

Mauritius hemp is only a minor product of Mauritius, annual production during recent years being on an average 500 tons, worth at present prices about £11,000. Part of it is exported and there is an increasing use for the local manufacture of sugar bags. There is also a small production for local use in Ceylon.

Coir fibre could theoretically be produced in all those Dependencies which produce coconuts, but actually is produced for export in substantial quantities only in Ceylon. Considerable quantities of bristle fibre, mattress fibre and coir yarn and small quantities of coir rope are exported, the total value of such exports in 1932 being about £166,000.

From the point of view of the Colonial Empire the most important of the minor fibres is **piassava**, derived from the lower part of the leaf stalks of two palms, viz., *Raphia vinifera* and *Raphia Gaertneri*, which is used for making brooms and brushes and is produced chiefly in West Africa. Exports from Sierra Leone in 1932 were 2,877 tons valued at £23,290, and those from Nigeria 265 tons valued at £3,290. There were formerly some exports from the Gold Coast, but these ceased in 1930.

There is a small export (a few tons annually) from Tanganyika Territory of the softer **raffia fibre** derived from the cuticle of the leaves of the same plants and used for tying purposes.

Another minor fibre which is also used for brush making is **kitul fibre**, derived from the leaf basis of the palm *Caryota urens*. There are small exports of this fibre from Ceylon, in 1932 about 511 tons valued at £7,568.

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A coarse fibre derived from the *Hibiscus cannabinus* and known in India as "Deccan hemp" or "Bimlipatam jute" and in Nigeria as *sama*, which is grown principally on the Madras coast in India, is produced in small quantities for local use in a number of Dependencies and is of some importance in Nigeria.

Ramie or "China grass" (*Boehmeria nivea*) is widely grown in India and has been tried experimentally in a number of Dependencies, but owing to the difficulty of decorticating it by hand and the fact that no efficient machinery has yet been devised for its preparation there is at present no production of this fibre within the Empire.

Kapok, a sort of silk cotton used for stuffing pillows, lifebelts, and similar objects, is derived from the seed of the tree *Eriodendron Anfractuosum*. It is cultivated in many tropical Dependencies, but little attempt has, so far, been made to collect and prepare it for the market. Production is confined almost entirely to the Netherlands East Indies. In 1932 about 300 tons of kapok were exported from Ceylon and 100 tons from Tanganyika Territory.

Table VIII* shows the total exports of fibres from the Colonial Empire during the years 1929 to 1932. It will be observed that although the total tonnage exported rose from a little under 99,500 tons in 1929 to a little over 102,500 tons in 1932, of which the principal part (nearly 62,500 tons in 1929 and nearly 76,000 tons in 1932) was East African sisal and the greater part of the remainder (nearly 30,000 tons in 1929 and over 22,500 tons in 1932) was fibres from Ceylon, chiefly coir, the total value dropped from not far short of £2½ million in 1929 to only a little over £1 million in 1932.

FRUIT, FRUIT PRODUCTS AND NUTS USED AS FRUIT.

Very large quantities of fruits of various kinds are grown in the Colonial Empire. Of these the only ones which are of substantial importance as native foodstuffs are bananas, plantains, and mangoes. Other fruits are grown for local consumption otherwise than as staple foodstuffs or for export.

So far as the export market is concerned, for practical purposes the only important fruits are bananas, various kinds of citrus fruit and pineapples, and of these, pineapples are not exported to any extent except in the canned form. There are, however, good prospects of a considerable development in the export not only of the fruits mentioned above but also of other fruits, owing to the progress which has recently been made in the technique of preparing and packing fruit for export and also in the provision for the carriage of fruit by steamer transport to export markets. **Bananas**† and the closely allied fruit **plantains**, thrive best in the tropics but are grown over a very wide area. The principal producing countries are Central America, the West Indies, Tropical Africa, the Canary Islands, Formosa, Australia (Queensland), Fiji, and other islands in the Pacific.

In the Buganda Province of Uganda plantains, with sweet potatoes, are the staple foodstuff. In Tanganyika Territory it is estimated that about 250,000 acres are under this crop, but there are no exports at all. Similarly plantains and yams form the staple foodstuffs of the southern portion of the Gold Coast. Plantains are also grown in large quantities for local consumption in other parts of Africa and in other parts of the Colonial Empire, such as Ceylon, Malaya, and British Guiana.

Bananas grow in bunches consisting of "hands" made up of a number of individual fruits or "fingers." In most parts of the world bananas are exported in the bunch, but for the Australian market bananas are exported in hands or fingers packed in cases.

Statistics are normally recorded in "bunches," but sometimes in "count bunches," that is, bunches of nine hands, bunches containing smaller numbers of hands being reckoned as ⅔ or ½ "count bunches." The weight of the bunch varies; it is sometimes reckoned as about 44 lb., that is at 50 to the ton; but in the Pacific the case of 80 lb. net of fruit is reckoned to contain the equivalent of two bunches and 40 lb. is sometimes taken as the standard weight of a bunch elsewhere. In the case of the Cavendish variety the average weight of a bunch is about 50 lb. but in some of the smaller varieties the bunch weighs only about 34 lb. In converting bunches to tons it is usual to reckon 50 bunches to the ton, which may sometimes give a weight somewhat higher than the actual.

There are several varieties of banana which enter into world trade, and though these have different characteristics from the point of view of quality and suitability for transport, and command slightly different prices on the market, these differences are not so great as to make it necessary to distinguish between the varieties in trade figures, nor indeed are such figures available.

There is no means of ascertaining the total annual production of bananas and plantains, but it is certainly much in excess of the amount which enters world trade.

The principal exporting countries are not those in which these fruits are a staple foodstuff and fluctuations in the local demand therefore, if they occur, have little effect on the quantities available for export.

The volume of exports is, however, greatly affected by climatic conditions. Several of the exporting countries are subject to hurricanes, and when destructive hurricanes occur, as they did in Jamaica in 1933, exports may be seriously affected for at least two years.

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* *See* page 478.

† The word "banana" is a Western one and is not recognized at all in the East. "Plantain" is the term used in the East to cover both plantains (bananas which can only be eaten when cooked) and bananas. The home of the plantain is probably near the Malay Archipelago.

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The following table shows the total exports from the principal exporting countries during recent years:—

Exports of Bananas from the Principal Exporting Countries, showing quantities in thousands of tons (bunches converted at the rate of 50 bunches = 1 ton).

Countries.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
Jamaica	342	441	492	447	407
British Cameroons	—	1	3	11	15
British Honduras	3	3	2	2	2
Brazil	106	116	142	157	137
Canary Islands	158	201	223	214	(a)
Colombia	220	227	222	101	(a)
Costa Rica	146	122	117	(a)	(a)
Cuba	64	78	75	49	(a)
Formosa	94	77	96	115	(a)
Guatemala	134	144	114	135	(a)
Honduras	486	537	573	(a)	(a)
Mexico	107	114	131	103	(a)
Nicaragua	63	82	77	59	68
Panama	103	130	78	63	(a)

(a) Not available.

It will be seen that the Republic of Honduras is the principal exporter and that its exports have been steadily increasing. The second largest exporter is Jamaica where also exports have tended to increase; there has, however, been a setback, due almost entirely to climatic causes, during 1932 and 1933.

The following table shows imports into the principal importing countries during recent years:—

Imports of Bananas into the Principal Importing Countries, showing quantities in thousands of tons (bunches converted at the rate of 50 bunches = 1 ton).

Countries.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
United Kingdom	259	299	300	323	342
Canada	72	79	79	80	62
Australia	2	3	2	1	1
New Zealand	10	9	6	7	10
Irish Free State	3	3	3	4	4
Argentina	(a)	(a)	52	40	61
Belgium	11	16	21	30	37
France	109	126	181	211	221
Germany	86	100	117	109	111
Japan	92	76	94	112	(a)
Netherlands	19	26	30	32	39
Spain	22	23	34	23	21
United States of America	1,290	1,307	1,257	1,120	992

(a) Not available.

The United States of America is by far the largest importer of bananas in the world, taking in recent years nearly 60 per cent. of the bananas entering world trade. After reaching a peak in 1929, however, United States' imports have declined, especially in the past two years, while imports into other countries have been steadily increasing, France in particular showing a spectacular increase since 1926. It is probable, however, that this tendency was reversed in 1933.

The following table shows imports of bananas into the United Kingdom during recent years:—

Countries whence consigned.	*Quantity in thousands of bunches.*					*Value in £'000.*				
	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933**	*1929*	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933**
British West Indies	4,015	5,924	6,971	10,736	6,646	1,210	1,994	1,997	2,540	1,305
Other British Countries	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total British Countries	4,015	5,924	6,979	10,736	6,646	1,210	1,994	2,000	2,540	1,305
Honduras (not British)	2,916	985	2,700	2,936	3,241	1,069	422	1,034	865	1,135
Brazil	1,351	1,429	1,472	1,451	2,088	544	539	577	325	519
Colombia	3,748	3,352	1,675	585	2,347	1,313	1,156	600	183	793
Canary Islands	1,224	967	892	521	522	861	624	487	240	245
Guatemala	—	—	183	532	1,087	—	—	57	156	354
Other Foreign Countries	1,682	2,332	2,261	346		649	929	783	120	
Total Foreign Countries	10,921	9,065	9,183	6,371	9,285	4,436	3,670	3,538	1,889	3,046
TOTAL	14,936	14,989	16,162	17,107	15,931	5,646	5,664	5,538	4,429	4,351

* Provisional figures.

The most striking recent development in the United Kingdom's import trade has been the rapid increase in imports from Jamaica at the expense of those from foreign countries. In 1926 imports from the Empire constituted only 27 per cent. of total imports of bananas; in 1932 the proportion had risen to 62 per cent. The reduction in 1933 was due principally to the adverse climatic conditions in Jamaica, as stated above.

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Bananas enter the United Kingdom from Empire countries free of duty. Imports from foreign countries are subject to a duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned it is necessary to distinguish between those producing countries which are exporters and those which are not.

In East Africa Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, as stated above, are very large producers for internal consumption. There is some production in Zanzibar and possibly in the other Dependencies.

In West Africa there is a large production of plantains in certain areas and the possibilities of promoting production of bananas for export are at present under examination in all Dependencies except the Gambia. Such production has increased to a marked extent in the Cameroons under British Mandate during recent years from European-owned plantations. Experimental shipments have also been made from Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast. 14,834 tons of fresh bananas valued at £31,127 and 465 tons of dried bananas valued at £13,400 were exported in 1932 from Nigeria, including the Cameroons under British Mandate, most of the supplies in fact coming from the latter.

In Ceylon and Malaya bananas and plantains are a minor food-crop, but there is no export.

In Palestine, small quantities of bananas are grown in the Jordan Valley.

In the West Indies Jamaica is the principal exporting Colony and bananas are its principal export, representing nearly 60 per cent. of all domestic exports in 1932. British Honduras is an exporter on a small scale (exports were valued at a little over £5,500 in 1932). Exports from British Honduras have decreased during recent years owing to a more rigorous standard of quality, shipping difficulties and the occurrence of disease. There is also some production in most of the other West Indian Colonies, and in the case of Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Lucia there is now some prospect of developing a useful trade with Canada.

Fiji and all the other Dependencies in the Western Pacific, except the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, are producers of bananas and in Fiji the export trade was formerly an important one. It was almost destroyed by the imposition of heavy duties in Australia, the principal market, some fifteen years ago, but has recently revived on a modest scale, being assisted in the case of Australia by the grant of a small quota for imports at a reduced rate of duty in pursuance of the Ottawa agreement.

Table IX* shows the total exports of bananas from the Colonial Empire during the years 1929 to 1932. It will be seen that while the value exceeded £2½ million in 1929 it had dropped to £2 million in 1932. This is not such a great drop as that experienced in the case of most other Colonial exports and it would have been substantially less had it not been for the unfavourable climatic conditions in Jamaica.

Citrus fruits comprise a number of varieties, one of which, viz., the orange, is an export commodity of major importance, three others, viz., grapefruit, lemons and limes are export commodities of minor though increasing importance, and others again, such as pumelloes, of very small importance.

Oranges.—Almost the whole of the world's orange production is found between latitudes 20° and 40° both north and south of the Equator. There are small areas of cultivation outside these limits but rather over 99 per cent. of all oranges are grown within them.

There are a number of varieties of orange. Those which are commonly regarded as best and command the highest price are the large oranges, often elliptical in shape, such as American seedless navel oranges and Jaffa oranges. The Spanish oranges are usually smaller and spherical. Brazilian oranges are normally spherical and have a distinctive flavour. Mandarins and tangerines with loose skins are usually included with ordinary oranges, but in some cases are distinguished. Most Japanese oranges are classified as mandarins.

There are two main seasons for oranges. The northern hemisphere oranges, including almost all supplies from the Colonial Empire, come on the market between November and May; those from the southern hemisphere usually come on the market between June and October. In each case there is a tendency for an overlap particularly at the end of the season. Exceptionally oranges from the United States of America, which are of several varieties and are grown in various climatic conditions, come on the market in every month of the year with a tendency to larger quantities in the months December to April.

An orange tree normally begins to come into bearing about five years after planting and is generally in full bearing after seven years.

There are various reasons why it is difficult to obtain absolute accuracy about the orange trade. One is that figures of production, as opposed to export, are unobtainable from several countries. Another is that widely different units of measurement are used, including hundredweights, metric quintals, boxes, and others. The commonest unit, the "box," can be taken as being normally 78 lb. gross weight or roughly one-thirtieth of a ton; the Spanish half-case is roughly equivalent to 1 cwt. gross weight.

The principal producers of oranges are the United States of America, Spain, Japan, and Italy. Until about 1927 the annual production of Spain, at a little over 1,000,000 tons per annum, slightly exceeded that of the United States of America, but since then there has been a large increase in the United States crop, which exceeded 1,500,000 tons in each of the years 1930, 1931, and 1932, while the Spanish crop has stayed fairly steady at about 1,100,000 to 1,200,000 tons. In Japan the annual crop has remained fairly steady between 300,000 and 350,000 tons, while in Italy the crop, which had seldom exceeded 300,000 tons before 1932 rose to 506,000 tons in that year. While precise statistics are unobtainable, it is estimated that the Brazilian crop is now about 320,000 tons annually, with a tendency to increase.

* *See* page 481.

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The production of Palestine is steadily increasing, and although until recently it did not exceed about 70,000 tons it is estimated that in 1933-34 it may reach as much as 160,000 tons owing to the large areas which are now coming into production. No other country's crop is known to exceed 70,000 tons but the Union of South Africa, Australia, and Algeria are within measurable distance of that figure, while Uruguay and Syria are probably not far short of 50,000 tons. The production of China is unknown but may be very large. It seems probable that the United States, Spain, Italy, and Japan between them produce about three-quarters of the world crop, and that the total annual crop is now not less than 4,500,000 tons and not more than about 5,000,000 tons.

Figures of areas under orange trees are very incomplete but it is clear that substantial increases have taken place in recent years and that world production is still substantially below the probable production of the next few years. In the United States the acreage rose from 314,000 acres in 1926 to 366,000 acres in 1928 and in Spain from 133,000 acres in 1926 to 179,000 acres in 1931. In Italy and Japan the figures are more or less stationary. In Palestine there is a continuous increase in the area under citrus fruit.

Most of the United States production is consumed within its own borders, and Spain, which exports about 90 per cent. of its crop, is easily the largest exporter, its exports, at any rate until the last year or two, being roughly twice as great as those of all other exporting countries combined. The remaining principal exporters, in order of importance, are Italy, the United States of America, Palestine, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Algeria, Japan, and various Central and South American countries.

The principal markets for exported oranges are in Europe. The United Kingdom is easily the most important, taking probably one-third of all oranges entering world trade. Germany normally takes about half as much as the United Kingdom and France rather less. Other European markets take much smaller supplies, and during the last two years many have probably taken less than ever. There has, however, been a steady increase in consumption in the Scandinavian countries.

The only other important market for Empire oranges is Canada which takes substantial quantities.

In the United Kingdom oranges of Empire origin are admitted free of customs duty; foreign oranges (including oranges from Palestine) are dutiable at the rate of 3s. 6d. per cwt. if imported between the 1st of April and the 30th of November and at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* during the rest of the year.

In Canada "oranges the produce of Palestine (when imported direct from the country of growth and production) during the period from the 1st of January to the 30th of April" are admitted free of duty. Other oranges are admitted free of duty under the British Preferential Tariff and are subject to a duty of 35c. per cubic foot under the Intermediate and General tariffs.

The following tables show the total imports of oranges into the United Kingdom and Canada during recent years.

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Imports of Oranges into the United Kingdom.

Countries whence consigned	Quantities in tons.					Value in £'000.				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933*	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933*
Palestine	39,527	66,164	64,450	81,851	96,829	945	1,370	1,314	1,355	1,441
Union of South Africa	32,239	54,128	46,975	50,218	58,707	1,145	1,789	1,232	1,413	1,212
Southern Rhodesia	1,275	882	1,487	3,866		29	27	44	86	
British West Indies	45	57	69	73	†	1	2	2	2	†
Other British Countries	1,051	127	491	291		28	3	12	7	
Total British Countries	74,137	121,358	113,472	136,299	155,536	2,148	3,191	2,604	2,863	2,653
Spain	312,145	360,282	296,071	262,339	331,773	5,678	5,657	4,613	3,441	3,682
Brazil	12,489	17,541	55,951	48,577	54,972	287	451	1,159	832	1,032
United States of America	48,945	1,878	42,323	14,631	35,844	1,354	65	954	370	720
Other Foreign Countries	15,482	9,299	11,757	5,283		339	184	218	88	
Total Foreign Countries	389,061	389,000	406,102	330,830	422,589	7,658	6,357	6,944	4,731	5,434
Grand Total	463,198	510,358	519,574	467,129	578,125	9,806	9,548	9,548	7,594	8,087

* Provisional figures. † Included under heading "Other Countries." Figures have been inserted under "Other Foreign Countries."

Imports of Oranges into Canada.

Countries whence consigned	Quantities in boxes.					Value in $'000.				
	1928 (a)	1929 (a)	1930 (a)	1931 (a)	1932 (a) (b)	1928 (a)	1929 (a)	1930 (a)	1931 (a)	1932 (a)
United Kingdom	10,805	8,015	58,603	83,437	46,137	35	38	211	374	67
British West Indies	2,378	1,610	6,737	16,593	127,995	5	4	18	73	137
Other British Countries	777	1,357	605	43,433	146,597	4	9	4	164	200
Total British Countries	13,960	10,982	65,945	143,463	320,729	44	51	233	611	404
United States of America	2,362,141	2,256,797	2,708,465	2,080,218	4,463,740	9,555	9,894	8,681	8,282	5,709
Japan	114,110	109,290	107,547	104,219	162,746	316	340	361	320	283
Spain	4,056	7,071	24,207	23,261	43,520	15	28	77	88	33
Other Foreign Countries	4,377	5,229	5,387	55,272	27,887	11	14	16	192	31
Total Foreign Countries	2,484,684	2,378,387	2,845,606	2,262,970	4,697,893	9,897	10,276	9,135	8,882	6,056
Grand Total	2,498,644	2,389,369	2,911,551	2,406,433	5,018,622	9,941	10,327	9,368	9,493	6,460

(a) For the year ending 31st March. (b) Quantity in cubic feet.

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So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, oranges are grown in at least fourteen Dependencies but are a crop of major importance only in Palestine.

In Palestine oranges are the principal export and normally represent about two-thirds of the total domestic exports from the territory. In 1931, total domestic exports of merchandise were valued at £P.1,572,061 of which £P.904,310 or 57·5 per cent. represented the value of exports of oranges. In 1932, the figures were £P.2,381,494 and £1,709,605 or 71·8 per cent. respectively. Nearly the whole of the crop destined for export is packed in boxes and exported by sea, but small quantities are exported in bulk to Egypt and Syria. Almost the whole of the trade between Palestine and Egypt disappeared in 1932 owing to a large increase in the Egyptian import duty on oranges designed to stimulate production in Egypt itself. Of the exports about 70 per cent. are sent to the United Kingdom, this figure remaining more or less constant in spite of the great increase in exports. The following table shows exports by crop years:—

Country of destination	*1927–28* '000 boxes	*1928–29* '000 boxes	*1929–30* '000 boxes	*1930–31* '000 boxes	*1931–32* '000 boxes	*1932–33* '000 boxes
United Kingdom	1,729	1,259	1,997	1,725	2,563	2,987
Germany	141	191	421	510	655	780
Rest of Europe	121	126	148	193	382	397
Other destinations	5	5	130	42	32	45
Total	1,996	1,581	2,696	2,470	3,632	4,209

Exports in 1933-34 are expected to reach 5 million boxes according to the latest information available (March, 1934).

In Jamaica oranges are a crop of minor importance. Exports have increased considerably in recent years, and it is hoped to improve and reorganize the trade in the near future. The great bulk of exports go to Canada.

In Cyprus oranges are a crop of increasing importance. Until 1932 nearly the whole export crop was sent to Egypt, but this trade is likely to disappear owing to the large increase in Egyptian import duty on oranges. The export trade to the United Kingdom, however, is now being rapidly developed and it is hoped that with provision of direct shipping facilities the United Kingdom may become the principal market.

In Malta most of the crop is consumed locally and the export trade is at present of negligible importance.

Certain other West Indian Colonies, viz., Trinidad, the Windward and Leeward Islands, export small quantities of oranges to neighbouring islands and also to Canada. Steps are now being taken to stimulate the Canadian trade.

In West Africa the production of oranges for export is still in the experimental stage. Nigeria produces considerable quantities of oranges which are for the present consumed locally, whilst in Sierra Leone a special citrus experimental station has been established with a view to encouraging production for export.

There is some production in Zanzibar, where the fruit is said to be of excellent quality, but there are no exports.

There is also a small production in Fiji and Tonga, but the exports are not shown separately from the exports of other fruits.

Besides the export of fresh fruit, there are small exports of orange-juice and orange-oil from Jamaica.

Grapefruit are produced in the same areas, under the same climatic conditions and during the same seasons as oranges.

Compared to oranges, grapefruit are of minor importance in world trade but both production and consumption are increasing by leaps and bounds.

The principal producer is the United States of America, which probably produces more grapefruit than the rest of the world put together.

The area under this crop in the United States of America is increasing rapidly and rose from 71,000 acres in 1926 to 120,000 acres in 1928.

Other foreign producers are relatively unimportant, the principal ones being Porto Rico and Cuba.

The principal Empire producer is the Union of South Africa. Palestine is producing the fruit in increasing quantities but its exports of grapefruit are relatively unimportant compared to its exports of oranges.

The United States of America consume about 90 per cent. of their total crop, and import a certain amount of fruit from Porto Rico and Cuba but on balance are an exporter. Of their exports about 60 per cent. come to the United Kingdom; the remainder goes to Canada.

The United Kingdom is the principal importing country, taking nearly the whole of the exports from the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Palestine and the greater part of the exports from the West Indies; the remainder of these goes to Canada.

Imports into other European countries are relatively unimportant.

Imports from the United States of America, Cuba, and Porto Rico into the United Kingdom extend throughout the year but are greatest in the spring and autumn; those from the Union of South Africa arrive between May and October and those from the Colonial Empire between October and March.

Empire grapefruit enters the United Kingdom free of customs duty; the duty on foreign grapefruit is 5s. per cwt. Imports from Palestine are subject to this duty.

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In Canada, grapefruit "when imported from the place of growth by ship direct to a Canadian port" is admitted free of duty under the British Preferential Tariff and subject to duties of ½c. and 1c. per lb. under the Intermediate and General Tariffs respectively. Imported otherwise the rates of duty are ½c., 1c., and 1c. per lb. respectively.

It will be observed from Table X* that until 1932 the principal exporter in the Colonial Empire was Jamaica, but that in that year Palestine, from which exports have increased very rapidly, took the first place.

Exports from the other West Indies, viz., Trinidad and the Windward and Leeward Islands, are increasing rapidly but are still inconsiderable.

Exports from British Honduras have hitherto been small but are expected to increase rapidly in the near future.

A small export trade in *canned grapefruit* has become established in Jamaica in the last year or two.

As regards quality, certain fruit from the United States of America is of the highest quality; the exports from British Honduras and Trinidad and a small part of the Palestine crop reach the same standard, but the remainder of the output of the Colonial Empire is of lower quality.

Imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom in recent years are shown in the table immediately below.

IMPORTS OF GRAPEFRUIT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country whence consigned	*Quantity in cwt.*				
	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933 (provisional)*
Palestine	2,978	10,217	35,518	75,359	—
Union of South Africa	26,381	46,753	65,289	74,717	—
British West Indies	41,125	25,090	35,330	71,578	—
Other British Countries	4,765	7,647	2,242	2,505	—
Total British Countries	75,249	89,706	138,379	224,159	331,841
United States of America	420,270	391,051	570,108	433,486	379,087
Porto Rico	6,733	25,702	78,864	36,074	
Cuba	16,231	37,322	81,549	41,741	67,870
Other Foreign Countries	24,344	12,532	27,337	37,067	
Total Foreign Countries	467,578	466,607	757,858	548,368	446,957
GRAND TOTAL	542,827	556,313	896,237	772,527	778,798
	Value in £				
Palestine	3,635	12,276	40,056	85,608	—
Union of South Africa	68,072	106,870	122,963	176,730	—
British West Indies	51,661	36,132	42,664	84,303	—
Other British Countries	8,521	12,771	3,698	2,571	—
Total British Countries	131,889	168,049	209,381	349,212	444,239
United States of America	693,275	613,412	765,714	540,603	531,250
Porto Rico	9,299	38,596	113,080	48,214	
Cuba	33,327	62,325	107,972	48,405	90,364
Other Foreign Countries	34,351	20,394	37,955	36,659	
Total Foreign Countries	770,252	734,727	1,024,721	673,881	621,614
GRAND TOTAL	902,141	902,776	1,234,102	1,023,093	1,065,853

Limes are a fruit of less importance than oranges and grapefruit. While they are consumed to some extent in a fresh form both in the countries of production and in the United States of America and Canada, to which they are exported in small quantities from the West Indies, they are principally used for the manufacture of lime-juice and lime-oil. Lime-juice is exported to some extent in its natural form, but a large part of the exports is reduced to concentrated form before export. Lime-juice has hitherto been used chiefly for the manufacture of citric acid, but for the reasons stated in the memorandum on Dominica† the demand has fallen away very much in recent years. As regards lime-oil, see the memorandum on Essential Oils.‡

Limes are the principal product of Dominica and exports of limes and lime products in 1932 were valued at £26,922 or 58 per cent. of all domestic exports.

They are also the second most important export of St. Lucia, the value for 1932 being £20,781, about 19 per cent. of all exports.

* *See* page 484. † *See* page 315. ‡ *See* page 400.

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There is some production both for local consumption and for export in Montserrat, Jamaica, Grenada (total value of exports in 1932 about £11,000 or 6 per cent. of all domestic exports) and in Trinidad (total value of exports in 1932 £25,644, which is only about one-half of 1 per cent. of total domestic exports).

There is also a small production of limes in British Guiana, British Honduras, Antigua, and St. Vincent, chiefly for local consumption.

Outside the West Indies limes are grown in nearly all tropical parts of the Colonial Empire for local consumption. They have recently been grown on a small scale in the Gold Coast, where some 2,000 acres are now under cultivation in this crop.

Lemons are a citrus fruit of substantial importance in world trade, but there is very little production in the Colonial Empire. There is some production for export in Cyprus and a little production in the Bahamas and certain other West Indian Islands.

Lemons are also being grown on an experimental scale in Sierra Leone.

Table X* shows the total exports from the Colonial Empire of citrus fruit of all kinds, and Table XI† those of lime-juice, during the years 1929 to 1932. It will be observed that, while the value of exports of lime-juice has been falling rapidly, that of exports of citrus fruit has increased from less than £¾ million in 1929 to nearly £2 million in 1932, an increase without parallel among the other agricultural products of the Colonial Empire during this period.

Pineapples are grown, chiefly for local consumption, in a number of tropical Dependencies including Kenya, Zanzibar, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Hong Kong, the Bahamas, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. In British Guiana, they are grown for local consumption and a cannery has recently been established for the production of canned fruit for export. In Fiji, there has been a canning industry of small dimensions for some years past. Exports in 1932 were 277 tons valued at £8,095.

A pineapple canning factory has also been established in Mauritius. During 1931 only 27,370 cans weighing 244 cwt. were produced. The figures for 1932 are not available, but it is estimated that the daily output during the fruiting season from December, 1932, to January, 1933, was 200 cases daily of a net weight of 4,000 kilos (79 cwt.). The latest reports received from London on canned Mauritius pineapples were encouraging; the prices paid compared favourably with those of the best Hawaiian products.

In Malaya, pineapples are grown on a large scale and a very substantial export trade in canned pineapples has been built up. Nearly 40,000 acres are under this fruit in Johore and about 8,000 acres each in Selangor (Federated Malay States) and the Straits Settlements. Originally the fruit was grown as a catch-crop with rubber and coconuts, but is now being grown more and more as a sole crop.

There are two canneries in Selangor and seven in Johore, but most of the canneries are concentrated on Singapore Island and much of the fruit from Johore is sent to Singapore for canning.

Total exports from Malaya in 1932 were 66,292 tons valued at £923,380.

Malayan canned pineapples form a considerable part of the total world supplies, but are not of such high quality as Fijian, Australian, and Hawaiian produce.

The methods of measurement employed in this trade are somewhat complicated. The pineapple (sliced or cut in cubes) is packed into tins and the tins, for export purposes, are packed in wooden cases. Trade figures are normally expressed in cases or in pounds and multiples thereof; in the latter event the weights are of the fruit and the tin containing it, but apparently not always of the wooden case.

The " standard " Malayan tin weighs 1½ lb., 20 oz. of fruit and juice and 4 oz. of tin.

It is packed in a " standard " case of 48 tins, the wooden case weighing 8 lb.; the gross weight therefore is 80 lb. and the net weight of the tins 72 lb. By net weight therefore 31, and by gross weight 28, cases go to the ton, but as the case measures nearly 2 cubic feet, the 50 cubic feet shipping ton contains only 27 cases.

Almost the whole of the Malayan exports are of these standard cases. The other, exceptional, methods of packing are cases of 6 tins each of 10, 11, or 12½ lb.; cases of 12 tins of 3½, 6, or 8 lb.; cases of 24 tins of 2½ or 3 lb.; cases of 36 tins of 2 lb.; cases of 48 tins of 1 lb. and cases of 96 tins of ½ or 1½ lb.

The average weight of the Fijian case is about 39 lb. and its contents are therefore presumably 24 standard tins of 1½ lb.

Table XII‡ shows the total exports of fresh and canned pineapples from the Colonial Empire during the years 1929 to 1932. It will be observed that there has been a small reduction in value since 1929 but that the value remains not far short of £1 million annually.

Dried fruits.—In Cyprus there is quite an important manufacture and export of raisins. During 1932 it was estimated that 5,000 tons were produced. Exports during the past five years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
1928	97,377	79,351	1931	53,373	43,735
1929	97,087	67,148	1932	62,354	33,235
1930	103,149	73,138			

The production of sultanas and currants is also encouraged in Cyprus. During 1932 the production of the former amounted to approximately 1½ tons.

Raisins are also exported from Palestine. During 1932 exports were 249 tons valued at £2,761.

Papaine, the dried latex of the fruit of the papaw, is a minor fruit product of some small importance. The chief exporter in the Colonial Empire is now Ceylon (value of exports in 1932 a little over £25,000).

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* *See* page 484. † *See* page 490. ‡ *See* page 492.

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There was formerly a small export from Montserrat, but very little is now produced.

Other fruits which are already exported in small quantities are **melons** and **pomegranates** from Cyprus, Malta, Palestine, and Fiji, **avocado pears** and **mangoes** from certain of the West Indies and a few other fruits from various dependencies.

A number of other fruits which are not exported or only exported in very small quantities are mentioned in various of the memoranda in Part I.

Disregarding these, as being of little importance, the value in round figures of the export trade in fruits and fruit products from the Colonial Empire during recent years may be summarized as follows:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
	£	£	£	£
Bananas	2,634,000	2,408,000	2,093,000	2,003,000
Citrus fruit	706,000	1,077,000	1,095,000	1,989,000
Pineapples	1,082,000	926,000	834,000	932,000
Lime-juice	88,000	34,000	14,000	13,000
Lime-oil	119,000	93,000	98,000	69,000
Raisins	68,000	75,000	46,000	36,000
	4,697,000	4,613,000	4,180,000	5,042,000

With a total of rather over £5 million in 1932 fruit and fruit products were one of the more important exports of the Colonial Empire.

Nuts used as fruit are not, with the exception of coconuts, which in the present volume are classified under "Oil-seeds and nuts," of any substantial importance in the Colonial Empire.

Almonds are grown in Cyprus and Palestine.

Cashew nuts are grown in Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Jamaica, and a number of other Dependencies.

Hazel nuts are grown in Cyprus.

There are some prospects of developing an export trade in **ye'eb nuts** (the fruit of the *Cordeauxia edulis*) from Somaliland.

GUMS AND RESINS (OTHER THAN RUBBER).

Gums and resins are the dried exudations of certain trees. In some cases the natural exudations only are collected, but in most cases incisions are made in the bark to promote the flow of the juice. A number of species of trees yield such exudations, but their properties and uses vary very greatly.

The term "gum" is used both in the narrower sense to designate the true gums and also in a wider sense to designate certain resins and also certain other substances which are not really gums at all.

The present memorandum is therefore divided into three parts dealing respectively with I the true gums; II the resins, which include both gum-resins and oleo-resins, and III these other miscellaneous substances. One commodity in the third group, viz., rubber, stands out from the rest by reason of the fact that it is of very much greater economic importance, and a separate memorandum is devoted to it.

I.—True Gums.

True gums can be divided into two main classes, those which are soluble in water forming viscous solutions with adhesive properties, and those which are not soluble but absorb water swelling up to form a jelly or thick mucilage. A third class of semi-soluble gums may be distinguished, but these are of lesser importance.

Soluble gums are used for many purposes. The finest and least coloured varieties are used for clearing liqueurs, for "finishing" silk and in the preparation of fine water-colours. The other high-class grades are used in confectionery (particularly in the manufacture of "clear gums") and pharmacy, in sizing and "finishing" textiles and paper, in calico printing and in certain dyeing processes. The cheaper varieties are used in the manufacture of adhesives, stationery, matches, and ink.

The soluble gums are derived from various species of *Acacia*.

Gum Arabic, the best known and most important member of the group, is collected from the grey-barked *Acacia Senegalensis*, known locally in the Sudan as the *hashab*. Inferior qualities are collected from the "red" and "white" barked varieties of the *Acacia Seyal*, known locally in the Sudan as *talh* or *talha*, and are darker in colour than the other variety. Inferior qualities are also derived from other *Acacias* such as *stenocarpa*, *caffra*, and a number of others.

The principal sources of the soluble gums are the Sudan, and, less important, French West and North Africa. There is also some production in South Africa and Abyssinia.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, gum Arabic is exported from several African Dependencies. There is a growing export from Nigeria. The trade, having continued at a very low level for a number of years was taken in hand in about 1926 and from that year onwards exports have doubled themselves annually. By 1932 exports had increased to 599 tons valued at £10,970 and there are considerable prospects of further expansion.

There is some production of gum Arabic in Somaliland, but the exact dimensions of the trade are not at present known, since no distinction is made between domestic exports of Somaliland produce and re-exports of Abyssinian or between gum Arabic and the resins (myrrh, frankincense, etc.) which are also produced in the Protectorate. Total exports of gums and resins of all kinds in 1932 were 16,669 cwt. valued at £10,489.

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There is also substantial production of gum Arabic in Tanganyika Territory. Exports in 1932 amounted to 978 tons valued at £12,215.

Insoluble gums are used chiefly as a thickening agent in preparing the mixture of colours used in calico-printing and are also employed in pharmacy.

The most important member of the group is *gum tragacanth*, which is the product of various species of *Astragalus*, which grow chiefly in Asia Minor, Persia, and Greece. There is apparently no production of gums of this class in the Colonial Empire.

II.—Resins.

The resins, which are also frequently called "gums," are derived from a number of trees and are used mainly for the preparation of varnishes, but certain grades are also used for other purposes, such as the preparation of lacquers, patent leather, sealing wax, cheap soap, and paper size.

During recent years natural resins have been meeting with increased competition from synthetic products, for which certain superior qualities are claimed. There is a wide variety of resins and only certain of them are produced in the Colonial Empire.

The most important members of the group are the resins known commercially as **damar** and **copal.** Of the two, damar is the softer, has a slightly lower melting point and produces a softer surface in a varnish.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned Malaya is the principal source of supply of damar.

The word *damar* in Malay means simply "resin" and is used in a much less restrictive sense than it is in commercial practice.

A large number of damars in the wider sense exist; in "The Damars of the Malay Peninsula" (Malayan Forest Records No. 11, 1932) over 20 varieties are described, but a number of these are not produced in commercial quantities. Most of those of commercial importance are derived from *Dipterocarpaceae* and differ from one another principally in colour.

The most important member of the group is **Damar Penak,** which is derived from *Balanocarpus Heimii.* It is collected in a number of places both within and without the Malay Peninsula and brought to Singapore to be sorted and graded. The grades recognized by the Forest Department of Malay are:—*pale*, the most valuable of all representing about 23 per cent. of the total amount collected, *yellow* a slightly lower grade representing about 48 per cent. of the whole, *amber*, representing about 15 per cent. of the whole and *dust*, *coarse*, and *fine*.

Other damars of high quality are **Damar mata kuching** derived from species of *Hopea* and **Damar temak** derived from *Shorea hypochra.*

A number of damars of lower quality are collected and exported under their own name for example *Damar hitam* which is almost black and *Damar kepong* which is a dull yellow green or grey colour and is used chiefly for caulking boats.

Damar batu, one of the recognized grades is not a distinct species of resin but merely a mixture of inferior damars, used locally to make torches and to caulk boats.

It is impossible to state the exact amount of damar produced in Malaya. In 1932, 384 tons were produced in the Federated Malay States, 1,404 tons in Johore, and small quantities in Kedah and Kelantan. There was no production in Trengganu.

There is a large entrepôt trade in damar in the Straits Settlements. Imports in 1932 amounted to 3,939 tons valued at £38,500 of which about half, 2,081 tons valued at £15,120, came from North Borneo and exports to 6,293 tons valued at £77,135. It may therefore be assumed that Malaya and North Borneo together exported about 4,400 tons valued at roughly £52,000. It will be noticed that the necessary adjustments have been made in Table XIII.*

Copal is a harder resin, which has a relatively high melting point and furnishes a varnish which dries with a hard surface. It is known in Malaya as *Damar Minyak* or *Damar Sanum*, and in Malaysia is derived from the *Agathis alba.*

Exports from Malaya are substantial, but the greater part of these are re-exports, and the excess of exports over imports in 1932 was only about 30 tons. It is doubtful whether even this amount is actually produced in Malaya.

Copal produced from other resinous trees is also exported in small quantities from Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone.

There is a small production of certain other resins in Malaya, for example, *dragon's blood* and *sticklac. Borneo camphor* (which is derived from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* or Kapur tree and is somewhat different from the better known Japan camphor) is usually included in the same class, although it is actually a different product. The total quantities and values of these minor products are very small, and much of the trade is a re-export one.

Frankincense and **myrrh,** which of course have special uses, are produced in small quantities in Somaliland.

III.—Other Gums.

The remaining gums grouped under this head are a very miscellaneous collection.

Gutta percha is the coagulated latex of *Palaquium Gutta* and other trees of the family of Sapotaceae. It is not unlike rubber in its chemical composition but it differs widely in its physical qualities. At ordinary temperatures it is hard, very tenacious and cannot be stretched, but when heated to a heat of about 140° F. it becomes plastic and can be moulded, but hardens again on cooling. It is the best non-conductor known for both heat and electricity. It is used principally for the insulation of submarine cables and has also been used for the manufacture of golf-ball covers, acid-resisting containers, adhesive cements and tapes, and other similar articles.

* *See* page 494.

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The principal sources of supply are in Malaya and the Malay Archipelago but there is also some production of inferior gutta percha from different botanical sources in the West African Colonies.

Much of the Malayan trade is a re-export one. The excess of exports over imports, representing roughly the dimension of domestic exports, is about 400 tons a year worth about £24,000 in 1932.

Jelutong is the coagulated latex of several trees of the species *Dyera*. It is a white granular material resembling some of the inferior gutta perchas in appearance but containing 15 to 20 per cent. of rubber. When the price of rubber was high, attempts were made to extract the rubber from jelutong but the process was not a commercial success.

The principal use of jelutong is as a substitute for chicle in the manufacture of chewing gum; it is also employed for mixing purposes in rubber manufacture and, in the East, for adding to gutta percha.

Jelutong is produced only in Malaya and the Malay Archipelago.

There is a large entrepôt trade in the Straits Settlements which makes it difficult to determine the amount which is actually produced in the Colonial Empire, but roughly speaking the amount is between 3,000 and 3,500 tons, worth about £122,000 on the basis of 1932 values. The greater part of the supplies is derived from Sarawak.

Balata which is derived from the latex of the Bullet tree (*Mimusops globosa*) and is collected by "bleeding the tree" into small vessels. It is really an inferior form of gutta percha which it resembles both in composition and in physical qualities. It is used for many of the special purposes for which gutta percha is used. It is also largely utilized for the manufacture of machinery belting. It is produced only in British Guiana and in neighbouring South American countries, though it is considered that most of the products of these countries are of inferior quality. The trade is at present somewhat depressed and exports have fallen away in recent years. Exports in 1932 were 285 tons valued at £31,080 against a recent maximum of 444 tons valued at £81,310 in 1930.

Chicle is the coagulated juice or latex of the sapodilla tree (*Achras Sapota*), a tropical American tree. It is collected, like rubber and balata, by tapping the tree and is the basic constituent of chewing gum.

It is produced only in Central America, in British Honduras and in neighbouring foreign territories, particularly Guatemala. In addition to exporting its own products British Honduras also re-exports large quantities of foreign produce. Further particulars of the industry will be found in the memorandum on British Honduras* in Part I. Exports of domestic produce are at present on a small scale, in 1932 only about 2,500 cwt. valued at about £20,000.

Table XIII† sets out the approximate domestic exports of gums and resins of all kinds (other than rubber) from the Colonial Empire in the years 1929-1932. It will be noted that in the case of Malaya the figures are necessarily an approximation for the reasons mentioned above and that in the case of Somaliland an unknown, but probably not large, quantity of re-exports is included.

MARINE PRODUCTS.

Three dependencies only of the Colonial Empire, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, have no seaboard and even the three inland Protectorates touch the shores of the great African lakes. There is therefore no dependency where there is not some kind of fishing. In island Dependencies such as the Seychelles the fishing may be of local importance only; in others, though capable of great expansion, the landings already reach a considerable amount, as in Malaya, in which in 1932 they totalled over 65,000 tons. While there is some reason to believe that the fish of warmer seas are not as abundant as those of more temperate and particularly of sub-polar waters, the fishing which takes place is sufficient to show that Colonial fishery resources are in all cases considerable and in some (for instance certain West African Colonies) very valuable. The fish of the tropics, unlike those of more northern waters, are not usually found in dense shoals living at or close to the sea bed, being in fact more predominantly inhabitants of the surface waters or spread through the various depths. Attempts to introduce European trawling into colonial waters have, therefore, in some cases met with failure; as a result unduly pessimistic estimates have been framed of the stock available. There are, in fact, large supplies of certain fish awaiting exploitation, such as the Bonga in West African waters; there are others areas, such as the sea off Palestine, where known prosperous fishing in the vicinity renders abundant supplies probable: and there are many other areas in which the character and magnitude of the resources are almost entirely unknown.

The difficulties in the way of development are of three main classes, namely ignorance of the available stock and of its location, the necessity for adopting or developing suitable methods of capture, and difficulties of preservation and transport. None of these is insuperable. Knowledge of the stock can be achieved by the steady location and survey of fishing grounds such as is in progress in Ceylon: the development of suitable gear and craft can be brought about gradually wherever the requisite effort is made in the light of experience, both local and general: while the advances made in preserving methods, particularly in brine freezing and canning, have brought transport once impossible into the realm of practicability. Development can be brought about by, and only by the work of the specialist and the trader, carried out in complete co-operation. At the present time, however, colonial fisheries are either primitive or in but early stages of development: fish both fresh, dried, and canned are imported in large quantities into territories possessing ample local resources, and marine products are only of minor importance in the economic structure of the Colonial Empire. The keynote of the fisheries is that of unexploited assets.

* *See* page 288. † *See* page 494.

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In two small Dependencies, the Cayman Islands and Ascension, and in one Colony, the Bahamas, marine products form the most important group of exports, but in the latter primary production is at present financially less important than the tourist traffic

The Dependencies of the Falkland Islands also are used, in so far as they are used at all, to serve as a land base for whaling and sealing. With the growing utilization of seal hides, and of the pelts of hair seal as furs, the importance of sealing may increase. In these waters there is a very fair stock of fish, but it is utilized only by the men of the whaling stations, who from time to time detail a whale-catcher to catch fish for the supply of the station.

Intrinsically, and weight for weight, the most valuable marine product is the pearl, but pearls are not now produced in appreciable quantities in any part of the Colonial Empire. Production in Ceylon, formerly an important producer, has now ceased at any rate for the time being, except for a small production of inferior pearls from the window-pane oyster, and the only dependencies where pearls are now found, and that only occasionally, are Somaliland, Fiji, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and North Borneo.

Ordinary **edible fish** is hardly exported at all from the Colonial Empire. The Straits Settlements has a net export of about 4,500 tons of salt fish annually, prepared in the Colony from fresh fish, of which the greater part is caught by fishermen living in the Federated Malay States and sent to Singapore for this purpose.

There are quite trivial exports of fresh or salt fish from one or two other dependencies.

The following paragraphs contain a list, in alphabetical order, with brief notes, of the other marine products which are now exported from the Colonial Empire.

Bêche de mer.—Bêche de mer or *trepang* is the commercial name of a marine food product greatly esteemed by the Chinese. It consists of the dried body wall of several species of Holothurians (sea cucumbers or sea slugs), marine creatures closely related to sea urchins and starfish and included with them in the family of *Echinodermata*.

The living adult animals, which resemble gigantic slugs in general form, may be from six to fifteen inches in length. They live on coral reefs and in shallow coastal waters and are found under suitable conditions in all the tropical seas between the east coast of Africa and the west coast of America.

In the more important fisheries fishing fleets are engaged in the collection of these animals, but in the Colonial Empire collection is generally unorganized. The animals are collected by hand at low tide or sometimes by diving.

At the curing station they are boiled in large iron kettles for about twenty minutes, slit open lengthwise, gutted, and dried in the sun, and then smoked in a " smoke house " for twenty-four hours and packed for export in bags, or sometimes tin-lined boxes.

The finished article, which is much shrunken and looks like a charred sausage, is used as an ingredient of the gelatinous soups considered a luxury by the Chinese.

The principal countries of production in the Colonial Empire are Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Ceylon, North Borneo, the Seychelles, Fiji, and the British Solomon Islands. (Malaya exports bêche de mer, but is on balance an importer, and it is not clear whether there is any local production). Other producing countries are Australia, India, and a number of foreign countries in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The only consuming countries are China and other countries which contain domiciled Chinese communities.

The whole Colonial trade is a very small one, as the following table of exports for 1932 shows:—

Dependency.	*cwt.*	£
Kenya	26	54
Tanganyika Territory	917	2,023
Zanzibar	915	3,246
Ceylon	194	616
Seychelles	80	235
North Borneo	1,273	2,207
Fiji	2,074	8,801
Soloman Islands (1931–32)	310	1,400
	5,789	£18,582

Blachan, a sort of potted fish paste made from numerous small fish, is an article of minor importance in the domestic trade of British Malaya and the dependencies in Borneo.

Chank Shell, a large marine shell which is used in India for cutting and carving into bangles, is fished in Ceylon waters. Exports during recent years have varied from about one and a-quarter to three million shells annually valued at from £3,700 to £12,300.

Conch Shells are exported in very small quantities from the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Crayfish are exported in small quantities from the Bahamas, and there is some possibility of developing an export trade from St. Helena.

Green Snail Shell is the shell of a large marine mollusc (*Turbo marmoratus*) found in shallow waters and on reefs, commonly in association with trocas shell and bêche de mer. The shell is also known to the trade as turban shell, turbo and burghaus shell. When mature it is roughly conical, about nine inches high and seven inches across, with a large central opening. The colour in the main is green marbled with white and reddish brown. The shell substance is thick and composed of a pearly nacre. The shell is used mainly for button making, but the quantity employed is much less than in the case of trocas shell. The industry is carried on in Japan whence the buttons are exported chiefly to the Continent of Europe. The shells are also used for making spoons, buckles, knife handles, and inlay work.

Prices vary from about 20s. to 60s. per cwt. according to size.

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The principal countries of production in the Colonial Empire are Malaya, Fiji, the British Solomon Islands, and the New Hebrides.

Other producing countries are Australia (with New Guinea), Burma, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, and the countries on the Persian Gulf. In some countries exports of green snail and trocas shell are shown under a single head. The whole Colonial trade is a very small one.

The trade returns of Fiji and the New Hebrides do not give details of the export trade of green snail shell, and in the Malaya returns the figures are included with those for trocas shell, and will be found under that heading in this memorandum.

Exports from British Solomon Islands for the past 5 years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in tons.	*Value in £.*
1928–29	117	2,192
1929–30	114	2,411
1930–31	106	1,909
1931–32	93	1,412
1932–33	91	1,248

Pearl Shell, the shell of the pearl oyster (*Margaritifera*), which is used for the manufacture of the mother-of-pearl of commerce, is fished in many countries on the Indian and Pacific Oceans. There are several varieties of shell which vary somewhat in value.

The shell is becoming increasingly scarce and rare, and the London price recently was as much as £8 10s. to £11 per cwt.

Producing countries in the Colonial Empire are Somaliland, Ceylon, Fiji, and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The whole trade is a very small one, so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned.

Only the trade returns of Fiji and Somaliland show any figures relating to the export of pearl shell. The following table gives the figures of exports from these territories for the last four years.

	Somaliland Protectorate.		*Fiji*	
Years.	*Quantity in cwts.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in cwts.*	*Value in £*
1929	376	741	—	—
1930	499	963	10	15
1931	229	399	217	216
1932	557	786	192	193

Dried Prawns are a minor export from Brunei to neighbouring Malayan territories.

Seal Oil, the oil of the elephant seal or sea elephant, is produced in the Falkland Islands and the Dependency of South Georgia.

Exports during the last four years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in barrels.	*Value in £.*
1929	9,296	42,979
1930	12,962	48,072
1931	—	—
1932	11,842	25,282

The barrel is one of 40 gallons and approximately 6 barrels go to the ton.

Shark and Alligator Skins are exported in small quantities from British Honduras and the Cayman Islands, the former for the manufacture of shagreen, the latter for the manufacture of leather used to make shoes, handbags, and similar articles.

The trade is a very small one.

In 1931, the last year for which there are statistics, the Cayman Islands exported 1,000 lb. of sharks skins to value of £150.

The British Honduras exports for 1932 are as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value in £.*		*Quantity.*	*Value in £.*
Alligator skins ...	6,388	1,740	Shark skins ...	20,538 lb.	633

Sponges are produced in substantial quantities in the Bahamas, and in small quantities in Cyprus and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

In the Bahamas the industry is an important one and the exports, which in 1932 amounted to about 6,100 cwt. valued at £78,202 and represented about 38 per cent. of total exports, are still the most important individual export although production has considerably diminished in recent years.

Exports go to a wide range of countries, the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom taking between them about 60 per cent. of total exports.

In Cyprus the industry is of little importance.

The sponges are of good quality but exports in 1932 amounted only to 26 cwt. valued at £1,907.

The exports from the Turks and Caicos Islands in 1932 amounted to 208 cwt. valued at £2,417.

Sponge plantations have also been prepared in British Honduras and leased out by the Government. It is hoped that their products will shortly begin to be placed on the market.

Trocas Shells, also called "Trochus" or "Trochas" and in commerce "top shells" are the product of marine molluscs belonging to the genus *Trochus* which occur on reefs and in shallow waters chiefly in eastern tropical seas. By far the most important commercial species is *Trochus niloticus*, the shells of other species being "rough" and of inferior quality. The shells are thick, top shaped and, when mature, about 4½ inches high and 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The thin outer layer is obliquely striped with irregular pink or reddish-brown bands on a white or buff coloured ground, and beneath is the dense, firm, pearly-white nacre which gives the shell its chief industrial value.

The shells are collected at low water, commonly by diving. A scarcity of the shell is likely to result from over-fishing and in certain countries it is illegal to take shells under a diameter of 8 centimetres (3·2 inches).

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The primary use of trocas shell is for the manufacture of buttons, its application for this purpose having greatly increased owing to the growing scarcity and consequent high prices of pearl shell. The button-making industry is mainly in the hands of the Japanese, and it is estimated that 90 per cent. of the pearl buttons used in Europe are of Japanese origin and made from trocas shell

Small quantities of the shell are also employed as ornaments and for jewellery and bric-à-brac.

The London price of the shell was recently about 60s. to 75s. per cwt. according to quality.

The principal producing countries in the Colonial Empire are Malaya (which has a large entrepôt trade at Singapore as well as producing a substantial quantity of shell), North Borneo, Fiji, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides and Sarawak.

Other producing countries are Australia, India, the Netherlands East Indies, China, Siam, the Philippines, and the countries lying on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

The largest individual user of trocas shell is Japan but certain Continental countries, including France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Spain, and Holland, take substantial quantities. The quantity imported into the United Kingdom is relatively very small.

Exports in 1932 from the various Dependencies were as follows:—

Dependency.	*Quntity in tons.*	*Value in £.*	
Malaya*	348	18,913	(includes green snail shell).
Fiji	266	12,125	
British Solomon Islands ...	462	19,103	
New Hebrides	112	1,768	(includes burghaus shell).
North Borneo	53	2,198	(includes all kinds, except turtle).

* Net exports, that is total exports less total imports.

Turtles and Turtle Products.—The marine turtles are inhabitants of the warmer waters of the equatorial Atlantic, the Indian, and the Western Pacific Oceans. They are caught either in the water or when they visit the sandy shores at night. There are three species of turtle of economic value to the Colonial Empire:—the Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) which is used in the manufacture of turtle soup, the Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys* or *Chelonia imbricata*), the carapace of which is the source of the most valuable sorts of tortoise-shell, and the Loggerhead turtle (*Thalassochelys caretta*), which provides a rather inferior kind of tortoise-shell sometimes known as *caret*.

Live turtles are the only export of Ascension and the principal export of the Cayman Islands, though the quantities involved are in both cases small, and are also exported in small quantities from British Honduras, the Solomon Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Turtle-meat is exported from the Seychelles and Jamaica and turtle eggs are exported from Sarawak and North Borneo.

Turtle shell (tortoise-shell) is exported from North Borneo, the Seychelles, the Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands, St. Vincent, and Fiji, but the quantities are everywhere small. Turtle skin is exported in small quantities from the Cayman Islands.

Whale products.—The carcase of the whale yields various products of which whale oil is very much the most important. Whales travel very long distances and frequent different areas at different seasons of the year, but broadly speaking they congregate in the cold waters near the pole in summer when conditions are favourable for the development of enormous numbers of the pelagic crustacea on which the whalebone whales exist, and scatter in the warmer waters right up to the equator during the winter, which is the breeding season.

Whale hunting is now an industry of some antiquity which has passed through a remarkable series of vicissitudes. At first it was an occasional and incidental off-shore occupation conducted from the land in the warmer waters which are the winter haunts of the whale. There are small survivals of this stage of the industry in St. Vincent and also, in a developed state, in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

The next stage of the industry was that of the small self-contained whaler which sailed to suitable land-bases in the cold waters from which it ventured out into the high seas in pursuit of the whale, but generally brought back its catch to boil down at the shore base though part of the process was in course of time performed on board the whaler. It was in this stage of the industry that the Greenland and Spitsbergen whaling industries of the Arctic flourished, declined owing to excessive destruction of whales and finally perished when whales ceased to exist in quantities sufficient to make the undertaking a profitable one. Operations were then transferred to the Antarctic and centred on the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands and particularly South Georgia, where modern whaling first commenced in 1904. In this stage of the industry the whale is captured with a harpoon with an explosive head, fired from a small cannon in the bows of a specially designed steamer. The animal is then always towed into a whaling factory either built on shore or situated in a larger vessel anchored in the shelter of some creek or harbour.

By degrees the industry developed and the single self-contained whaler was replaced by a sea-going unit consisting of a large vessel, called a "floating factory," acting as a mother ship to a small fleet of attendant "whale catchers" which are responsible for catching the whales and bringing them to the floating factory, which is equipped to perform on the high seas all the functions formerly performed by the shore station.

Some shore stations still survive in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands, but the industry is now principally a pelagic one carried on by large floating factories which enter harbour only occasionally to pick up stores and transfer their cargoes to transport vessels for despatch to the market, their main work being carried out in the shelter of the ice pack, and often in water "lanes" in it.

As stated above the most important product of the industry is **whale oil** which is classified into 5 grades, numbered 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Numbers 0 and 1 were at first made entirely from blubber; number 2 from the tongues and kidney fat and from the residue of blubber boilings; number 3 from the flesh and bones; and number 4 from refuse. With recent technical advances the

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proportion of numbers 0 and 1 oil to the whole has been greatly increased. The oil is usually classified for sale on the basis that the various qualities must not contain more than the percentages of impurity specified in the following table:—

	Free Fatty Acid.	*Water and Dirt.*
Nos. 0 and 1	2	½
No. 2	6	½
No. 3	15	1
No. 4	over 15	1

The oil is used principally for the manufacture of margarine and soap with glycerine as a by-product.

It is also used to a small extent for fibre dressing and currying leather and as a constituent of lubricants.

Whale oil is what is known as a soft oil, and is useless for making hard soap until it is "hardened" by hydrogenation. The hydrogenated product is a hard fat, white, odourless, and tasteless, which is a substitute for tallow. The best quality is used for margarine and other edible fats.

Grades 0, 1, and 2 are suitable for soap-making and grade 3 can be used for this purpose with some difficulty. The lower grades are used chiefly for lubricating greases.

Five products can be obtained from the meat and bones: (*a*) **whale meat,** which is eaten fresh in Norway and at the whaling stations, and is the principal whaling product of Japan. It has been canned from time to time, and this product is likely to increase in quantity; (*b*) **whale meat meal,** manufactured exclusively from absolutely fresh whale flesh, which is a cattle food containing about 17½ per cent. of protein; (*c*) **whale guano** made from the remaining flesh and about one-third of bones, which is a fertilizer containing about 8½ per cent. of ammonia and 21 per cent. of tribasic phosphates of lime; (*d*) **bone meal,** made exclusively from the bones, which is a fertilizer containing about 4 per cent. of ammonia and 50 per cent. of phosphates; and (*e*) **whale liver,** which is rich in vitamins, and when prepared as a vitamin-containing product is a valuable commodity, though not at present in large supply.

The remaining product is **whalebone, baleen** or **"finners"** (the latter the whalebone of the fin whale) which is now in little demand and hardly worth marketing. The baleen of fin whales, however, is used for the manufacture of brushes.

In 1932, only whale oil and whale guano were exported from the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies, the quantities being shown in the memorandum* on that Colony. It will be observed that the value of the exports of oil is about three times that of the exports of guano. A comparison with the figures set out below shows that only a relatively small proportion (under 15 per cent.) of the total production of whale oil now passes through the Colony, although nearly the whole amount is produced in that sector of the Antarctic Ocean which contains the Dependencies and stretches eastward, practically to the Ross Sea. Production is now centred in the hands of a few large companies, some British, some Norwegian, one Argentine, and a few of other nationalities. The personnel engaged in the actual business of whale catching are almost all Norwegian.

There have been remarkable fluctuations in the production of whale oil in recent years, as shown by the following table, extracted from *International Whaling Statistics* edited by the Committee for Whaling Statistics appointed by the Norwegian Government. (The season referred to in these statistics commences in the autumn and includes the following summer).

Season.	*Oil production in barrels (6 barrels = 1 ton).*	*Season.*	*Oil production in barrels (6 barrels = 1 ton).*
1913–14	804,118	1926–27	1,191,922
		1927–28	1,321,313
1919–20	407,327	1928–29	1,886,082
		1929–30	2,799,042
1923–24	716,246	1930–31	3,686,976
1924–25	1,040,408	1931–32	915,842
1925–26	1,152,536	1932–33	2,591,056*

* From Messrs. David Geddes & Son's Reports.

The great increase in the production from 1925 onwards was due to the commissioning of a number of large new floating factories.

The result of this increase was a very severe fall in price, as is shown by the following table extracted from the Reports of Messrs. David Geddes & Son and, for 1932 and 1933, Messrs. Frank Fehr & Co. The prices given are for No. 0/1 whale oil; in the past there has been a difference of price of £3 to £4 between the various grades, but in 1931 the lowest price for No. 0/1 grade was only £1 10s. higher than the lowest price for No. 4 grade.

	Price per ton naked.	
Year.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
1927	£30 0 0	£26 10 0
1928	£31 10 0	£28 0 0
1929	£29 10 0	£25 0 0
1930	£26 0 0	£17 0 0 (for small parcels at the end of the year).
1931	£15 0 0*	£10 0 0
1932	£14 10 0	£10 0 0
1933	£15 0 0 (for very small quantities).	£10 0 0

* Except for a large quantity of oil delivered at £25 per ton on contracts made in 1930.

* *See* page 355.

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There was a crisis at the end of the 1930-31 season owing to the enormous production of that season, and in the next season the Norwegian Companies decided not to operate at all. The production for that period was therefore confined to a few non-Norwegian Companies.

For the 1932-33 season the Norwegian and several non-Norwegian Companies made an agreement to restrict their production by quotas and their catch, together with that of the outside Companies amounted to 2,591,056 barrels.

For the 1933-34 season the principal whaling Companies made a fresh arrangement limiting their production to 1,950,000 to 2,000,000 barrels. All the Companies working the Antarctic fisheries are parties to this arrangement except the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, a member of the Unilever group, which produced 360,000 barrels in the 1932-33 season and O. A. Knutsen (A/S Suderöy) which produced about 80,000 barrels in the 1932-33 season.

The arrangement provides for a Sales Organization to which all parties have agreed, and so far (February, 1934) rather over 150,000 barrels have been sold at £12 a ton.

There have been remarkable fluctuations in the imports of whale oil into the principal consuming countries in recent years.

The United Kingdom has taken on an average rather over 90,000 tons annually, the figure for 1933 being 111,629 tons. In Germany and Holland the figures for whale and fish oil are combined in a single figure. Germany which averaged 150,000 tons of these oils in 1930 and 1931 took 230,686 tons in 1932, but dropped back to 177,421 tons in 1933. Holland which averaged a little under 100,000 metric tons in 1930 and 1931 dropped to 32,239 metric tons in 1932, but rose again to 109,005 metric tons in 1933. In France imports are very small, only 2,000 to 3,000 tons annually.

In the United States of America the consumption of whale oil varies between 20,000 and 40,000 tons annually.

For many purposes whale oil can be used as a substitute for any of the large group of vegetable and animal oils and fats which are discussed in greater detail in the memorandum on oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable oils,* and the crisis in 1931 had a serious effect on the price of these commodities. While the general drop in all prices in those years was, of course, partly responsible for the drop in the prices of this group of products, there can be no doubt that the sudden increase in the production of whale oil was an important additional factor. On the other hand the increase in the production of whale oil from 1929 to 1931, only about 300,000 tons, is not a very large proportion of the total production of the whole group, which is tentatively estimated at approximately 8¾ million tons, and it would be a mistake to put the whole responsibility for the present deplorable state of the market in all oils and fats on the whale oil producers.

MINERALS.

Generally speaking, although by value the minerals group was the most important of the export products of the Colonial Empire in 1932, the importance of these mineral resources, so far as they are at present exploited, is less than that of the agricultural and perhaps even of the forest resources.

It is no doubt true that the exploration of these resources is not yet complete and that hidden riches may yet be waiting to be revealed, but at present the list of Dependencies which receive any substantial benefit from their mineral resources and also the list of minerals which bring any appreciable amount of revenue to the Colonial Empire are both short ones.

Moreover, it must be remembered that some of these resources are inevitably exploited in circumstances in which they create much less employment and bring much less direct benefit to the native inhabitants than agricultural products of comparable importance in terms of export values.

At the same time, it is true that large centres of mining development create demands for agricultural and other local products, and thus create employment indirectly as well as directly in the territories in which they are situated.

It is not difficult to compile a fairly long list of minerals known to exist in the Colonial Empire, but in a number of cases there is no evidence to show that they exist in commercial quantities.

Except for substantial quantities of coal in Nigeria and the Federated Malay States and small quantities of such things as salt, fertilizers, building stone, and clay, there is scarcely any production of minerals for domestic use in the Colonial Empire and it can be taken for practical purposes that statistics of exports will serve as statistics of production after allowance has been made for the coal mentioned above.

Two Protectorates, one Colony and one Dependency of a Colony are largely or almost wholly dependent for their export trade on minerals.

Northern Rhodesia, whose mineral riches have only recently been exploited, is now one of the most important producers of copper in the world and is also an important source of supply of other metals. Metals of various kinds, copper being much the most important, make up over 95 per cent. of all exports from the Protectorate.

Brunei, where considerable quantities of coal were formerly worked, has now been found to contain an important oil-field and in 1932 crude mineral oil accounted for over 70 per cent. of all exports from the State.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands possess in Ocean Island one of the principal sources of phosphates in the Far East and phosphates are the more important of the only two exports of the Colony representing rather over 70 per cent. of total exports in the year ending June, 1932. The other export is copra, which is the only export from islands in the Colony other than Ocean Island.

In the Turks and Caicos Islands salt, obtained by evaporation from sea water, represents over 70 per cent. of all exports.

**See page 426.*

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In three Colonies and two Protectorates minerals are an important element in the export trade.

In Trinidad, exports of petroleum, petroleum products, and asphalt were valued together at rather over £2½ million out of total domestic exports of rather less than £4¼ million in 1932.

In the Gold Coast, gold, diamonds, and manganese ore between them contributed nearly £2 million to the total domestic exports of rather over £6¼ million in 1932.

In British Guiana, diamonds, bauxite, and gold between them contributed nearly £300,000 or about 14 per cent. of the total domestic exports of between £2 and £2¼ million in 1932.

Sarawak contains an important oil-field and crude petroleum and petroleum products of various kinds contributed about half the domestic exports of the State in 1932.

In the Federated Malay States, tin is one of the major local products representing about 43 per cent. of all domestic exports in 1932.

There is a prospect of a considerable development of the mineral resources of Sierra Leone in the near future, and in a few other Dependencies, for example Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nigeria, Ceylon, the Unfederated Malay States, North Borneo, Cyprus, and Palestine, there are mineral deposits and exports of some importance, but elsewhere mineral wealth is non-existent or at any rate unexploited.

It would be beyond the scope of the present memorandum to give a complete account of the mineralogy of the Colonial Empire. In the following paragraphs however will be found some account of the present state of the exploitation of the more important minerals and some notes regarding potential resources of other minerals in the Colonial Empire. These do not profess to be exhaustive.

As a matter of convenience the minerals have been divided into four groups:—

I. Metals and metallic ores.
II. Precious stones.
III. Petroleum, coal, asphalt, and similar substances.
IV. Other minerals.

I.—Metals and Metallic Ores.

The metallic resources of the Colonial Empire which are exploited on a substantial scale at the present time are much restricted in range. There are two metals only, tin and copper, of which the production of the Colonial Empire represents a substantial proportion of the total world production and two other metals only, gold and manganese, of which the production represents an important proportion of the total production of any Dependency.

Tin ore is produced in substantial quantities in Malaya (almost the whole production within this area being centred in the Federated Malay States) and in Nigeria. Negligible quantities are produced in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Tin ore production on a substantial scale is confined to relatively few countries. In 1929 the total world production (in terms of metallic tin) was as follows:—

	Tons
Malaya	69,366
Bolivia	46,338
Netherlands East Indies	35,730
Nigeria	10,734
Siam	9,939
Burma	2,402
The rest	12,477
	186,986

The total of 186,986 tons in 1929 represented a peak much in excess of the production of earlier years. In 1921 production was no more than about 105,000 tons and there was a more or less steady rise from that year onwards, owing chiefly to increased output in the Malay States and Bolivia. Consumption did not increase in proportion, and there was therefore a steady increase in stocks. The price of tin reached a maximum in 1926, and thereafter began to decline. The following table shows the total amount of estimated production during the year and of stocks at the end of December in the years shown and the average price of tin per ton in London for the year:—

	Production *Tons*	*Stocks and "carry-over" in the Straits Settlements* *Tons*	*Average price* £
1927	150,306	17,060	289
1928	170,388	24,938	227
1929	187,000	32,449	204
1930	171,008	46,623	142
1931*	142,208	59,247	118
1932	92,763	55,903	136
1933	84,763	29,135	195

* Control was introduced in March, 1931.

The unsatisfactory position of the industry first attracted the attention of producers towards the end of 1929. Various attempts were made to limit further production by voluntary methods in 1930, but the production of tin during that year still amounted to about 171,000 tons. Accordingly towards the end of 1930 the Tin Producers Association, an association of the producers in the four chief territories, prepared and submitted to the Governments of the Federated Malay

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States, Nigeria, the Dutch East Indies, and Bolivia proposals for a compulsory scheme for the restriction of output in these four territories. The scheme entered into force on the 1st of March, 1931, and was renewed by agreement for a further three years from the 1st of January, 1934. It is administered by an International Tin Committee consisting of representatives of the four Governments mentioned above; Siam and France are also represented on the Committee, and Belgium will probably appoint representatives in the near future. The principle on which the scheme is based is the adjustment of the production of tin to its consumption by the regulation of output. This is achieved by allocating quotas to the four territories named above, which are based on the actual output of 1929 subject to certain minor adjustments, and by restricting production to a percentage of those quotas which is varied from time to time. For Siam, French Indo-China, and the Portuguese Colonies special arrangements, fixing the maximum production for any given year, have been made, and similar arrangements are now being negotiated with the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Swaziland, and the Belgian Congo. In 1931 the original intention was to restrict world production to 145,000 tons, of which just over 126,000 tons was to be produced in the 4 territories. Malaya's share of world-production was fixed at 37·19 per cent. and Nigeria's at 5·52 per cent. Actually owing to an excess of production in the first two months of the year world production for 1931 was kept down to 142,208 tons only by a further reduction in the quotas of the four territories for the last six months of the year. Siam adhered to the scheme with a fixed quota of 10,000 tons per annum, not subject to reduction, in September, 1931.

Even with these restrictions, however, stocks continued to increase owing to a very heavy decrease in consumption and further cuts of production were made during 1932; world production in 1932 only amounted to about 92,763 tons and a small decrease in stocks was effected in that year. During 1933 there was some revival in consumption and, as production was still severely limited (production in the four territories being limited in the latter months of the year to no more than 33⅓ per cent. of the quota), stocks were reduced by 26,768 tons during the year and the London price of tin had advanced to just over £225 per ton by the 31st of December. The production quota was therefore increased to 40 per cent. as from the 1st of January, 1934.

The tin ore and concentrates produced in East and West Africa are shipped overseas for smelting, but those produced in Malaya are smelted at Penang or Singapore.

In these circumstances Table XIV*, which shows total exports or production of tin in the Colonial Empire, has had to be prepared in a special form. The exports of tin ore and concentrates from African Dependencies are taken from the usual trade returns and show countries of destination. The exports of tin from the Federated Malay States and the production in other parts of Malaya are taken from the Annual Reports and show the total quantity of metallic tin produced in Malaya and the local value thereof.

Total production in terms of metallic tin during the years 1929 to 1932 may be summarized as follows:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Federated Malay States	67,041	62,065	51,250	27,091
Straits Settlements	3	5	15	36
Unfederated Malay States	2,326	1,910	1,377	1,286
Total—Malaya	69,370	63,980	52,642	28,413
Nigeria	10,734	8,570	7,056	4,320
Uganda	225	266	108	261
Tanganyika Territory	14	7	14	50
GRAND TOTAL	80,343	72,823	59,820	33,044

Copper.—Northern Rhodesia contains one of the richest and most valuable bodies of copper ore in the world and copper is now its principal export. Some account of the development of these resources will be found in Section V.A.4† of the memorandum on Northern Rhodesia in Part I.

These resources are still in the early stages of development, but progress during recent years has been extraordinarily rapid. In 1930 the production in Northern Rhodesia amounted to about one-half of one per cent. of the estimated world-production of copper; by 1932 this figure had increased to about 10 per cent.

Details of exports will be found in Table XVII‡; the values may be summarized as follows:—

	£		£
1929	236,716	1931	505,204
1930	226,382	1932	2,087,620

In 1932 therefore copper became for the first time one of the major exports of the Colonial Empire.

The production of copper and cupriferous pyrites in Cyprus is a very old-established industry; indeed while the etymological connexion between "Cyprus" and "copper" is regarded as certain, it is not clear whether the mineral was called after the island or vice versa. The industry is still in existence but now supplies only a very small share of world production.

Copper ore is worked on a small scale in the Federated Malay States and is also known to occur in Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Jamaica, and Fiji. The Ruwenzori district of Uganda is at present being actively prospected for copper, and important tonnages have already been proved.

* *See* page 498. † *See* page 44. ‡ *See* page 503.

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Taking the value of the exports from Northern Rhodesia as shown above and that of the exports of copper precipitate and cupriferous pyrites from Cyprus as shown in Table XVII* the value of the total annual value of the copper production of the Colonial Empire in recent years may be estimated as follows:—

	£		£
1929	518,904	1931	699,954
1930	475,268	1932	2,254,172

Gold.—The only Colony with an old-established gold-mining industry of appreciable importance is the Gold Coast.

The industries in the Federated Malay States and British Guiana have been established for a number of years, but the output has never been very substantial.

The rise in the sterling value of gold during the last two years has, of course, improved the prospects of gold-mining in all those territories in which gold is known to exist and in particular has encouraged substantial developments in Tanganyika Territory and Kenya; it is possible that really important industries may be established in these territories.

Other Dependencies in which there is a small established industry are Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Kelantan, Trengganu, and Sarawak. There are possibilities of development in Fiji from which 305 oz. valued at £2,053 were exported in 1932, the first year in which there were any exports, and traces of gold have been found in Nyasaland, Somaliland, Johore, North Borneo, and Trinidad, but it is not yet certain whether gold in commercial quantities exists in any of these territories.

The following table shows the production or (in the case shown) the exports of gold of various Dependencies of the Colonial Empire for the years 1929 to 1932 in order of importance.

The figures have been reduced to fine ounces troy and will therefore be found not to agree in all cases with the figures in the export returns, which are sometimes expressed in ounces of less fineness:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
Gold Coast	207,851	240,899	261,651	278,782
Federated Malay States	26,782	29,597	27,021	27,159
Tanganyika Territory	9,071	11,072	12,728	25,687
British Guiana	6,200	6,364	10,183	13,926
Kenya	845	1,789	3,169	10,987
Sarawak (exports)	691	3,000	9,000	8,000
Northern Rhodesia	699	7,511	9,364	6,349
Sierra Leone	—	720	5,700	12,099
Nigeria	192	260	699	2,701
Uganda	—	—	71	586
Fiji	—	—	—	311
Unfederated Malay States	—	—	—	265
Total Colonial Empire (approximate) ...	252,331	301,200	339,600	386,900
Total British Empire (approximate) ...	14,100,000	14,600,000	15,500,000	16,800,000
Total world (approximate)	19,400,000	20,900,000	22,400,000	24,200,000

It will be seen that in 1932 the production in the Colonial Empire was approximately 1½ per cent. of total world production.

Owing to the rapid fluctuations in the rate of exchange since the United Kingdom departed from the gold standard in September, 1931, it is difficult to state the exact value of this production, but, taking the average London price of gold for the year, the value of the fine ounce troy may be taken at £4 4s. 10½d. for 1929 and 1930, about £4 12s. 6d. for 1931 and about £5 18s. for 1932. On this basis the approximate values are as follows:—£1,070,800 in 1929, £1,278,000 in 1930, £1,570,650 in 1931, and £2,290,500 in 1932. There can be no doubt that the figure for 1933 was substantially higher.

Manganese is produced in substantial quantities in the Gold Coast. Indeed during recent years this Colony has been the third largest world producer of manganese ore. It will be seen from the figures in Table XVII* that the amount exported has fluctuated violently in recent years. In 1930 it was as much as 417,000 tons valued at £823,000. In 1932 it had dropped to 51,000 tons valued at £124,000.

There is also fairly substantial production in Trengganu, but exports dropped from about 20,000 tons valued at over £19,300 in 1930 to about 9,000 tons valued at about £8,600 in 1932.

Manganese is produced in Northern Rhodesia and is known to occur in the following Dependencies:—Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, St. Helena, the Federated Malay States, Kelantan, North Borneo, Cyprus, British Guiana, and the New Hebrides, but except in Kelantan the deposits are not at present being exploited.

Bauxite, or aluminium ore, is produced in fairly substantial quantities in British Guiana, but owing to the recent depression production, which is controlled by a regulation scheme, has recently been much below potential output. Figures of exports for recent years will be found in Table XVII*.

Bauxite is also known to exist in Nyasaland, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Federated Malay States but these deposits are not at present being worked.

Vanadium ore is being produced in substantial quantities in Northern Rhodesia.

* *See* page 503.

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Zinc ore is known to exist in large quantities in Northern Rhodesia. Exports in earlier years have been very substantial but in 1932 practically ceased owing to the low price of the metal. There has been some recovery in 1933. Zinc ore is also known to exist in Kenya, Nigeria, Trengganu, and North Borneo. The remaining metals and metallic ores can most conveniently be arranged in alphabetical order; none of them is at present of any substantial economic importance.

Barite is known to exist in Kenya.

Chrome Iron Ore is produced in Cyprus, but the production has always been less than 0·5 per cent. of world production, and has recently been discontinued. It also occurs in Sierra Leone and North Borneo.

Cobalt Ore is found in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda and cobalt metal is likely to be produced in large amounts as a by-product in treating the copper produced in Northern Rhodesia.

Ilmenite, the raw material for the manufacture of titanium-white paint, occurs in large quantities in Sierra Leone, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, and Kedah. So far there has been small production in Sierra Leone and the Federated Malay States only, but with increasing demand for this new pigment developments may well proceed more rapidly.

Iron ore is produced in substantial quantities in the Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu) and in small quantities in Northern Rhodesia. There are extensive deposits in Sierra Leone, and production on a large scale began recently. It is also known to exist in Kenya, Nyasaland, Nigeria, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, North Borneo, Mauritius, and Trinidad.

Lead ore is produced in small quantities in Nigeria and has been produced in Northern Rhodesia. It is known to exist in Kenya, Nyasaland, and Trengganu.

Molybdenite occurs in Kenya, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Virgin Islands.

Monazite (Thorium) is known to exist in Ceylon (where it was formerly worked), the Federated Malay States, Kelantan, and Trengganu.

Nickel ore is known to exist in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda.

Platinum is produced in small quantities in Sierra Leone and has been identified in Somaliland.

Pyrites of the cupriferous variety is produced in Cyprus.

Silver is produced in fairly substantial quantities in Nigeria and in small quantities in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, the Gold Coast, the Federated Malay States, and British Guiana, but the total production of the Colonial Empire in 1932 was only in the order of 100,000 fine ounces (of which about 85 per cent. was produced in Nigeria) out of a total world production of about 146 million fine ounces. The silver produced in Nigeria is exported in a compound silver-lead ore.

Tungsten ore occurs in the form of *Scheelite* in the Federated Malay States and Trengganu, and in the form of *Wolfram* in those Dependencies and Kedah, but the WO_3 content of the total amount produced in 1932 was only a little over 300 tons.

II.—Precious Stones.

Diamonds are the most important precious stones found in the Colonial Empire, the fields being situated in four territories.

In the Gold Coast there are large deposits, which have been known since 1919; commercial exploitation started in 1920.

The stones obtained are on the average very small, and although the total output to the end of 1932 was nearly 5,000,000 carats, the largest stone weighed less than 3 carats. The average size of the diamond crystals recovered is about 20 to the carat, and they are mainly employed for industrial purposes and in the " small " jewellery trade.

There are now two companies working on a large scale and two others on a smaller scale. The output has advanced by leaps and bounds since the industry commenced, and the Gold Coast now takes a prominent place among producing countries.

In Sierra Leone diamonds were first found in 1930. The country in the vicinity of these discoveries has been prospected by the Consolidated African Selection Trust with encouraging results. The stones recovered are larger and more valuable than those in the Gold Coast; commercial exploitation hardly began till 1933, but in that year exports amounted to nearly 27,000 carats.

In British Guiana diamonds were first found as long ago as 1887 but the development of diamond production has been very slow. The proved diamondiferous area is very large.

Production did not reach 10,000 carats a year until 1902, and then declined again to about 2,000 carats in 1908. From that time, however, it steadily rose to between 20,000 and 30,000 carats (in the years 1914 to 1918) and then very rapidly to a peak of 200,000 carats in 1923. Since then it has decreased rapidly and at the end of 1932 had almost come to a standstill, but plans are now under consideration for the rehabilitation of the industry.

Stones obtained from different localities vary considerably in size, form and quality. The average size for the whole country is about 6 to the carat, but each year a few stones exceeding 10 carats each are found. The largest stone ever found weighed 56 carats.

In Tanganyika Territory diamond claims were pegged as long ago as in 1910, but there was no important production till 1925. There followed a period of intensive development, but production has since rapidly decreased owing to the exhaustion of certain areas. There are still several known diamondiferous areas which have not been tested on a commercial scale and the future of the industry is very uncertain.

The largest stone hitherto produced in Tanganyika Territory weighed 92½ carats and the most valuable one was one of 37¾ carats valued at £1,698 15s.

In 1930 the average weight of the stones produced was three-quarters of a carat.

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Table XVI* shows the total quantity of diamonds exported from the Colonial Empire during the years 1929 to 1932. Both quantities and value differ slightly from the estimate of actual production during the same years prepared by the Imperial Institute which may be summarized as follows:—

	Quantity in '000 metric carats			*Value in £'000*		
	Colonial Empire	*British Empire*	*World*§	*Colonial Empire*	*British Empire*	*World*§
1929	811	5,071	7,290	1,146	13,800	15,100
1930	983	4,564	7,410	1,008	10,600	11,700
1931	952	3,144	7,030	656	5,000	6,000
1932	906	1,724	5,970	658	2,400	not available

§ Excluding Brazil for which no reliable statistics of production are available.

It will be seen that in spite of the decline in world production Colonial production has been well maintained. This is due to the sustained demand for the small industrial type of diamond, which makes up the greater part of the Colonial output.

As regards **precious stones other than diamonds,** supplies are known to exist only in a comparatively limited number of Dependencies.

Ceylon is the most important producer, the varieties found including *sapphire, ruby, chrysoberyl, spinel, zircon, topaz, garnet, beryl, tourmaline, sphene, rutile, cordierite, sillimanite, andalusite, diopside, apatite,* many varieties of *quartz* and *moonstone.*

As stated in the memorandum on Ceylon† in Part I it is impossible to frame an accurate estimate of the total output. For the purposes of the general tables at the end of this memorandum the rough estimate of £150,000 annually has been accepted.

In Tanganyika Territory *almandine-pyrope* ("Cape ruby") deposits are known to exist and were worked on a small scale till 1928. *Pyrope, beryl, amethyst, phenakite,* and *moonstone* have also been discovered.

III.—Petroleum, coal, asphalt and other similar minerals.

Crude petroleum is produced on a large scale in Trinidad and Sarawak and on a smaller scale in the State of North Borneo, Brunei and Barbados.

Particulars of production, etc., will be found in the memoranda relating to those territories.

Refineries exist in Trinidad and Sarawak, and both crude and refined products are exported from those territories.

Trinidad is the largest petroleum producer in the British Empire, its production being some 10 per cent. greater than that of India, but the total production of the Colonial Empire is less than one per cent. of world production.

Table XV‡ shows all domestic exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the Colonial Empire in the years 1929 to 1932.

Natural lake asphalt is produced in Trinidad, this Colony being the only important producer of this product.

An allied product known as **manjak** exists in Barbados, but exploitation of these deposits has practically ceased.

Coal is found in a number of Dependencies.

There are large fields of coal of good quality in Nigeria and production for use in the territory and export to the Gold Coast runs from about 250,000 to 350,000 tons annually.

Production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Tons	£		*Tons*	£
1929	344,937	142,288	1931	327,681	102,552
1930	347,842	130,441	1932	252,485	102,552

There are also large fields in the Federated Malay States and production during recent years has varied from 600,000 to 250,000 tons annually. As nearly all the coal is consumed within Malaya production depends entirely on the degree of local industrial activity.

Production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Tons	£		*Tons*	£
1929	661,514	979,687	1931	402,355	454,872
1930	565,573	804,538	1932	277,848	283,058

The value of the coal produced is not shown in the Annual Reports, and the values in this table have therefore been calculated at the value of the coal exported each year, which may well be above the actual value of the coal produced for domestic use.

Coal has been produced in moderate quantities in North Borneo, but these mines are now shut down.

There is a small production in Sarawak.

Coal is known to exist, but is not at persent being worked in Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, where extensive deposits have been found, and also in Somaliland, Perlis, Brunei, Trinidad, and the New Hebrides.

Large deposits of **lignite** (brown coal) of good quality have been found in Nigeria.

The figures of production mentioned above are of course insignificant compared with the total world production of between 1,100 and 1,400 million tons annually.

* *See* page 502. † *See* page 128. ‡ *See* page 500.

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Taking the value of production shown above and of exports shown in Table XVII* the total value of the production of coal in the Colonial Empire during recent years has been as follows:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
	£	£	£	£
Nigeria	142,288	130,441	102,552	102,552
Federated Malay States	979,687	804,538	454,872	283,058
North Borneo	53,772	41,813	24,027	13,749
Sarawak and Brunei	—	—	1,901	204
Total	1,175,747	976,792	583,352	399,563

IV.—Other Minerals.

Other mineral products of the Colonial Empire are relatively of little importance.

Building stone, including such substances as **coral rock** and **limestone**, is quarried in a number of territories, generally for domestic use only, and **marble** of good quality is found in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, the Federated Malay States, and Kedah.

Other minerals can most conveniently be arranged in alphabetical order.

Abrasives.—Corundum exists in small quantities in Kenya, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, and the Federated Malay States but is not at present being exploited.

Arsenical ores occur in the Federated Malay States, and appreciable quantities of white arsenic have been produced from time to time at the Beatrice Mine.

Asbestos exists in important quantities in Cyprus, but exports have diminished seriously in recent years.

Bromine exists in large quantities in solution in the waters of the Dead Sea in Palestine and is now being recovered by an evaporation process.

Diatomaceous earth exists in large quantities in the Rift Valley districts of Kenya, but high transport costs are an obstacle to its exploitation.

Graphite or **Plumbago.**—Ceylon is the only important Colonial source of plumbago. The deposits have been exploited for many years and the trade was at one time an important one, but it has become greatly depressed in recent years. Ceylon, however, still produces nearly 10 per cent. of the total world output.

Plumbago is also known to exist in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, but is not worked in those Dependencies.

Gypsum is found in Cyprus, Palestine, Kenya, Montserrat, and Trinidad, but the amounts produced are insignificant compared to the total world output (about one-tenth of one per cent.).

Kaolin or **China Clay** has been exploited from time to time in Uganda, Ceylon, and the Federated and Unfederated Malay States; deposits are known to exist in Tanganyika Territory, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and British Guiana.

Mica is produced in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Ceylon but production is very small in all these areas.

Phosphates.—There are large deposits of rock phosphate in Ocean Island (Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony) and the Colony is almost entirely dependent on their exploitation. Next to Nauru, this Colony is the most important Empire producer of rock phosphate.

Substantial deposits are also worked on Christmas Island (Straits Settlements).

Natural guano is one of the principal exports of Seychelles.

Potash exists in enormous quantities in solution in the waters of the Dead Sea, and is recovered by an evaporation process in the form of *carnallite*. Production on a commercial scale began in 1931 and it is hoped that the industry will develop to an important extent.

Salt is produced in a number of Dependencies by the evaporation of sea water.

The largest producer is the Turks and Caicos Islands which are almost entirely dependent on their salt exports, the production varying from about 20,000 to over 40,000 tons a year. The next largest producer is Ceylon with an annual production of from 10,000 to 45,000 tons a year. Other producers are the Bahamas (production very variable from 12,000 to 250 tons a year), Tanganyika Territory (6,000 to 7,000 tons a year), Cyprus (about 3,000 tons a year), Somaliland (up to 2,000 tons a year), Uganda (up to nearly 2,000 tons a year), Mauritius (about 1,500 tons a year), Malta (about 1,200 tons a year), the Leewards Islands (between 2,300 and 800 tons a year), Nigeria (about 400 tons a year), and Grenada (under 200 tons a year).

In Palestine there is a production of about 6,000 tons a year by the evaporation process, but there are also large deposits of rock salt which are exploited to a small extent (1,200 to 1,300 tons a year).

The figures quoted are not impressive compared to a total world production of from 25 to 28 million tons annually.

Soapstone is known to exist in Sierra Leone.

Sodium carbonate.—The only important source of sodium carbonate in the Colonial Empire is the Magadi salt lake in Kenya, where sodium carbonate is produced by a process of evaporation.

Production is in the hands of the Magadi Soda Company which is controlled by Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, who also control the United Kingdom supplies. The Kenya product is inferior in quality to the United Kingdom (Cheshire) product and finds a market principally in the East, especially Japan.

(Native) **Sulphur** is known to exist in Trengganu and the New Hebrides.

Terra umbra and **Terre verte** are produced in small quantities in Cyprus.

* *See* page 503.

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Summary.

It is impossible to state with precision the annual value of the mineral production of the Colonial Empire, but as nearly all production is for export, a much closer approximation is possible than in the case of other kinds of production.

Taking the estimates quoted in preceding paragraphs of this memorandum where more precise information is not available and including under the head of " other " all the exports shown in Table XVII*, except coal and copper, the following table gives an approximation to the total value of the production in the Colonial Empire of all minerals except building stone, limestone and similar products:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
	£	£	£	£
Tin	16,525,000	10,656,000	7,064,000	4,441,000
Petroleum	5,028,000	4,475,000	2,986,000	3,257,000
Gold	1,071,000	1,278,000	1,578,000	2,291,000
Copper	519,000	475,000	700,000	2,254,000
Coal	1,176,000	977,000	583,000	400,000
Diamonds	1,146,000	1,008,000	556,000	658,000
Other precious stones (Ceylon estimate)	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Other	3,703,000	3,264,000	2,211,000	1,679,000
Total	29,318,000	22,283,000	15,828,000	15,130,000

Although the total value in 1932 was not much more than half the total value in 1929, the Minerals group rose from the second to the first place in Colonial products taking the lead over rubber, which in 1932 dropped to the third place.

OIL-SEEDS AND NUTS AND VEGETABLE OILS.

" Oil " is a term used loosely to include three separate groups of commodities, which differ in many important chemical and physical properties, viz., the " mineral oils," which are included under the heading of " Minerals " in this volume, the " Essential " or " Volatile oils," to which a separate memorandum is devoted, and the great group of " fixed " or " fatty oils ".

Fatty oils are largely vegetable in origin and are obtained from the seeds and nuts, in some instances other parts, of a number of trees and plants. At least thirty different trees and plants have been used for the production of oil on a commercial scale and a much larger number of varieties is known to contain oil which is not produced commercially. Whale oil and seal oil, which are included under " Marine products " in this volume, and several kinds of fish oil fall within the same group. The animal products—butter, lard, and tallow—still remain the principal individual fats of commerce, and it is owing to the increasing demand for fats and the failure of animal fats, at any rate for a time, to keep pace with the increase in demand that vegetable oils and fats have developed so enormously.

The study of the trade in oil-seeds and nuts is one of outstanding difficulty for a number of reasons.

In the first place many of these products are used in their natural form as foodstuffs in the countries in which they are grown, and it is, therefore, very difficult, if not impossible, to discover what the annual output is. Moreover, as consumption for this purpose is relatively inelastic, any fluctuations of supply make a disproportionately large difference in the supplies available for crushing.

In the second place, as shown below, there is a large measure of interchangeability between the various products of the group, so that the effect of variations in supply and demand on the price of the individual product is unusually intricate.

In the third place most of the raw products are converted, when crushed, into two commodities, oil and cake or meal; different products yield these two commodities in different proportions and the cake derived from certain products is interchangeable with the cake derived from certain other products, although the respective oils are not interchangeable, and vice versa.

In the fourth place, in considering actual and potential production, difficulties arise owing to the wide distribution of the producing areas, to the fact that production goes on at every season of the year and that several of the products concerned are either by-products of a more important crop (cotton-seed) or permanent and semi-wild crops (coconuts and oil-palms), so that the amount of physical production is only very slowly affected by variations in price.

There are also other sources of difficulty and, all things considered, it is doubtful whether there is any other group of commodities regarding which it is more difficult to ascertain all the facts or to understand the implications of those facts when ascertained.

The principal uses of fatty oils are the following:—

(1) for the manufacture of margarine;

(2) for the manufacture of cooking oil and compound lard or edible fat, and for other culinary purposes;

(3) for the manufacture of soap, detergents and glycerine;

(4) for the manufacture of paint, varnishes, and linoleum;

(5) as lubricants;

(6) for other industrial purposes, such as the manufacture of candles and lighting oil.

* *See* page 503.

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No fatty oil is equally suitable for all these purposes, but by the application of such processes as hydrogenation certain oils have now been made suitable for certain purposes for which they were not previously available, and there is now no oil for which there are not several alternative uses, equally there are no important uses for which several alternative oils are not available.

For the manufacture of margarine many fatty oils are used, the more important roughly in order of importance being the following:—Cotton-seed oil, soya-bean oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil, and palm-kernel oil together with lard, edible tallow and whale oil. Palm oil, sunflower-seed oil and sesame oil are also utilized.

For other edible purposes the same list will serve with the addition of olive oil, but the order of importance of the items is somewhat different.

For the manufacture of soap the margarine list will serve with the addition of olive oil, linseed oil, and inedible tallow and the exclusion of lard. Palm oil becomes of major and cotton-seed oil of minor importance.

For the manufacture of paint, varnishes, and linoleum a drying oil, that is one possessing rather different qualities from those mentioned above, is required. Linseed oil and tung oil (also called "Chinese-wood oil") are the most important representatives of this group, which also includes soya-bean oil as a cheap substitute in inferior paints.

For lubricants again special qualities are required which are possessed only by certain vegetable oils, the most important of which are castor and rape oil. Most lubricating oils are of mineral origin or contain a very high percentage of mineral oils.

One or two members of the group are used for other industrial purposes, for instance tallow, in particular, for candle-making, palm oil as a flux in tin-plating, certain oils in various textile processes and for dressing leather and colza or rape-seed oil as an illuminant. Other oils such as palm oil and coconut oil are used as illuminants in the country of origin.

Nearly all the vegetable fatty oils are produced by crushing or expressing the seeds and other parts of the plant in which the oil is contained or by extracting the oil with solvents. The solid residuum which is left is used in most cases as food for stock under the name of oil-cake or meal. The most important of these cakes and meals are cotton-seed, soya bean, groundnut, linseed, and coconut, but others are also used extensively. In Eastern countries some of these cakes are also used as fertilizers. Very often several residual products are mixed together into a "compound cake" containing, or claiming to contain, a "balanced ration" of foodstuffs of various special characteristics.

Many oil-seeds and nuts are also used for human consumption in their uncrushed form, particularly coconuts, groundnuts, and olives. There is also a large consumption in some parts of the Colonial Empire of the oils obtained by simple native methods of crushing, e.g., sesame. Export for crushing overseas is frequently only incidental.

In giving an account of the principal oil-seeds and nuts perhaps the most convenient order in which to arrange them is by reference to the weight of the annual crop.

If the oil-seeds and nuts be classified in this order the most important is **cotton-seed**, which is a by-product of cotton production.

After the seed necessary to plant the new crop has been reserved, the whole of the rest is available, and normally used, for crushing except in those producing areas which are so situated that the cost of transport to the market is so high as to render the operation unprofitable. With the price of cotton-seed at its present (March, 1934) record low level it is probable that a number of areas which have hitherto been able to market their seed are now no longer able to do so.

It was recently estimated by the Empire Marketing Board that the average total annual production of cotton-seed for the whole world during the years 1926 to 1930, including an estimated production of about two million tons in China, was between 12 and 12½ million tons. Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company's estimate of production in 1933, excluding China, is rather over 8¼ million tons, of which it is estimated that about 7 million tons were crushed. The seed yields on crushing about 18 per cent. by weight of oil and 82 per cent. of cake or meal. The estimated production of cotton-seed oil in 1933 was therefore in the region of 1,260,000 tons.

Some particulars of the area under cotton in the world and in the Colonial Empire will be found in the memorandum on cotton*. It will be seen that only about one to one and a-half per cent. of the world acreage of cotton is within the Colonial Empire and that Uganda is the only Dependency with a cotton industry of substantial dimensions. Apart from two very small installations in Barbados and the Leeward Islands there are no cotton-seed crushing mills in the Colonial Empire and with the exception mentioned above all seed destined for crushing has to be exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

In the present (1933-34) season the price is so low that it is anticipated that great difficulty may be experienced in disposing of the Uganda cotton-seed crop.

Table XXII† shows the total exports of cotton-seed from the Colonial Empire during the years 1929 to 1932. It will be noted that they dropped from nearly 90,000 tons in 1929 to a little over 60,000 tons (equivalent to about 11,000 tons of cotton-seed oil) in 1932, having been even lower in the intervening period, but that the fall in value from over £600,000 to under £190,000 was even more striking. These exports are less than 1 per cent. of world production.

Soya bean comes next after cotton-seed in bulk. It is a leguminous vegetable indigenous to Eastern Asia and is grown as an annual crop. The principal source of supply is still China (particularly Manchuria) but the actual amount of production there is uncertain, since estimates vary greatly and in some cases include other kinds of beans as well as soya beans. The plant is often grown for forage purposes and made into hay, and very large quantities of the beans are crushed locally and the oil used for human food. Considerable quantities of soya beans are also grown in the United States of America (where production, both for forage and for oil, has recently been increasing rapidly), Korea, Japan, and Russia and to a small extent in Java. Attempts have been made to cultivate it in South Africa, Australia, and India. So far as the

* *See* page 397. † *See* page 520.

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Colonial Empire is concerned, production has only been experimental and in most cases has not been very promising. It is possible, however, that a substantial production might be developed in Nyasaland, if the price were sufficiently high compared to the cost of transport.

The world output of soya beans in 1933 was estimated by Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company at over 6¼ million tons (including 5 million tons produced in China) of which about 4½ million tons were available for crushing. As soya beans, when crushed, yield about 15 per cent. of oil and 85 per cent. of cake the total production of soya-bean oil in 1933 can be estimated at about 675,000 tons.

Groundnuts come third in importance by bulk. The groundnut is a leguminous vegetable which can be grown as an annual crop on light soils in almost any tropical or sub-tropical country. As well as being used as an oil-seed it is used as a foodstuff not only as a staple in the countries of production but also as a dessert nut in European and American countries under the name of "peanut" or "monkey nut".

The groundnut is exported in two forms "undecorticated", that is in the shell, and "decorticated". The shell, which represents about a quarter by weight of the nut, is commercially valueless and in using statistics relating to undecorticated nuts it is necessary to deduct the weight of the shell before they can be made comparable with other statistics. The oil extracted from undecorticated nuts is used mainly in the manufacture of edible commodities, such as margarine, salad and frying oils, while the oil from decorticated nuts is mainly used in soap making.

No available statistics of production, as opposed to export, are available for most African countries or China, in both of which areas groundnuts are grown extensively for local consumption and it is possible that if total production figures were available they might show a larger amount than the annual production of soya beans. Messrs. Frank Fehr's estimate of world production in 1933, disregarding production for internal consumption in British West Africa and China is about 4,670,000 tons, of which 3½ million tons were available for export. The oil content of the nut varies in different varieties. In some it is as high as 48 per cent., but not the whole of this can be extracted, and allowing for this fact, for the lower proportion of oil in certain varieties and for the fact that the oil content has to be reduced by a quarter in the case of undecorticated nuts, Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company use an average figure of 36 per cent. for calculating the oil content of groundnuts. On this basis the oil equivalent of 3½ million tons of nuts was 1,260,000 tons.

Of the quantities which enter into world-trade more than half are produced in India. Of the whole Indian crop less than a quarter is normally exported in the raw form, but there are also Indian exports of groundnut oil, and if the equivalent in raw material of this oil is taken into account about one-third of the whole Indian crop can be regarded as grown for export.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned production is centred chiefly in East and West Africa, but small quantities are also grown in Malaya, Mauritius, Hong Kong, and St. Vincent.

In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory groundnuts are one of the subsidiary native food crops. The area under this crop in Kenya is unknown; in Uganda the estimated area in 1932 was a little over 100,000 acres, and in Tanganyika Territory about the same. Exports from Tanganyika Territory fluctuate violently but tend to be substantial, those from Kenya and Uganda are much smaller. In Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Zanzibar production is of much less importance and exports are negligible.

In West Africa groundnuts are one of the most important products both for local consumption and for export.

In Nigeria the production is centred in the extreme north of the Protectorate. Total production is unknown but exports have been steadily increasing for some time past owing to improvements in transport facilities and rose in 1932 to a total of over 188,000 tons (or about 5 per cent. of the total amount which enters world-trade) valued at about £1,874,000. At this figure groundnuts were the second most valuable export and represented about 20 per cent. of total domestic exports in 1932.

In the Gambia groundnuts are an important native foodstuff and almost the only export crop, exports in 1932, over 37,000 tons valued at nearly £392,000, representing over 95 per cent. of total domestic exports.

In the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone groundnuts are a native foodstuff of secondary importance and exports are negligible.

A few hundred acres are under groundnuts in Hong Kong, the Federated Malay States, Johore, Kelantan, Perlis, and Mauritius, but cultivation in these Dependencies is solely for local consumption.

In the West Indies, St. Vincent alone appears to be a producer for export, some 30 tons having been grown in 1932 of which almost the whole was exported.

The total exports of groundnuts from the Colonial Empire in the years 1929 to 1932 are shown in Table XXIII.* It will be noted that the amount increased from 215,500 tons in 1929 to nearly 243,000 tons in 1932 but that the value dropped from over £3,400,000 to a little under £2½ million.

It may be assumed that almost the whole of the exports from Nigeria and East Africa are of decorticated and the whole of the exports from the Gambia of undecorticated nuts. The exports of the Colonial Empire may therefore be taken to be about 7 per cent. of the total world-production available for crushing.

Fourth in order of importance by bulk comes the **olive**, which yields a superfine oil and stands rather apart from the other products in the group. It is grown almost exclusively in the Mediterranean countries and production varies greatly from year to year, being much affected by climatic conditions. The estimated annual output for the period 1927-28 to 1931-32 averaged about 4 million tons, of which Spain accounted for 2 millions and Italy for about 1¼ millions. Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company's estimate of the production for 1933 is 3,800,000 tons, of

* *See* page 523.

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which only about 1,300,000 tons, yielding (on a basis of 50 per cent. of oil) about 650,000 tons of oil, were available for crushing. The remainder of the crop is consumed in the countries of production. The oil is, generally speaking, a high class commodity used for human consumption, for the most part in the countries of production, and for the manufacture of the more expensive kinds of soap. The result is that this oil has little influence on the remainder of the group, but has been replaced to some extent and for certain purposes by the cheaper vegetable oils.

Olive oil is of little importance in the Colonial Empire. Production is confined to Cyprus and Palestine and Palestine is normally on balance an importer of the oil.

Fifth in order of importance by bulk comes **linseed**, the seed of the flax plant. There are several varieties of the plant, and generally speaking those which give a high yield of good seed produce poor fibre and those grown for fibre are not particularly suited for seed production. Linseed grown for fibre is as a rule pulled before the seed is fully ripe.

Linseed is an annual crop and the amount produced fluctuates a good deal. It stands rather apart from other oils, since, while linseed cake is readily interchangeable with other oil-cakes in stock foods, the oil is a " drying oil ", used almost entirely for the manufacture of paint, varnish, and linoleum, and is therefore interchangeable only to a limited extent with other vegetable oils.

Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company estimate that in 1933 the total world-production was about 3,366,500 tons of which 2,800,000 were available for crushing, yielding (on a basis of 30 per cent. of oil) about 840,000 tons of oil.

About half the total amount of world-production of the seed is grown in the Argentine; Russia and the United States each produce about a sixth of the world's supplies.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned linseed is of negligible importance.

As will be seen from Table XXVI* there are very small exports from Cyprus and Kenya, but the total value in 1932 was only just over £4,000.

Sixth in order of importance by bulk comes **copra**, the dried flesh of the coconut. The total amount of copra produced annually cannot be ascertained, but it is estimated by Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company that at least 1,325,000 tons entered world-trade in 1933 of which 1,200,000 tons were available for crushing yielding (on a basis of 63 per cent. of oil) about 756,000 tons of oil, to which must be added another 120,000 tons produced in the countries where coconuts are grown.

It is not, however, possible to discuss copra without at the same time taking account of the other coconut products which are important to the Colonial Empire, viz., **fresh coconuts, desiccated coconut, coconut cake,** and **coconut oil.** (Another coconut product, **coir,** the fibres of the husk is dealt with in the memorandum on Fibres.† Other coconut products, such as **toddy** are of domestic importance only since they are not exported). Some account of these products and the method of their preparation will be found in the memorandum on Ceylon,‡ and a full account of the whole trade will be found in a recent publication of the Empire Marketing Board (Survey of Oil-seeds and Vegetable Oils. Vol. II Coconut Palm Products. December, 1932).

Coconuts are a permanent crop and the quantity of coconuts coming to maturity annually is more or less constant, apart from new plantings and variations due to climatic conditions, particularly drought and hurricanes.

Coconuts are grown over a very wide area in tropical countries and it is estimated very roughly that some 7½ million acres are under coconut palms. The palm does best at or near sea level and does not thrive at any altitude above about 1,500 feet. So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned coconuts are probably the most widely-grown of all Colonial products, and mention will be found of them in more than 30 of the memoranda in Part I of this volume.

Their importance, however, varies very greatly in different parts of the Colonial Empire.

In most parts of East Africa they are a product of minor importance only.

In Kenya European settlers have about 8,000 acres under coconuts and Indian settlers about the same and there are some areas in the Native Reserves, but production and exports are both inconsiderable.

In Tanganyika Territory coconuts are grown mainly by natives, but there are some Indian and Arab plantations. The greater part of the produce (coconuts and copra) is used for food and in the local manufacture of soap, but exports of copra during recent years have been between 7,000 and 8,000 tons annually.

In Zanzibar, on the other hand, coconuts are a crop of major importance second only to cloves. About 55,000 acres in Zanzibar and Pemba are under coconuts and exports of fresh coconuts and copra in 1932 were valued at nearly £146,000, about 22 per cent. of all domestic exports.

In West Africa coconuts are only of minor importance. The coconut palm is common all along the Coast but there is little systematic cultivation. The Gold Coast exports copra to an amount of about 1,000 tons a year and there are also small exports from Nigeria. Coconuts are a foodstuff of secondary importance in Sierra Leone.

In the Eastern Dependencies the position is different.

In Ceylon coconuts are the most important of the Island's agricultural products apart from tea. About 1,100,000 acres (or approximately 15 per cent. of the total world-area under this palm) are under the coconut palm and exports of fresh coconuts and coconut products of all kinds including coir in 1932 were valued at not far short of 35 million rupees (say £2,600,000) or about 21 per cent. of all domestic exports. Some account of the industry will be found in the memorandum on Ceylon. One of the products, desiccated coconut, is a Ceylon speciality and is not elsewhere produced to any substantial extent.

Coconuts are a crop of major, but not outstanding, importance in most parts of Malaya and the Dependencies in Borneo, and copra and oil are an important item in the exports of most of these Dependencies.

In Mauritius itself coconuts are of minor importance but copra is practically the only export of the Dependencies of Mauritius.

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* *See* page 528. † *See* page 403. ‡ *See* page 122.

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In the Seychelles coconuts are the most important crop and copra represented about 60 per cent. of all domestic exports in 1932.

In several of the West Indies, as well as in British Guiana and British Honduras, coconuts are one of the principal minor products. Apart from the local consumption and export of fresh nuts there is also substantial production of copra. Until recently the whole of this was exported, but during the last few years local edible oil and soap factories have been erected in Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana which absorb most of the local production.

In Fiji and the Western Pacific coconuts are a crop of major importance. In 1932, copra represented the proportion shown below of all domestic exports:—

	Percentage.
Fiji	11
Solomon Islands	nearly 80
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	nearly 30
Tonga	85
New Hebrides	nearly 50

Tables XVIII to XXI* show total exports of coconuts and coconut products (other than coir) in the Colonial Empire during the years 1928 to 1929.

It will be seen that the totals are as follows:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
	£	£	£	£
Fresh coconuts	447,919	288,762	239,292	287,492
Desiccated coconut	890,683	752,695	512,423	536,261
Coconut cake	158,617	94,063	101,477	132,425
Copra	6,686,164	4,924,470	3,176,854	2,751,676
Coconut oil	1,664,086	1,282,110	1,110,816	1,331,019
Total	9,847,469	7,342,100	5,140,862	5,038,873

Seventh in order of importance by bulk comes **sunflower-seed.** Almost the whole commercial crop is produced in Russia and about half is crushed. Hitherto almost the whole crop has been consumed in the country of production, and it has therefore had little direct effect on the price of other oil-seeds, but the oil has recently been appearing on the world-market in increasing quantities. The annual crop is estimated very roughly at 2½ million tons and the amount crushed at 1¼ million tons, representing (on a basis of 30 per cent. of oil) about 375,000 tons.

This oil-seed is not produced for export in the Colonial Empire, though a little is grown for local use as a cattle food in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

Eighth in order of importance by bulk, but higher in order of importance to the Colonial Empire, come the products of the **oil palm.**

A full account of the trade in oil palm products is contained in a recent publication of the Empire Marketing Board (Survey of Vegetable Oil-seeds and Oils, Volume I, Oil Palm Products, June, 1932).

The fruit of the palm has a soft pericarp and a hard nut containing kernels. The fruit is treated locally in the country of production; **palm oil** is extracted from the pericarp and the nut is cracked and the kernels extracted for export. The kernel is crushed in several European countries for the extraction of **palm-kernel oil.**

The home of the oil palm is West Africa and British West Africa is still the largest producer in the world. A great deal of the palm oil, however, is consumed locally as a foodstuff, as an illuminant and for various other purposes, and the relative importance of the British West African crop is shown better by the quantity of palm kernels produced in the various areas, since of these there is to all intents and purposes no local consumption.

In West Africa a small plantation industry has recently been established but the great bulk of the palms are still grown under wild conditions. Oil-palm plantations have also been established within recent years in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies and supplies both of oil and of kernels from these areas and from the Belgian Congo are steadily increasing.

It is estimated by Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company that the quantity of these commodities which reached the world markets in 1933 was about 310,000 tons of palm oil, of which 110,000 tons came from British West Africa, and that about 550,000 tons of palm kernels were produced, of which 545,000 tons yielding (on a basis of 45 per cent.) 245,250 tons of palm-kernel oil were available for crushing. Of this quantity about 350,000 tons, equivalent to 157,000 tons of oil came from British West Africa.

Although both oils fall in the main interchangeable group, palm oil is used principally for the manufacture of soap and candles and to a small extent for margarine and as a flux for tin plating, while palm-kernel oil is used principally for the manufacture of margarine and soap.

Total exports of palm oil and palm kernels from the Colonial Empire in the years 1929 to 1932 are shown in Tables XXIV† and XXV‡.

Other oil-seeds are relatively of less importance. The largest supplies are those of **rape-seed,** the seed of a plant of the turnip family which is grown as an annual crop. The estimated world crop for 1933 is 1,300,000 tons, which is very much the same as the average for the five preceding years. Of this amount it is estimated that 870,000 tons were available for crushing, yielding, on a basis of 35 per cent. of oil, about 305,000 tons of oil. Of this about a million tons are produced in India and the remainder mostly in China, Poland, and Roumania. There is no Colonial production.

The most important minor oil-seed from the point of view of the Colonial Empire is **sesame-seed,** also known as *benniseed* in West Africa and *gingelly* in Ceylon. World production of this seed in 1933 was estimated at about 600,000 tons, of which 500,000 tons was produced in India and most of the rest in China. Exports of this and other minor oil-seeds from the Colonial Empire

* *See* pages 510–519. † *See* page 525. ‡ *See* page 526.

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in the years 1929 to 1932 will be found in Table XXVI*. There is production in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ceylon, and Palestine. The chief source of supply for the export markets is India.

Shea-nuts and the fat derived therefrom, known commercially as **shea butter**, are produced in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, the shea-butter tree being a native of the dry parts of those Dependencies.

Illipe-nuts, which yield a rather high-class fat used for much the same purposes as cocoa butter, are produced in Malaya and the Dependencies in Borneo.

There is a small production of tung fruits, the source of **tung oil**, from experimental plantings in certain Dependencies in Africa and in the New Hebrides, but it is not yet established that this commodity can be satisfactorily produced in the Colonial Empire.

Castor oil is another of the minor oils used for very specialized purposes as a lubricant and for medicinal purposes. Its cake is valueless for stock-feeding purposes but is used as a manure. There is no commercial production of the castor-seed in the Colonial Empire, except to a small extent in the New Hebrides, but experiments in its production have been made and are being continued in a number of Dependencies.

It has been said above that certain animal products compete with the vegetable oils. Of these the most important are **whale oil**, of which some account will be found under the heading of Marine Products†, and **lard** and **tallow** of which there is practically no production in the Colonial Empire.

The following table, adapted from Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company's Annual Report for 1933, summarizes the total production of vegetable and animal oils and fats during the year 1933. Certain of the figures are admittedly subject to a wide margin of error, but they serve to give some indication of the relative importance of the various oils and fats and can be used as a basis of comparison for assessing the importance of Colonial production.

The various products have been arranged in order of total quantities. It will be observed that owing to the variations in oil content the order is not identical with that in which the oil-seeds have been arranged above:—

	Tons.
Cotton-seed oil	1,270,000
Groundnut oil	1,260,000
Coconut oil	876,000
Linseed oil	840,000
Lard	700,000
Soya-bean oil	675,000
Olive oil	650,000
Whale oil	438,000
Sunflower-seed oil	375,000
Tallow	329,000
Palm oil	310,000
Rape-seed oil	305,000
Palm-kernel oil	245,000
Sesame-seed oil	221,000
Other oils	287,000
	8,781,000

or roughly 8¾ million tons of oils and fats.

Of these by far the greatest part is used for the manufacture of soap and margarine, and it is on the relation between world supplies and the demand for these two products that the price of most individual oil-seeds depends. As pointed out above the wide measure of interchangeability between the various oils causes the fluctuation of supplies of individual commodities to have little effect on the price of those commodities. The producer is therefore deprived of the compensation which is open to most producers of primary products, that if there is a partial crop failure what can be reaped fetches an enhanced price.

In recent years there has been definite evidence that supplies of these oils, as a whole, have exceeded the demand for them at prices comparable to those prevailing a few years ago. This is partly due to the general trade depression but is also due to changes in the demand for the products manufactured from these oils.

The demand for soap seems to have withstood the general trade depression pretty well, and if this were the only use there might be no cause for apprehension regarding the future of the oil products.

But the position of margarine is very different. One of the developments of recent years has been a great increase in the production of dairy products in most of the countries which have hitherto been net importers of both butter and margarine. This coincided with a large increase of butter production in the principal exporting countries, and the consequence has been that the price of butter in all countries with a more or less free market, and particularly in the United Kingdom, has dropped to a figure at which there is very little margin between the prices of the lower grades of butter and those of the higher grades of margarine and there has therefore been a definite shrinkage in the demand for the latter.

Statistics collected by the Empire Marketing Board indicate that in the principal producing countries (Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries) margarine production, which averaged 1,124,000 tons in the years 1927 to 1929 and increased to 1,152,000 tons in 1930, dropped to 1,052,000 tons in 1931, and 999,000 tons in 1932. The figures for 1933 may well prove to have been even smaller.

Unfortunately there has been no corresponding decrease in supplies, indeed of certain commodities there has been a tendency to increase, and the inevitable result has been that prices have now dropped to figures hitherto unknown. Equally unfortunately for Colonial producers, although

* *See* page 528. † *See* page 417.

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the production of oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable fixed oils in the Colonial Empire is small compared to the total world production, yet it is very much in excess of the requirements of the United Kingdom, the only really substantial Empire importer, and this has deprived the preference granted to Empire producers in the United Kingdom market of much of its value. It seems probable that at the present level exports from certain areas must have become unprofitable, and, if so, exports from those areas are likely to diminish or even cease. But there is no present indication that prices are likely to rise at any early date.

It is quite impossible to frame any estimate of the value of the total Colonial production of the oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable fatty oils. Some observations have, however, been made above on the value of total Colonial exports of the principal members of the group. The figures may be summarized as follows:—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
	£	£	£	£
Copra	6,686,164	4,924,470	3,176,854	2,751,676
Groundnuts	3,410,800	3,321,850	2,054,993	2,465,467
Other coconut products	3,161,305	2,417,630	1,964,008	2,287,197
Palm oil and palm kernels	9,174,958	7,876,211	4,328,009	5,154,707
Other oil-seeds, nuts, and oils ...	974,695	669,636	346,187	479,799
Total	23,407,922	19,209,797	11,870,051	13,138,846

The total value of the exports of this group, therefore, which in 1929 was little over half the total value of rubber exports, in 1932 exceeded the value of rubber exports by over £4½ million and in that year exports of this group were the most valuable of all Colonial agricultural exports.

RICE.

Varieties, Methods of Cultivation, etc.

The rice plant (*Oryza sativa*) is an annual grass bearing panicles of grain, each grain being enclosed in a separate husk.

The original wild plant is supposed to be a native of the warmer parts of Asia, and from it has been derived a large number of cultivated varieties, the majority adapted for lowland and marshy lands, and others, known as upland or hill rice, for growth on dry land.

By far the greater part of the enormous crop is grown in level stretches of land, which are submerged in water by the rainfall or by means of irrigation. Such crops may be broadcasted or sown in nurseries and transplanted subsequently into the fields. Upland or hill rice, however, is sown broadcast on ordinary arable land and depends on rainfall for its growth.

The rice in the husk (*paddy* or *padi*) is threshed when ripe, and before consumption must be hulled, so that the husk may be removed.

This process is performed on a small scale by pounding with a pestle and mortar, but is now more generally performed by machinery in a mill, and in most cases the rice, after the husk has been removed, is polished.

The polishing, though it improves the appearance of the rice and is said to preserve it from deterioration, is actually harmful as it removes the bran and the germ and so renders the consumer where rice is the main article of diet liable to *beri-beri*, unless the food deficiency is made up in some other way.

A rice-mill produces besides the finished whole rice a quantity of "broken rice" which is used chiefly for brewing, distilling, and the manufacture of starch, and "rice bran" which is used for cattle food.

In certain areas (chiefly in British Guiana and Ceylon, so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned) the rice is parboiled and then dried in the sun before the husk is removed.

World Production and Consumption.

It is not possible to estimate the total world acreage under rice, since the area in China, the largest producer, cannot be estimated even approximately.

In India, the next largest producer, on an average about 80 million acres are put under rice annually, but the difference between the maximum and minimum acreage during the last seven years has been as much as 5 million acres. There is no important area under rice in the Dominions. In the Colonial Empire the area may be estimated very roughly at 2 million acres with a rising tendency. In foreign countries other than China the area fluctuates between about 52½ and 53½ million acres annually.

It is not possible to estimate the annual world production of rice more than very approximately since to all intents and purposes the whole of the rice crop in China and a very large proportion, if not the whole, of the crop in some other producing countries is consumed within the country of production.

As a very rough estimate it can be taken that the production of China is in the region of 50 million tons annually as a minimum, and that of the rest of the world between 85 and 90 million tons annually, of which India contributes between 45 and 50 million tons. The minimum world production can therefore be taken at about 135 million tons.

World exports, however, only amount on an average to about 6¼ million tons annually, of which India supplies on an average about 2¼ million tons, Indo-China rather more than 1¼ million tons, and Siam rather less than 1¼ million tons.

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The principal importing countries are Japan, which takes from 1,150,000 to 1,850,000 tons annually, China which takes from about 650,000 to 1,250,000 tons, Malaya which takes from 700,000 to 800,000 tons, the Netherlands East Indies which take from 450,000 to 750,000 tons, Ceylon which takes about 500,000 tons, Germany, France and Holland which between them take from 700,000 to 900,000 tons and the United Kingdom which takes about 120,000 tons.

There is, of course, this distinction between the Eastern and the European consuming countries that, whereas in the former rice is the staple foodstuff and a shortage in the domestic crop must be made good by imports if famine is to be avoided, in the latter it is merely an alternative foodstuff which can be replaced by other products if prices are high or supplies short.

The price of rice in the export markets is therefore a world price, which is determined principally by the out-turn of the crops in the great producing countries in the East, and particularly in the three big exporting countries India, Indo-China, and Siam. If all the crops are large, there is generally an unwanted surplus which drives the price down and may perhaps result in smaller plantings in India in the following season. On the other hand, if there are widespread crop failures the price may go above the purchasing capacity of China and there may be widespread famine.

Fluctuations of supply in producing countries other than Eastern, and in the demands of Europe, are relatively so small that they have little effect on the price.

An added complication exists in the fact that there is constant fluctuation in the exchange value in terms of gold of the currencies of China, which are on a silver basis, and also, during recent years, in the exchanges between the gold countries (Indo-China and the big Continental consumers) the sterling group (the United Kingdom, India, the Colonial Empire, and Siam) and Japan.

Colonial Production.

The production of the Colonial Empire cannot be estimated accurately but is probably in the region of a million tons a year with an increasing tendency.

In some of the Eastern Dependencies, for instance the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Sarawak, and North Borneo, production is probably not far short of capacity; there is still a little room for increase in Ceylon, and probably room for a substantial increase in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States; but all these territories, except Sarawak and North Borneo, are importers on a large scale. In Africa the merits of rice as a staple foodstuff are being recognized to an increasing degree and the cultivation is increasing.

In Sierra Leone rice is the most important crop, and the staple food of the people. It is estimated that the annual production is very approximately 200,000 tons of cleaned rice; local requirements are now fully satisfied, and there is occasionally a small surplus for export.

In parts of Tanganyika Territory rice is a staple foodstuff; over 150,000 acres are now under rice, all local requirements are met and in 1932 net exports rose to about 5,000 tons valued at about £67,000.

In East Africa, outside Tanganyika, the only production is in Uganda and Zanzibar and in both places is unimportant.

So far as West Africa, other than Sierra Leone, is concerned, there is substantial production in certain parts of Nigeria, and a very large expansion would be possible, but there is still a net import of about 8,000 tons annually. In the Gold Coast production is being encouraged in the Axim District and may well expand. In the Gambia rice is cultivated for local consumption.

Other Colonies in which rice is an important crop are Fiji, where about 10,000 tons are produced annually, and British Guiana.

British Guiana is the only Dependency other than Tanganyika Territory from which there are important exports of rice. In that Colony rice is the second most important export crop, but it is much less important than sugar, the principal export, and the exports for 1932, 28,500 tons valued at £247,500, only represented about 12 per cent. of the total domestic exports.

RUBBER.

Varieties, methods of production, etc.

Rubber, the coagulated latex of certain trees and plants, until quite recently contributed a larger proportion, by value, of the exports of the Colonial Empire than any other single commodity. Its principal constituent, and the substance which gives it its special characteristics, is known as caoutchouc.

While numerous varieties of trees and plants belonging to different botanical species contain rubber latex, one, *Hevea brasiliensis*, is of outstanding importance and the rubber produced from it, sometimes known as *Para rubber*, contains over 90 per cent. of caoutchouc of excellent quality and is the ordinary rubber of commerce.

Certain tropical African trees notably *Funtumia elastica* and various species of *Landolphia* yield rubber of good quality.

Other trees, for example the *Ficus elastica* of India and Burma, *Castilloa elastica* of Central America and *Manihot Glaziovii*, which is a native of the Province of Ceara in Brazil, yield rubbers of varying quality.

The *Hevea brasiliensis* is a native of Brazil, and for many years the main source of commercial supplies of rubber was the wild trees in the Amazon valley.

When rubber first became a commercial product in the first half of the nineteenth century, supplies only amounted to about two or three thousand tons a year; the first commercial use of the substance was as an eraser, hence the name "rubber."

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As its qualities became known, it was gradually taken into use for other industrial purposes, such as the manufacture of waterproof fabrics, soles for footwear, balls of various kinds, and bicycle and vehicle tyres. The process has continued ever since, and new uses for rubber are still being found; but it was the first beginnings of the motor industry, at the end of the nineteenth century, that by creating a large new demand for rubber which was obviously going to expand first gave an occasion for the large scale cultivation of rubber as a plantation crop. In 1900 the world production of rubber was about 55,000 tons of which all except about five tons was wild rubber collected from virgin forest areas in South and Central America, Africa, etc. By 1905 the world output had reached 62,145 tons, of which 4,172 tons were produced in the British Empire, chiefly in West Africa, and 145 tons were plantation rubber. 1910 was the first year in which plantation rubber became an important factor. In that year total production was about 77,000 tons, of which the Empire share was 11,217 tons, including 8,406 tons of plantation and 2,811 tons of wild rubber.

In 1913 total supplies were about 115,000 tons, of which 48,187 tons were of Empire origin, including 46,919 tons of plantation rubber. The Rubber Growers' Association's preliminary estimate of world production in 1933 is 861,200 tons of which nearly 550,000 tons was produced in the Empire, and only 11,800 tons, nearly all foreign, was wild rubber.

Although the plantation industry is the product of the present century only, the first attempts to grow *Hevea* as a cultivated tree in other areas besides its original home date back to 1876.

In that year seeds were first collected on behalf of the Royal Botanical Gardens and attempts were made to establish the seedlings grown from them at Kew, first in India, but without success, and then successfully in Ceylon and Singapore. Later further plants were transferred from Ceylon to Malaya and thence to the Netherlands East Indies and other foreign countries. Trials with the cultivation of Castilloa, Ceara, Funtumia, and other rubber-producing trees have been made in various parts of the world, but it is only the cultivation of Hevea that has given satisfactory results.

The *Hevea* is a large tree which on plantations usually attains a height of 60 to 80 feet. It is usually grown about 70 to 100 to the acre on European estates but more closely on native holdings. It requires a moist and equable climate without high winds and with a well-distributed rainfall of not less than 80 inches a year and an average temperature of 70-80° F. It flourishes up to an elevation of 2,000 feet in Ceylon, but does best at or near sea level, provided that marshes and swamps are avoided.

The conditions stated above obviously limit the areas in which it can profitably be grown.

No estimate is now possible of the acreage under wild rubber in South America and other parts of the world but in view of the negligible part which wild rubber now plays in the world market the point is one of academic interest only.

The following table shows the latest estimate by the Rubber Growers' Association of the approximate world acreage under plantation rubber on the 31st of December, 1932:—

Country.	*Area Mature. Acres.*	*Immature. Acres.*	*Total. Acres.*
Empire			
Malaya:—			
Straits Settlements	316,000	25,000	341,000
Federated Malay States	1,311,000	197,000	1,508,000
Unfederated Malay States	937,000	347,000	1,284,000
Total Malaya	2,564,000	569,000	3,133,000
Ceylon	520,000	26,000	546,000
India (including Burma)	128,000	52,000	180,000
Dependencies in Borneo:—			
North Borneo	80,000	34,000	114,000
Sarawak	165,000	100,000	265,000
Brunei and Labuan	9,000	3,000	12,000
Total Dependencies in Borneo	254,000	137,000	391,000
Other	20,000	—	20,000
Total Empire	3,486,000	784,000	4,270,000
Foreign Countries			
Netherlands East Indies:—			
Java	422,000	149,000	571,000
The rest	1,971,000	717,000	2,688,000
Total Netherlands East Indies	2,393,000	866,000	3,259,000
French Indo-China	137,000	174,000	311,000
Siam	85,000	65,000	150,000
Other foreign countries	30,000	25,000	55,000
Total Foreign Countries	2,645,000	1,130,000	3,775,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,131,000	1,914,000	8,045,000

(The division of "other countries" between Empire and foreign is taken from another source, both figures are necessarily somewhat conjectural.)

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It would be going beyond the scope of this memorandum to give any elaborate account of the cultivation and management of rubber estates but a brief account of the processes employed in preparing rubber for the market is necessary to render comprehensible the various trade terms employed.

The latex is obtained by "tapping," that is making an incision in the bark of the stem of the tree, cutting away a thin shaving, and collecting the latex, as it flows, in a small cup. Considerable study has been devoted to the technique of tapping, and the practice regarding the shape of the incision and the frequency of tapping varies on different estates.

In most areas the tree is ready for tapping when about five years old, though some variations occur, and five years is usually regarded as the age of maturity, but quantity and quality of latex do not rise to their maximum until some years later. It is not yet certain what the maximum life of the rubber tree under plantation conditions is; some trees have been tapped for over thirty years but as time goes on it becomes increasingly difficult to find suitable bark, since the tapping involves the removal of a panel of bark and its even renewal becomes more difficult each time that it is removed.

The actual yield of trees varies widely, but the following table shows what is regarded by the best authorities as the good average yield in pounds of dry rubber per acre per annum of plantations in favourable circumstances:—

Year.	*lb.*	*Year.*	*lb.*
5th	180	8th	350
6th	250	9th	400
7th	300	10th and following ...	450

Taking the production of plantation rubber in 1933 at 850,000 tons and the area tapped in that year at rather under six million acres, the overall average yield per acre was rather under 3 cwt. per acre in that year.

The whole practice of the industry has, however, recently been revolutionized by adopting the practice of bud-grafting as a method of propagation. It is estimated that in bud-grafted areas a yield of 1,000 to 1,200 lb. of dry rubber per acre per annum can be attained.

The following table shows the Rubber Growers' Association's estimate of areas under bud-grafted rubber on the 31st of December, 1932.

	Total Area.	*Bud-grafted area.*		
		Mature.	*Immature*	*Total*
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Malaya	3,133,000	14,819	151,423	166,242
Netherlands East Indies (1931)	3,259,000	?	?	334,000
French Indo-China	311,000	?	?	87,000
Other	1,342,000		unknown.	
	8,045,000			

Of the area in the Netherlands East Indies 110,000 acres was under mixed bud-grafted and seedling trees.

The method of preparation of latex for the market varies according to the nature of the commodity which it is desired to produce. The first stage is to collect the latex in pails, transport it to the factory, strain it, and bulk it in tanks.

Usually the first step is to coagulate it and in this event the latex is run into shallow tanks and a small quantity of acetic, formic, or other acid is added to the mixture. The wet rubber so coagulated is then squeezed between rollers into strips.

The rubber in this stage can be converted either into sheet or into crêpe. Sheet is either air dried or smoked, the latter being the more usual process. In this event after being hung out to dry for a little it is placed in a smoke-house and smoked for a period which may be as little as five days or as much as fifteen but is usually about ten. No elaborate machinery is required for the preparation of **smoked sheet.**

In the preparation of **crêpe** rubber the wet rubber is passed through heavy power driven machinery and then dried, either naturally in the air in sheds, or artificially in hot air or vacuum driers.

For certain purposes now the latex is not coagulated at all but is bulked for export as a liquid, either in its natural state or after a certain amount of concentration. Two products in this class are **revertex,** a liquid containing about 65 to 67 per cent. of rubber, and **concentrated latex,** a liquid containing about 60 per cent of rubber.

The area under plantation rubber is set out in the table above, but owing to the present price of rubber, and for various other reasons, not all the mature area is being tapped at the present time. No complete statistics are available, but it is estimated that at the end of 1933 the following areas were out of tapping:—

(*a*) Malaya, on estates of 100 acres and upwards:—248,000 acres or 16·7 per cent. of the tappable area.

(*b*) Netherlands East Indies, on estates of 100 acres and upwards:—141,000 acres or 14·3 per cent. of the tappable area.

(*c*) Malaya, on smallholdings (30th September, 1933) 9 per cent. of the tappable area in the Federated Malay States and 14 per cent. in the Straits Settlements.

The percentages at the end of 1932 were (*a*) 22·1 per cent., (*b*) 21·3 per cent., (*c*) Federated Malay States 15 per cent., Straits Settlements not available.

As these figures indicate there is a direct relation between production and price, and at certain price levels there is a marked increase or decrease of areas out of tapping.

World production and consumption.

The history of the fluctuations in the production, consumption, and price of rubber and the various attempts which have been made to regulate production during recent years is too long and complicated to record in the present memorandum.

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Elaborate statistics of production are kept, in which the rubber produced is divided up into two groups, "wild rubber," which has now ceased to be important, and "plantation rubber." "Plantation rubber" is sub-divided into two main classes, "estate rubber," that is rubber produced on organized estates, and "native rubber," that is rubber produced by natives on their own small-holdings; estate rubber is further classified according to the ownership and location of the estates on which it is produced, while native rubber is classified geographically.

The following table shows the complete provisional estimate of rubber production for 1933 recently published by the Rubber Growers' Association.

	Estate.								
	British.								
Country.	*United Kingdom.*	*Local.*	*Dutch.*	*Other European.*	*American.*	*Asiatic.*	*Total.*	**Native.**	**Grand Total.**
Malaya	139,700	45,000	—	5,000	6,500	44,500	240,700	214,000	454,700
Ceylon	17,000	22,000	—	—	—	13,000	52,000	14,000	66,000
India	2,300	1,000	—	—	—	—	3,300	1,500	4,800
North Borneo ...	3,000	700	200	300	—	300	4,500	3,000	7,500
Sarawak	900	—	—	—	—	—	900	10,000	10,900
Netherlands East Indies.	50,000	4,000	64,000	19,000	27,000	4,000	168,000	113,000	281,000
French Indo-China	—	—	—	16,500	—	—	16,500	—	16,500
Other	500	—	—	—	100	—	600	7,400	8,000
Total Plantation	213,400	72,700	64,200	40,800	33,600	61,800	486,500	362,900	849,400
Wild									11,800
Grand Total ...									861,200

(All quantities in tons of 2,240 lb.)

Equally elaborate statistics of stocks are kept; although these are necessarily incomplete, since they cannot include invisible stocks, they give some indication of the stocks readily available at any time and comparisons between the stocks held at different dates are particularly valuable and instructive.

The following table, published by the Rubber Growers' Association, shows the principal known stocks at the dates shown:—

Location.	*End January, 1933.* *Tons.*	*End July, 1933.* *Tons.*	*End January, 1934.* *Tons.*
Malaya—			
Estates	21,517	18,935	20,281
Dealers	53,505	71,365	67,934
Ceylon	4,662	3,208	(5,792)*
Para and Manaos	5,676	3,830	(3,383)†
United Kingdom	89,153	99,906	90,320
United States of America... ...	385,801	326,609	368,661
Amsterdam	2,143	1,007	(1,052)*
Total	562,457	524,860	557,423

No less elaborate statistics of "absorption" of crude rubber are kept, and although these, like the statistics of stocks, are necessarily less accurate than the statistics of production, they can be accepted as giving a reasonably accurate estimate of consumption, at any rate over a period of years.

The provisional estimate of world absorption of crude rubber in 1932 and 1933 recently published by the Rubber Growers' Association is as follows:—

Country.	*1932.* *Tons.*	*1933.* *Tons.*
United States of America	332,000	405,687
United Kingdom	78,561	79,504
Japan	56,052	66,913
France‡	41,714	62,290
Germany	45,019	54,122
Russia	30,046	29,783
Italy‡	15,288	19,352
Canada	20,916	19,322
Others‡	63,366	69,166
Total	682,962	806,139

It will be seen that the total known major visible stocks shown in the previous table as existing at the end of 1933 are an appreciably smaller proportion of the total consumption for 1933 than the stocks existing at the end of 1932 were of the total consumption for 1932.

It will also be observed that these known stocks decreased by about 5,000 tons during the 12 months, although estimated production for 1933 was some 55,000 tons in excess of consumption. The explanation is no doubt to be found in fluctuations of invisible stocks.

Colonial production.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, rubber is the principal domestic export of most of the Dependencies in Malaya. In the Federated Malay States in 1932 domestic exports were valued at £4,350,386 or about 45 per cent. of all domestic exports. In the Straits Settlements

* December, 1933. † November, 1933. ‡ Includes small quantities of gutta percha.

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rubber is the most important primary product, but for the reasons stated in the memorandum* on that Colony in Part I it is difficult to assess its exact relation to other domestic products.

In Johore rubber represented about 50 per cent., in Kedah about 60 per cent., in Kelantan about 30 per cent., and in Trengganu a little under 10 per cent. of all domestic exports.

In the Dependencies in Borneo rubber is of less importance and in 1932 represented less than 10 per cent. of all domestic exports. Similarly in Ceylon it represented only about 8 per cent. of all domestic exports.

Elsewhere in the Colonial Empire rubber is a product of minor importance only. There were still small exports in 1932 from Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone, but it is doubtful whether they continued in 1933. Exports from East Africa, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Fiji ceased in 1930 or 1931. There is a small area under rubber in the Solomon Islands, but there have been no exports for some years.

Table XXVIII† shows all exports of rubber from the Colonial Empire in the years 1929 to 1932. The final figures showing assumed domestic exports, that is total exports less imports, are necessarily an approximation, since there is a large *entrepôt* trade in rubber in the Straits Settlements and it is difficult to obtain an actual figure for the domestic exports of Malaya. The figures of quantity are actual exports less actual imports; the figures of value are calculated on the assumption that the average value per ton of domestic exports of rubber from Malaya was the same as the average value of total exports.

It will be seen that the value of all domestic exports of rubber from the Colonial Empire was about £45 million in 1929 and dropped to about £8½ million in 1932, a greater proportional drop than that experienced in the case of any other Colonial product of major importance.

SPICES AND CONDIMENTS.

The term "spices" covers a very wide range of vegetable products, chiefly fruits and berries, and there is some doubt whether certain products should be included under this head or not. For instance, areca nuts (betel nuts) are sometimes classed as spices and sometimes not; in the present volume they have been included under the head of "Miscellaneous". Spices are for the most part grown within the tropics, and some varieties are grown almost exclusively in certain limited areas.

Most spices are used as food flavourings, either in their crude state or after grinding. In some cases they are used, either additionally or exclusively, for the manufacture of flavouring essences. Spices and flavouring essences are also put to other uses besides food flavouring, for instance medicinally.

"Condiments" is a convenient term to apply to a small group of products, which are not usually classed as spices but are used as food flavourings and "curry stuffs".

Nearly all spices are produced in the Colonial Empire, but the production in some cases is very small. Exports during the years 1929 to 1932 are set out in Table XXIX.‡ As no individual spice is of outstanding importance, they can most conveniently be arranged in alphabetical order.

Cardamoms are the fruit of the *Electtaria Cardamomum*. Some account of this spice will be found in Section V.A. 1§ of the memorandum on Ceylon. It is a powerful aromatic and is used as an ingredient in curry powder, for flavouring cakes, Bologna sausages, liqueurs, etc., and, in medicine, as a deadener of tastes.

The principal sources of supply are India and Ceylon, the area under this crop in the latter being about 6,000 acres. There is a small production in Malaya (where 44 acres are under this crop) and in Tanganyika Territory.

No estimate of total production is available.

Exports from Ceylon during recent years have averaged about 140 tons a year, the value in 1932 being about £28,000. Exports from the rest of the Colonial Empire are insignificant.

There is a large entrepôt trade in cardamoms and other spices in Malaya. In some cases the domestic exports form a small part of the whole, but in most cases the whole trade is a re-export one.

Cinnamon is the dried bark of shoots of the cinnamon tree (*Cinamonum Zeylanicum*) which is grown in Ceylon, south India, and the Seychelles. Some account of its preparation will be found in Section V.A. 1¶ of the memorandum on Ceylon. The bark is used as a food flavouring and also for the extraction of an essential oil (see the notice of Cinnamon Bark Oil under the heading of Essential Oils‖).

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned Ceylon is the chief source of supply. Exports in 1928 amounted to 1,735 tons of quills and 550 tons of chips valued together at about £375,000. By 1932 exports had increased to 2,000 tons of quills and 400 tons of chips, but the total value had dropped to about £75,000. Exports from the Seychelles are valued at less than £1,000 a year.

Chillies, Capsicums or **Red Peppers,** are sometimes classed as a spice and sometimes as a condiment. There are three important species, which are cultivated in many of the warmer regions of the world and have a more extended area than any other spice. They are the fruit of a plant which is usually grown as an annual but can be grown continuously for two or three years. A very large proportion of the crop is used locally in a fresh state as a food flavouring, but substantial quantities are exported, usually as whole dried chillies to be ground in the importing country.

The principal source of commercial supplies is India, and chillies represent about half the total exports of Indian spices. The great bulk of the exports goes to Ceylon.

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* *See* page 149. † *See* page 537. ‡ *See* page 540.
§ *See* page 125. ¶ *See* page 124. ‖ *See* page 399.

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So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, the principal countries of production are the East African Dependencies, Sierra Leone, Ceylon (which is also a producer, as well as a large importer from India), and certain Unfederated Malay States.

The value of exports from the Colonial Empire is relatively inconsiderable.

Cloves are dried unexpanded flower buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, plucked when they assume a bright pink or scarlet colour and generally dried in the sun with or without scalding. The tree is a native of the Moluccas (Netherlands East Indies) but has long been established in Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The tree begins to bear in the eighth or ninth year and reaches full production between the 15th and 20th year, then yielding from 3 to 8 lb. of dried cloves annually.

The original use of cloves was as a food flavouring, both in the unground and ground form, and this use is still important particularly in the East. During the last twenty years a practice has grown up in parts of Java of mixing shredded cloves with tobacco in the manufacture of two native forms of cigarette, the *kretek strootje*, with a leaf wrapper, and the *kretek cigarette* with paper wrapper, and large quantities of cloves are now imported into the Nethelands East Indies for this purpose. Cloves are also used in the East for other purposes, for instance for chewing with betel nut. The principal use of cloves to-day, however, in Europe and America is for the distillation of clove oil, which is used to some extent in that form and also for the manufacture of eugenol and (eventually) vanillin, an important flavouring substance. During recent years there has been an increasing manufacture of synthetic vanillin and this competition has exercised a very prejudical effect on the price of cloves.

The most important source of supply of cloves is Zanzibar. There are about 3½ million clove trees in the Protectorate covering 16,000 acres in Zanzibar and 32,000 acres in Pemba, and the annual production during the last few years has varied between 7,000 to 13,000 tons.

The value of the exports of cloves and clove stems from Zanzibar in 1929 was nearly £880,000. By 1932, it had dropped to a little over £500,000, between 70 and 80 per cent. of the total domestic exports of the Protectorate.

The second most important source of supply is Madagascar. It is estimated that there are altogether about 5 million trees in the island, but for various reasons the exports are much less than those of Zanzibar.

There are also small areas under cloves in Ceylon, Malaya (about 355 acres in 1932), Seychelles, and the Netherlands East Indies. These Eastern cloves are superior in quality to the remainder but their quantity is very small.

Cubebs are the fruit of several species of pepper (*Piper*) of which the most important is *Piper cubeba* a native of the Netherlands East Indies. They are used for certain medicinal purposes and for the production of a volatile oil.

There appears to be a small production in Malaya, but the trade, which is in any case very small, appears to be principally an entrepôt one.

Cumin (*Cuminum Cyminum*) is an annual herbaceous plant cultivated in India and the Mediterranean region. It bears a small ovoid seed rather like a caraway seed with a strong aromatic smell and a warm bitterish taste. It is used as a condiment, and also medicinally in veterinary practice.

The principal exporting countries outside the Colonial Empire are India and Sicily.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned the only exporters are Cyprus, which exported 244 tons valued at £5,100, and Malta, which exported 332 tons valued at £7,800 in 1932.

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) is a herbaceous perennial plant, originally a native of tropical Asia, but now cultivated in many tropical countries. The underground tuberous stems (rhizomes) are the ginger of commerce. They are called "hands" and are exported in two forms, peeled and unpeeled. The plant requires an equable hot and moist climate, a shaded situation and a rich soil and thrives up to an elevation of 3,500 feet in Ceylon. The average return in dry ginger is about 1,250 lb. per acre, but in favourable circumstances the yield may be as high as 2,000 to 2,500 lb.

Ginger is principally used in preserves and confectionery and also has certain medicinal uses. The ginger produced in the Colonial Empire is all exported in dry form. There is some export of ginger preserved in syrup from Hong Kong, as well as China, but this, although it is prepared for the market in the Colony, is manufactured from imported roots.

China is the largest exporter, and after that India.

In the Colonial Empire the most important producer is Jamaica, whose ginger is of the highest quality. Exports, which in 1929 were 950 tons valued at nearly £60,000, dropped in 1932 to about 740 tons valued at rather less than £36,000.

Sierra Leone is also a substantial producer. Exports in 1929 were about 1,160 tons valued at nearly £60,000, but in 1932 they dropped to about 620 tons valued at nearly £23,000.

There are small exports from the Gold Coast and Nigeria, and endeavours are now being made to develop this trade.

There are also very small exports of ginger from Ceylon, Mauritius, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and the Windwards.

There are about 900 acres under ginger in Malaya, but the whole crop appears to be consumed locally and on balance Malaya is an importer of this product. There is also a small production for local use in Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

Nutmegs and **mace** are both products of the nutmeg tree (*Myristica fragans*), originally a native of the Netherlands East Indies which has been introduced in Malaya and Grenada. The nutmeg is the hard brown oval kernel of the fruit and the mace is a lace-like covering surrounding the shell. The whole is encased in the flesh of the fruit, which bursts open when it reaches maturity.

The mace is first removed, flattened and dried in the sun, a process usually taking about ten to fourteen days. It is graded according to colour, the pale commanding the higher and the reddish a lower price.

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The seed is then dried and cracked and the nutmeg removed. Nutmegs are valued by size, the three common grades averaging 65, 85, and 110 nutmegs to the pound, and a low grade of "cracked and wormy nuts."

The nutmeg contains a fixed fat, the "nutmeg butter" of commerce, which is removed by pressure. Both nutmegs and mace also yield an essential oil.

Both commodities are used principally as flavouring agents; nutmeg butter is used medicinally as a base for ointments, and oil of nutmegs and mace is used in perfumery and for flavouring liqueurs.

Nutmegs and mace are the second most important export of Grenada, exports in 1932 being about 1,365 tons of nutmegs and 209 tons of mace valued together at about £60,000, a little over 30 per cent. of the total domestic exports of the Colony.

The other principal source of nutmegs and mace is the Netherlands East Indies, whose products command a rather higher price than those of Grenada.

Exports from the Netherlands East Indies are on an average about 3,000 to 4,000 tons of cultivated and 60 to 70 tons of wild nutmegs and between 650 and 750 tons of mace annually.

There are also small domestic exports from Malaya, where there were 82 acres under this tree in 1932, but the bulk of the trade is an entrepôt one.

There is a very small export trade from the Seychelles, Trinidad, and the other Windward Islands.

Pepper, the most important of the spices, is derived from a creeping vine (*Piper nigrum*) which is a native of the moist low-country forests of Ceylon and South India and has also been introduced into Malaya, Siam, the Netherlands East Indies, and Borneo.

Both "black" and "white" pepper are obtained from the same plant. The berries or pepper-corns are picked when they take on a reddish colour and dried in the sun. If ground with the outer covering left on they yield black pepper, but if the covering is removed by maceration in water the ground product is white pepper.

The pepper-vine requires moist heat with shade and artificial or natural support, that is, trellises or parent trees. It thrives up to an elevation of 1,500 feet. The vine begins to bear in the third year and comes to maturity in the sixth or seventh. It yields two crops a year, but only about one large crop in four. The average yield per acre is about 2,000 or 3,000 lb. a year.

The most important producer is the Netherlands East Indies which exports about 20,000 to 35,000 tons a year. India exports from 4,000 to 10,000 tons a year.

The only large exporter in the Colonial Empire is Sarawak where pepper is the second most important export crop, and the acreage in 1932 was estimated at 3,551 acres, a substantial increase on the acreage in previous years. Exports in 1929 were over 1,150 tons, valued at over £210,000. In 1932, the quantity had quadrupled, being over 4,200 tons, but the value had dropped to about £165,000, a little over 10 per cent. of all domestic exports.

There are small exports of pepper from the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone (over £2,000 in 1932), Ceylon (£4,300 in 1932, as against £30,000 in 1929), North Borneo, and the Bahamas.

There are about 50 acres under pepper in Malaya, but the very large trade in pepper is entirely an entrepôt one.

Pimento or **Allspice** is the dried unripe berry of *Pimenta officinalis*, a West Indian tree, which grows up to an elevation of 3,000 feet in Jamaica, but has not been successfully transferred to any other country. Flowering commences in about the 7th to 10th year, and the tree comes to maturity at the 18th to 20th year. The tree grows both under plantation conditions and wild.

The yield varies a good deal but may reach an annual crop of a hundredweight of dried berries from each tree.

The berries have a taste resembling a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg and are used both as a ground spice and as a source of pimento oil (see under Essential Oils*).

Exports from Jamaica are mostly to foreign countries. The amount varies from about 3,500 to 5,000 tons annually. In 1929, a little over 4,000 tons were exported valued at £348,000. In 1932, the quantity was just under 3,700 tons, but the value had dropped to a little below £62,000, about 5 per cent. of the total domestic exports in that year.

Vanilla is now of little importance in the Colonial Empire. There was at one time considerable cultivation, but the trade was almost completely destroyed by the competition of foreign countries, chiefly Madagascar and French dependencies in the Pacific, and by the rise of synthetic vanillin.

There is still a small production in the Seychelles; about 60 acres are under the crop in the island of Praslin and about 1¼ tons valued at a little over £200 were exported in 1932. There is also some production in Dominica, rather less than a ton valued at £395 having been exported in 1932.

Summary.

To sum up, cloves are the principal export of Zanzibar and represent a larger value than any other spice; nutmegs and mace are the principal export of Grenada; pepper is an important export of Sarawak; cinnamon and cardamoms are exports of substantial value to Ceylon, and pimento and ginger exports of substantial value to Jamaica. Other spices are relatively unimportant.

Spices have lost a substantial part of their value during the recent depression. In 1929, the aggregate value of the exports of spices and condiments from the Colonial Empire was between £2 and £2¼ million; in 1932, it was below £1 million.

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* *See* page 401.

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SUGAR AND SUGAR PRODUCTS.

Varieties, Methods of Production, etc.

For ordinary purposes, "sugar" means sucrose, one of a large group of substances known to the chemist as sugars and including also glucose, fructose, etc., and valued for their sweetening and nutritive properties. Sucrose is by far the most important of the group commercially. It can be extracted from a number of plants (for example the maple tree, several varieties of palm and sorghum) but the great bulk of the world's sugar is obtained from the sugar-cane and the sugar-beet. The former grows in tropical and sub-tropical climates and the latter in temperate climates. The whole of the Colonial production for export is from the sugar-cane. Small quantities of palm sugar are produced for local consumption in certain Dependencies.

Refined white sugar is almost pure sucrose (about 99·8 per cent sucrose). "Unrefined" sugar contains more or less of impurities. The degree of purity is measured for commercial purposes in degrees of "polarization" (which measure the effect of the sugar crystal on a ray of polarized light). Absolutely pure sugar polarizes at 100°. White sugars of high purity can be produced by a direct process from cane and beet juices but it is usual, particularly with cane sugar, for "raw" dark sugar to be produced directly and for further refining processes to be carried out separately. These further refining processes are most cheaply done in large establishments and are mainly concentrated in the large consuming countries. The standard polarization of raw sugar is about 96° and most British West Indian (and Cuban) sugar is of that quality; but "raw" sugar polarizing up to nearly 99° is produced, notably in Mauritius. That Colony formerly produced white sugar polarizing even above 99°, which was sold for direct consumption; but since the adjustment of the United Kingdom sugar duties in 1928 a larger preference has been earned on sugar below 99° and Mauritius no longer exports any considerable quantity of sugar suitable for direct consumption. There is a small demand for special types of unrefined brown sugar (e.g. Demerara and muscovado) for direct consumption and a few Colonial producers, notably in Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana, concentrate on such sugars.

The sugar-cane, a species of grass, grows very widely in tropical and sub-tropical areas where a certain minimum rainfall is obtainable. There are many varieties, suited to different climatic conditions, and the method of cultivation also varies with climatic conditions. The important part of the plant is the stalk, which is cut down at ground level; where rainfall is plentiful it is possible to grow canes for a number of years from one root (a practice known as ratooning); elsewhere the cane is replanted each year. The yield is very largely dependent on water-supply; in average West Indian conditions anything over 30 tons of cane to an acre is reckoned a good crop, but with irrigation in Hawaii over 100 tons per acre have been obtained.

The manufacture of sugar from the cane consists essentially in the extraction of the sucrose and the removal of various organic and inorganic impurities. The average sucrose content of canes is about 13 per cent., though they vary widely; the sucrose is contained in the juice which is extracted by crushing the cane. After various impurities have been taken out, the juice is boiled until sufficient of the water has evaporated and the sucrose crystallizes and is separated out. The processes are simple in principle and can be carried out in primitive fashion with a hand-mill and an open pan; but cheap and efficient modern production involves the use of complicated machinery:—crushing mills with their auxiliary knives, shredders, etc.; multiple effect evaporators; vacuum pans, etc., and delicate chemical processes. It therefore demands considerable industrial and chemical skill; and, if full advantage is to be taken of mechanical aids and mass-production methods, factories of some size are required. The largest sugar factories in the world, in Cuba, can produce over 100,000 tons of sugar per annum; but a high degree of efficiency can be obtained from smaller units, down to about 5,000 tons capacity. The largest factory in the British Empire, the Ste. Madeleine factory in Trinidad, has a capacity of over 40,000 tons. An efficient factory extracts as sugar something like 90 per cent. of the sucrose in the cane and, with canes rich in sucrose, can make a ton of sugar out of 7-7½ tons of canes; a further percentage of sugar is obtained in the molasses and the percentage lost is small. A number of by-products are or can be produced, and the most important of these are mentioned below.

World Production.

World production in recent years has varied between about 25,000,000 and nearly 30,000,000 metric tons per annum. In the year ending 30th September, 1933, it was estimated at 26,331,000 tons, made up of 18,425,000 tons of cane sugar and 7,906,000 tons of beet sugar. The production of the Colonial Empire in that period was put at 876,000 metric tons, or about 3¼ per cent. of world production.

Colonial Production.

The sugar-cane is grown very widely in the Colonial Empire, and sugar of a primitive kind is manufactured for local use in many dependencies, but the production of the higher grades of sugar which enter into world trade is confined to (*a*) certain Colonies of the West Indian group, (*b*) Mauritius, (*c*) Fiji, and (*d*) East Africa. The Colonies which have an established export trade are Barbados, British Guiana, Fiji, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Mauritius, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad. Kenya and Uganda, which for a number of years have produced sugar for consumption within their own borders and in Tanganyika, exported substantial quantities of sugar overseas for the first time in 1933. One or two smaller West Indian Colonies, for example Grenada and British Honduras, produce factory sugar but for local consumption only.

Up to a year or two ago the exports from the Colonial Empire averaged between 600,000 and 650,000 tons per annum, but they increased to about 700,000 tons in 1932 and 755,000 tons in 1933.

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The largest Colonial producers are Mauritius, whose exports on the average represent about one-third of the whole; British Guiana, representing a little more than one-sixth; Fiji and Trinidad, each a little less than one-sixth; and Barbados, whose sugar exports have been about one-tenth of the whole but which also produces large quantities of a special type of molasses. The industry is of varying importance to the different territories; Mauritius, Barbados, Antigua, and St. Kitts are almost wholly dependent on it; in British Guiana and Fiji it is the greatest export industry and almost as important to the economic life of the Colony as it is in the Colonies of the first group; in Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Jamaica it is of considerable actual and great potential importance; only in Kenya and Uganda may it be regarded as a minor industry.

The organization of production in all cases centres round the factory, but varies considerably in the different dependencies. The greater part of the Colonial output comes from factories manufacturing anything from 5,000 tons to 40,000 tons per annum, but there are many smaller establishments. The largest factories (of, say, 10,000 tons capacity and upwards) are to be found in southern Trinidad, Fiji, St. Kitts, and Antigua; most of the factories in Mauritius, British Guiana, and northern Trinidad are intermediate in size (of 5,000-10,000 tons capacity); in Jamaica and Barbados although there are some factories of intermediate size, smaller factories are the rule. The supply of canes to the factories may be organized in several different ways; in British Guiana (and in East Africa) almost all the cane is grown on "estates" connected with particular factories and under the same ownership and control; in St. Kitts and Antigua the factory owners, as such, own no cane-lands but buy canes (in some cases on a profit-sharing basis) from planters or peasant farmers; in Fiji, where the whole industry is under the control of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, of Australia, almost all the cane used is bought from peasant farmers (mainly Indians) occupying their own lands or lands leased from the Company; in Trinidad the "peasant-farming" and "estate" systems are combined; and in Mauritius, Barbados, and Jamaica all the systems mentioned are to be found. On the whole, the tendencies in recent years have been towards (i) increased size and centralization of factories; and (ii) greater development of peasant-farming as the most economical method of producing canes.

In all the Dependencies concerned increasing attention has been paid by the Government or the industry itself, or both, to the improvement of methods, utilization of new varieties of cane, measures against pests and diseases, and scientific research generally. Mention may be made of the work of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and the cane-breeding stations in Barbados, British Guiana, and Mauritius. Numerous grants have been made to assist research by the Empire Marketing Board, of which particulars are given under the various Colonies. The fruits of this work are to be seen in the increase in production in the last two years already noted.

Marketing of Sugar in the British Empire.

The marketing of Colonial sugar can only be understood in relation to the general position of sugar in the Empire. The Empire may be divided into three groups; the exporting units, that is the Colonial Empire, Australia, and the Union of South Africa; the importing units which grant Imperial preference in respect of sugar, that is the United Kingdom and Canada; and the importing units which do not grant preference, that is India, New Zealand, and the Irish Free State (the non-exporting parts of the Colonial Empire are only small importers of sugar). The preferences in operation in the United Kingdom and Canada are large (being, for sugar polarizing at not more than 96°, that is standard raw sugar, $1 per 100 lb. in Canada and 3s. 8·8d. per cwt., with additional preferences for Colonial sugar, in the United Kingdom) and amount, at the prices prevailing in recent years, to about fifty per cent. of the total price received by the Empire producer. Accordingly, except in special cases, it does not pay to export Empire sugar elsewhere than to the United Kingdom or Canada, and almost all the Colonial exports go to one of these two markets, the only noteworthy exceptions being occasional shipments from Fiji to New Zealand for special reasons. The total Canadian net imports are something less than 400,000 tons per annum and the United Kingdom net imports about 1,500,000 tons per annum. The available Empire supply has been some 650,000 to 750,000 tons from the Colonial Empire and 350,000 to 450,000 tons from the exporting Dominions, and in recent years almost the whole of the Canadian imports have been divided between Colonies and Dominions, the remaining available Empire sugar going to the United Kingdom. Lately the precise allocation between the two markets has been subject to some disturbance owing to exchange fluctuations and other factors.

Recent trend of prices, etc.

Sugar was affected very early by the world-wide fall in prices and difficulties of over-production. There was an excess of world production over world consumption in every year from 1926-27 to 1931-32 and stocks rose by nearly 4,000,000 tons. Prices fell from an average of 13s. 9d. per cwt. in 1927 to a low point of 4s. 3d. sterling (2s. 9½d. gold) in 1933. The British sugar-producing Colonies felt the strain very severely and grave economic and budgetary difficulties were threatened in several of them. Special assistance to meet the situation was given in 1932 by increases of preference in the United Kingdom amounting to 1s. per cwt. on all Colonial sugar and a further 1s. per cwt. on a limited quantity of such sugar. With this help, and by improved methods and reductions in costs (facilitated by the general fall in prices) the Colonies have been enabled to maintain production.

Meanwhile, efforts have been made over a long period to reach agreement among the principal sugar producers to meet the problems of over-production. In 1931, the leading exporting countries entered into the "Chadbourn" Agreement, the carrying out of which has led to a very large reduction of their output; but at the same time production in non-exporting countries has tended

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to increase. The question of arriving at a wider agreement, covering all the principal producers, was accordingly raised at the Monetary and Economic Conference in 1933; no agreement was then reached but His Majesty's Government expressed themselves favourably towards the principle of the proposal and negotiations on the subject are still (March, 1934) proceeding.

Sugar products of the Colonial Empire other than raw sugar.

Refined sugar.—As already indicated the sugar-producing Colonies hardly manufacture any except raw sugar (the only exceptions are Jamaica, which produces a quantity of refined sugar for its domestic requirements, Trinidad where one factory has produced small quantities of refined sugar and Mauritius which produces white sugar nearly as pure as fully refined sugar). Hong Kong, however, although it is not a producer of raw sugar, has a considerable refining industry. Sugar is imported, mainly from Java, refined and sold partly for local consumption and partly for export to south China and other neighbouring territories. Figures of imports and exports in 1932 will be found in the memorandum on Hong Kong.*

A number of important **by-products** are obtainable from sugar-cane. They may be classified according to the stages of manufacture at which they are produced, as follows:—

(1) Cane-tops, that is the green top leaves cut off the cane in the fields.

(2) Cane trash, that is the dry cane leaves.

(3) Bagasse, or megass, that is the fibrous residue coming from the mills after the juice has been crushed out.

(4) Filtercake, that is the sediment yielded by certain purifying processes after the juice has passed through filter-presses.

(5) Molasses, that is the viscous liquid remaining after separation of the crystallized sugar; it contains a fairly high percentage of uncrystallizable sugars and other valuable constituents. From it other products are obtained, viz.:—

(6) Rum, by fermentation and distillation.

(7) Power alcohol, by distillation and subsequent denaturing.

(8) Solid carbon dioxide, by condensation of the carbon dioxide gas given off during fermentation.

The uses to which these by-products are put are as follows:—

(1) **Cane-tops** form a valuable fresh food for cattle and several sugar estates in the Colonies run dairy farms in connexion with the estates.

(2) **Cane trash** is used for cattle-bedding.

(3) **Bagasse** is normally used for fuel in the factory, no other fuel being used. Other uses include the manufacture of a cattle food, molascuit, by mixture with molasses, and the production of fibre-board and insulating material. Several processes exist for the latter manufacture and there is a substantial commercial production (outside the British Empire) with possibilities of development. Bagasse can also be used as a raw material for paper, artificial silk and charcoal, and as a constituent of certain explosives.

(4) **Filtercake** is normally used locally as fertilizer, but various substances, for example wax, can be extracted from it.

(5) **Molasses** may be used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquor (see below) or as sweetening material. Normally, unless it is used for the production of rum, it is sold for refinement into treacle and other syrups. It can also be used as a fertilizer, with or without special treatment, and in Mauritius most of the molasses not used for rum-production is returned direct to the soil.

A special kind of molasses known as "fancy molasses" is manufactured in Barbados and sold for direct consumption. Unlike ordinary molasses, this is made direct from the cane-juice before any sugar has been extracted; it is not a by-product but an alternative to sugar and is composed of "invert sugars" which will not crystallize. The market for fancy molasses is practically confined to Canada and Newfoundland. Exports have in some years exceeded in value the exports of sugar from Barbados, and in 1933 amounted to 70,000 puncheons, equivalent to 23,000 tons of sugar.

(6) **Rum** is an important by-product in Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, and Mauritius. Apart from the amounts exported, there is considerable local consumption in these Colonies. Generally it is a subsidiary product, but a few small factories in Jamaica concentrate chiefly on rum production. The demand for the spirit has declined considerably in recent years owing to changes of taste and other factors and exports are on a lower scale than formerly. In Jamaica a good deal of attention has been devoted to the improvement of the quality of the rum and a few years ago the production of very concentrated "high ether" rums was developed; it has now, however, been agreed to discontinue the production of these rums, since it was found that they were being used as a basis for "synthetic" Jamaica rum consisting of a large percentage of natural alcohol, and were having a detrimental effect on the sales of genuine Jamaica rum.

(7) **Industrial alcohol** is produced in one or two Colonies for local use but is not of great importance.

(8) **Liquid carbon dioxide**, commercially known as "dry ice," is coming into use as a preserving agent. There is a small production in Trinidad.

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* *See* page 139.

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Summary.

Although there is some domestic consumption of sugar, rum, and other by-products in the sugar-producing Colonies, the industry is predominantly an export one.

Total exports of raw sugar, molasses and syrup, and rum from the Colonial Empire in the years 1929 to 1932 are set out in Tables XXX*, XXXI†, and XXXII‡.

The totals may be summarized as follows:—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar	8,421,921	6,096,576	5,214,087	6,921,664
Molasses and syrup	309,195	382,409	543,831	551,059
Rum	206,940	191,289	137,072	119,042
	£8,938,056	£6,670,274	£5,894,990	£7,591,765

It will be seen that these figures compare favourably with those relating to most other agricultural products. There has been some fall since 1929, but a very substantial recovery compared with 1930 and 1931. This was due partly to the increase in exports, but principally to the additional tariff preferences granted in respect of Colonial sugar by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the whole benefits of which have been reaped by the sugar producers themselves.

TEA.

Varieties, methods of production, etc.

There is no general agreement regarding either the terminology or the classification of the varieties or the habitat of the original wild plants from which the present cultivated varieties of tea have been derived. Broadly speaking, however, there are two main types of plant, the small leafed China-type and the large leaved India-type, with a great variety of hybrids lying between the two extremes.

Whatever the actual original habitat of the tea plant, there is no doubt that its cultivation and the production of made tea began in China, where tea-drinking can be traced back as far as the eighth century A.D. It was introduced into England early in the seventeenth century. The production of tea was, however, purely Chinese until the nineteenth century. It was established in India in the 'forties, Ceylon in the 'seventies, and in various British territories in East and South Africa a little later in the century. As regards foreign countries it was established in the Netherlands East Indies at about the same time as in India; the date of its establishment in Japan and Formosa is uncertain, but it did not become an article of export from those areas until the second half of the nineteenth century. Tea is normally grown from seed but it may also be propagated by cuttings, by layering, or by grafting. The last method has been used in some countries for the establishment of tea seed gardens of uniform quality.

Tea is almost always cross-fertilized and flowers self-fertilize only with difficulty. In these circumstances hybridization is the rule rather than the exception, and a pure strain can be maintained only by taking seed from isolated gardens of the variety desired.

Tea will grow almost anywhere where it is wet and warm, but certain climatic and soil conditions are required for profitable production.

It will grow over a wide range of latitude. The tea area furthest from the Equator is in Georgia, about latitude 42° N.; the tea gardens of Sumatra are situated actually on the Equator. The most important areas in order of importance are central and south-east China, north-east India, Ceylon, Java, Japan, south India, Sumatra, and Formosa.

The China varieties of the plant, with small leaves are able to withstand cold and drought, but thrive in hot, humid climates; the India varieties, however, with large leaves, do not do well in the colder and drier districts.

In China tea grows in districts with a rainfall of a little over 40 inches but the tea districts in Ceylon and India usually have a rainfall of from 60 to as much as 170 inches a year. It is essential that it should be well distributed through the year and the prevalence of mists is desirable if the total rainfall is under 70 inches.

As a broad general rule high temperatures and humidity give an abundant growth of leaf but not much quality, while lower temperatures and humidity give quality and flavour but a slower growth. Slowness of growth, however, does not necessarily bring with it quality; that depends also on other factors some of which, like soil, are known while others are unknown.

The young tea bush is in most cases not plucked till it is five years old, although in some districts the first plucking is at three years old, and the bush is not in full bearing until after the seventh or eighth year.

Left to itself the bush would grow to 20 or 30, in some varieties as much as 60, feet in height, but it is regularly kept down to about three or four feet by pruning, to facilitate plucking and ensure a supply of young and tender shoots.

The growth of young leaf depends principally on climatic conditions and especially on rainfall, abundant rainfall particularly after a period of drought producing an abundant "flush" of leaves.

In Northern India the crop is seasonal and plucking is confined to about nine months, beginning in some districts in March and continuing to November or December; much, however, depends on the weather. More than half the crop is produced in July, August, and September. In southern

* *See* page 548. † *See* page 550. ‡ *See* page 552.

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India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra plucking is continuous throughout the whole year, but there are important seasonal variations, due mainly to the advent of the monsoon rains which, unless they are too heavy and cold, produce a more abundant "flush" of leaf. The times of the year at which the best tea is produced vary accordingly from one area to another.

The tea of commerce is made from the youngest and tenderest leaves of the flush and these are plucked by hand. "Two leaves and the bud" is the almost universal standard of plucking when quality is desired.

The gathered leaf is taken without unnecessary delay to the factory where it passes through several stages before it emerges as made tea.

The process of manufacture varies according as the final product is to be Black (or fermented) or Green (or unfermented) tea. There is a third variety of lightly fermented tea, known as Oolong, but the quantity of this tea is not large.

In order to produce Black tea the leaf must be withered, rolled, fermented, and fired.

The first stage—withering—occupies a period of from 10 to 30 hours, according to climatic conditions. The process must be reasonably slow and as even as possible.

The withered leaf is then rolled in rollers so that it is twisted and the internal juices are liberated by the breaking open of the cells in which they are contained. The rolling may be so carried out that a proportion of the leaf itself is broken and goes to form, without any subsequent cutting, part of the "broken" grades which are nowadays preferred for their superior liquoring quality.

After being rolled the leaves are spread out and left to ferment, the processes of rolling and fermenting generally taking together about three to four hours. The exact time varies and is generally fixed to coincide with the full development of the tea aroma.

The fermented leaves are then spread out on perforated or wire trays in a firing machine and submitted to a current of hot air of a temperature of from 180° to 220° F. for periods of from 25 to 40 minutes.

The tea is now black in colour and in its final form, but before being packed it is passed through sieves of varying mesh and sorted into grades.

During the process of manufacture, the leaf loses three-quarters of its weight.

In preparing Green tea the leaf is first heated to a temperature of about 160° F., which makes it soft and pliable for rolling and renders fermentation impossible. The heating is carried out either by steaming the leaf or by placing it in a hot iron pan. After heating the leaf is rolled and partially dried alternately till it is too crisp for further manipulation after which the drying is completed.

Market grades.

In the total tea production of the world probably as much Green as Black is manufactured, but the great bulk of tea prepared for export is Black.

Tea grown within the Empire and in the Netherlands East Indies is almost all Black; the recognized trade descriptions are:—Broken Orange Pekoe, Broken Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Broken Pekoe Souchong, Fannings, and Dust.

A small quantity of Green tea is manufactured in India and Ceylon, usually under the designations of:—Young Hyson, Hyson 1 and 2, Gunpowder, Fannings, and Dust.

Up till recently Japan manufactured only Green tea, but during the last year or two has manufactured some small quantity of Black tea, grading it in the same grades as teas grown in India and Ceylon. Green teas from Japan are generally graded:—Panfired, Basketfired, Natural leaf and Siftings.

Most of the tea manufactured for export in Formosa is semi-fermented and is exported under the designations Oolong and Poochong.

Formosa has, however, recently commenced manufacturing Black teas which have so far been exported under some fancy mark and described simply as "Black tea."

Exported China Black teas are usually designated:—Congou, Moning, Keemun, and Ningchow, while the majority of the Green teas are graded:—Pingsuey, Gunpowder, and Imperial.

For export, tea is packed by machinery in chests and half chests, lined with lead or aluminium foil to protect the tea from the atmosphere. The broken grades are usually packed in half-chests, as they pack closer than the other grades and would overweigh the full size chests. The average net weight of the chests varies with the country and district of origin, but the weight of the chest is not usually much more or less than a hundredweight and the weight of a half-chest usually rather more than half the weight of the corresponding chest.

Made tea, even when packed in chests lined with lead or aluminium foil, only retains its quality for a limited period. The period varies with various grades of tea.

The tea sold to the public is almost always a blend of several grades.

The quality of the blend depends on the fine or "quality" tea included, but much of the bulk consists of common or "filler" tea which does not contribute in any way to the quality.

As regards quality and price, the better class of China tea stands apart, and is not a true competitor with Empire teas. The highest quality of Empire tea is Darjeeling, but there is a wide range of quality in the teas produced by each area. The order of average value is as follows:—Ceylon, North Indian, South Indian, Nyasaland, Sumatran, and Javan.

World Production and Consumption.

By far the greatest part of the tea produced in China and Japan, and some of the tea produced in other countries, is consumed within the country of production and it is, therefore, not possible to estimate even approximately world production of tea. The major unknown factor is of course the production in China. This is usually estimated at between 600 and 1,000 million lb., but one estimate puts the figure as high as 2,000 million lb.

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Statistics of exports from the principal producing countries are however available, and the following are comparatively recent figures:—

	Million lb.		*Million lb.*
India (April, 1931—March, 1932) ...	348	China (1932-33)*	56
Ceylon (1932)	253	Japan (1932)	30
Java and Sumatra (1932)	170	Others, say	2

The total of these figures, 859 million lb., though it does not represent the total amount of actual exports during any particular year, is an indication of the approximate dimensions of the export trade. It will be observed that close upon 70 per cent. of all exports are produced within the British Empire.

Of foreign producers, Java and Sumatra are strongly competitive with Empire producers, but China and Japan are less competitive and their products are of a special character and meet a special demand which appears on the whole to be declining.

The tea industry is of very considerable importance to India and the Netherlands East Indies, but it is of far greater relative importance to Ceylon, the exports of tea from that Colony amounting to 62 per cent. of its total exports in 1932. The exports of tea from China and Japan are a relatively unimportant proportion of total exports.

The British Empire, in addition to being the predominant producer of tea for export is also the largest importer. Of all tea entering world trade more than one-half is retained in the United Kingdom which also has a considerable re-export trade. Australia is also a large importer and in all about 70 per cent. of all tea entering world trade is consumed within the Empire.

During recent years production of tea has tended to exceed consumption. This has been partly due to an increase in exports from the principal exporting countries.

Exports from India, Ceylon, and the Netherlands East Indies which averaged about 577 million lb. annually in 1921-23, 673 million lb. in 1924-26 and 751 million lb. in 1927-29 rose to an average of 764 million lb. in 1930-32, while stocks, which had been as low as 166 million lb. in 1923 rose to 303 million lb. at the end of 1932, despite the fact that a voluntary restriction scheme was in operation in 1930.

In view of this unsatisfactory position negotiations for the restriction of output were reopened at the end of 1932 between the Indian Tea Association (London), the South Indian Association in London, the Ceylon Association in London, and the Tea Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce of the Netherlands East Indies, acting on behalf of Java and Sumatra producers; and in February, 1933, agreement was reached on a scheme of regulation, which was supported by over 90 per cent. of the producers in each country and has been put into effect by Government action.

The scheme was to remain in force for five years, and provides *inter alia* for:—

(1) Government restriction of exports to agreed quotas.

(2) The fixing from time to time of a quota for each country, which is fixed percentage of its "standard export" that is the maximum export reached by that country in any of the three years 1929, 1930, and 1931.

(The quota for the first year, i.e., 1933-34 was fixed at 85 per cent. That for 1934-35 has been fixed at 87½ per cent.)

(3) The establishment of an International Tea Committee representative of the producers to administer the scheme and fix the quotas.

(4) Prohibition of the extension of existing tea areas with limited exceptions.

(5) Prohibition of the export of tea seed from the countries parties to the scheme.

The standard exports under the scheme are:—

Country.	*Basic year.*	*Standard Export.*
		lb.
India	1929–30	382,594,779
Ceylon	1929	251,522,617
Java	1931	173,597,000
Sumatra	1931	
		807,714,396

The internal distribution of the quotas among producers is left to the respective local authorities.

Negotiations have been instituted to secure the adherence to the scheme of other tea-producing countries within and without the Empire.

Restriction of export in the case of a perishable commodity like tea is equivalent to restriction of production, and this can be effected by "fine plucking" that is by selective plucking of the younger leaves only. The result is that production is restricted and quality at the same time improved.

Colonial Production.

The position of the tea industry in Ceylon has been set out above and further particulars will be found in the memorandum on Ceylon in Part I.†

The only other part of the Colonial Empire in which tea is produced in substantial quantities is East Africa.

In Nyasaland, the industry has been established on a commercial scale for over 30 years and is of substantial, but not major, importance, exports in 1932 representing about 6½ per cent. of total exports. The area under tea in 1932 was 12,596 acres of which 7,271 acres are mature. Exports were a little over two and a half million lb.

* Excluding about 31 million lb. of brick tea.

† *See* page 121.

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In Kenya, the industry is of more recent date but is now of some importance. The area under tea in 1932 was 12,034 acres and production was nearly two and a half million lb. The greater part of this however was absorbed by the domestic market and exports were under three-quarters of a million lb.

In Tanganyika Territory, the industry is still in the very early stages, but considerable areas suitable for its cultivation exist. In Uganda, small areas have also been planted with tea. Tea has been grown experimentally in Malaya, but is still in the very earliest stages. There is one estate of 700 acres now in bearing in Kedah (Unfederated Malay States) and experimental trials have been made in the Cameron Highlands. A small area of tea is grown in Mauritius but its produce is all consumed locally in the Colony.

Table XXXIII* shows the quantity and value of the total exports of tea during the years 1929 to 1932. It will be observed that during this period the quantity exported increased slightly, from about 253 to about 256 million lb. weight, but that the value dropped to almost half, from nearly £15½ million to between £8 and £8¼ million. Even at this reduced figure, however, tea remains one of the most important exports of the Colonial Empire.

TIMBER.

The forests of the Colonial Empire cover very large areas, and some account of the forest resources of the various Dependencies of the Colonial Empire will be found in the relevant section (V.A.2) of the various memoranda in Part I of this volume.

Table XXXIV† shows the total exports of "timber and wood" from the Colonial Empire in the years 1929 to 1932. It will be noted that the total value was rather over £1½ million in 1929 and only just over £¾ million in 1932.

These figures, of course, in no way represent the importance of its forests to the Colonial Empire. In addition to the exports there is a very large production of timber and other forest products for local consumption; for instance it is estimated that the annual value of the internal trade of Nigeria is not less than £2,800,000. There is every prospect of developing production of timber in a number of Dependencies, both in order to increase exports and also in order to supply from local resources, which are readily available and of excellent quality, timber requirements which are at present met by imports.

It would be beyond the scope of the present volume to give an account of the steps which are being taken to promote this development work.

At the present time there are only two Dependencies where timber is the principal export, viz., the State of North Borneo and British Honduras.

The State of North Borneo is now the largest timber exporter in the Colonial Empire, the value of its timber exports in 1932 being nearly £287,000.

In the case of British Honduras there has been a great alteration in the relative importance of the various exports owing to the complete collapse in the demand for mahogany which was one of the features of the recent general depression, but even in 1932 forest products represented 70 per cent. of all domestic exports, and of this 70 per cent. nearly half was represented by timber logs and lumber. There is now some prospect of a revival in this trade.

There are a few other Dependencies where timber exports are of some importance either absolutely or relatively to the other exports of the Dependency. In Nigeria and the Gold Coast there are substantial exports of mahogany and other hardwoods. Of mahogany alone the value of Nigeria's exports in 1929 were nearly £¼ million and that of the Gold Coast's exports over £160,000, but in 1932 these values had fallen by three-quarters. Steps are now being taken to revive this trade.

There are substantial exports of logwood from Jamaica, but it is perhaps doubtful whether they should be classified as timber since they are used for the manufacture of logwood extract, a dyeing substance. In 1932, the value of exports of logwood was over £50,000 of which 60 per cent. went to France and 30 per cent. to the United States of America and in addition locally manufactured logwood extract to a value of nearly £60,000 was exported, about 85 per cent. of it to the United Kingdom.

There are substantial exports of lumber of various sorts from the Bahamas, the value in 1932 being nearly £27,000. The sum is not a large one, but the export is of some importance to the Colony, representing as it does about 13 per cent. of all domestic exports.

British Guiana is fortunate in being the only source of certain superhard timbers, in particular **greenheart** (*Ocotea Rodioei*, one of the Lauraceae) a timber of outstanding strength and durability with great powers of resistance to insect attack both in air and under water. Exports, which in 1929 were valued at over £55,000, were valued at nearly £25,000 in 1932.

The total value of this and British Guiana's other timber exports in 1932 was rather over £27,000, a little over 1 per cent. of the total value of domestic exports.

The value of timber exports from Malaya dropped from nearly £1½ million in 1929 to rather over £½ million in 1932; a substantial, though unascertainable, part of these exports was not of domestic origin.

Timber is exported in substantial quantities from Sarawak, the value of exports in 1932 being just on £85,000, a little over 5 per cent. of all domestic exports.

It would be beyond the scope of the present volume to give a complete account of the various sorts of timber grown in the Colonial Empire.

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* *See* page 554. † *See* page 555.

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The most important of these is **mahogany**, a name applied to a number of timbers of various botanical origins. There is a good deal of dispute regarding the propriety of using the name "mahogany" for certain of these timbers. The principal Colonial varieties are:—

(1) British Honduras mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*).

(2) The closely allied West Indian or "Spanish" mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) grown in the Bahamas, the Leewards, Trinidad, and other West Indian islands.

(3) African mahogany (several species of *Khaya*, in particular *ivorensis*) grown in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Uganda.

(4) Sapele mahogany or Gold Coast cedar (mainly *Entandrophragma cylindricum*) grown in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Uganda.

(5) British Guiana mahogany or **Crabwood** (*Carapa guianensis*) called **Crappo** in Trinidad.

(6) Nyasaland mahogany (*Khaya nyasica*).

(7) Mupumena (*Entandrophragma* spp.) grown in Northern Rhodesia.

Next in importance probably comes **cedar**, a name also applied to a variety of timbers of different botanical origin, including the cedar of Cyprus and Palestine, which is identical with the "cedar of Lebanon," the pencil cedar of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory (*Juniperus procera*), also called cedar or juniper in Somaliland, Borneo cedar, including White Seraya (*Shorea* spp.) and the West Indian cedars (*Cedrela* spp.) exported in small quantities from British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands.

A variety of other timbers is produced in the Colonial Empire and the following list, which does not of course profess in any way to be a complete list of all Colonial timbers, shows those timbers which are mentioned in the memoranda in Part I and in the Export Returns of various Dependencies, together with some of the Dependencies in which they are grown:—

Alder (*Alnus orientalis*):—Cyprus.

Balau (*Shorea materialis*):—Malaya.

Balata (*Mimusops balata*):—British Guiana, Trinidad.

Bitterwood (*Picraena excelsa*):—Jamaica.

Bloodwood (*Pterocarpus angolensis*):—Northern Rhodesia.

Borneo Camphorwood or **Kapur** (*Dryobalanops aromatica* and other species):—Malaya and the Dependencies in Borneo.

East African Camphor (*Ocotea usumbarensis*):—Kenya.

Chengal (*Balanocarpus heimii*):—Malaya.

Cocus or **Green Ebony** (*Brya ebenus*):—Jamaica.

Cypre (*Cordia allidora*):—Trinidad.

Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*):—Cyprus.

Damask:—Somaliland.

Ebony (*Diospyros* spp.):—West Africa, Ceylon.

Eucalyptus:—Nyasaland.

Fustic (*Chlorophora tinctoria*, a dyewood):—Jamaica, Trinidad.

Galba (*Calophyllum antillanum*):—Trinidad.

Gharu (*Gonystylus* spp.):—North Borneo, Sarawak.

Greenheart (*Ocotea Rodioei*):—British Guiana.

Guatecare (*Lecythis laevifolia*):—Trinidad.

Gurjun or **Keruing** (*Dipterocarpus* spp.):—Ceylon, Malaya, North Borneo.

Hora (*Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*):—Ceylon.

Iroko (West Africa), **Mvule** (East Africa) or **Nigerian teak** (*Chlorophora excelsa*):—West and East Africa.

Jakwood (*Artocarpus integrifolia*):—Ceylon.

Jereton (*Didymopanax morotoni*):—Trinidad.

Kauri (*Agathis* spp.):—New Hebrides.

Laka (*Dalbergia parviflora*):—Sarawak.

Laurier (*Lauraceae* spp.):—Trinidad.

Lignum vitae (*Guiacum* spp.):—Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, etc.

Logwood (*Haematoxylon campechianum*):—Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, Windwards, etc.

Mangrove (*Rhizophora* spp.):—East and West Africa, Malaya, North Borneo.

Mora (*Mora excelsa*):—British Guiana, Trinidad, etc.

Oak (*Quercus* spp.):—Cyprus.

Olive (*Olea* spp.):—Cyprus, Palestine, East Africa.

Palu (*Mimusops hexandra*):—Ceylon.

Pine, Abaco:—Bahamas.

Pine, Aleppo and **Troödos** (*Pinus halepensis* and *laricio*):—Cyprus.

Plane (*Platanus orientalis*):—Cyprus.

Podocarpus:—Kenya, Tanganyika Territory.

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Purpleheart (*Peltogyne pubescens* and *porphyrocardia*):—British Guiana and Trinidad.

Rhun palm (*Borassus flabellifer* var. *aethiopum*):—Gambia.

Rosewood (*Dalbergia Stevensonii*):—British Honduras.

Sandalwood (*Santalum* spp.):—New Hebrides.

Sandalwood, West Indian (*Amyris balsamifera*):—Jamaica.

Satinwood (in Ceylon *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, in the West Indies *Zanthoxylum* spp.):—Ceylon, Jamaica, etc.

Teak, African (*Baikiaea plurijuga*):—Northern Rhodesia.

Teak, Borneo or **Selangan batu** (*Hopea* and *Isoptera* spp.):—North Borneo.

Teak, Island:—New Hebrides.

Trincomalee Wood (*Beseya ammonilla*):—Ceylon.

Wallaba (*Eperna* spp.):—British Guiana.

Walnut, Nigerian or **Benin** (*Lovoa Klaineana*):—West Africa.

Some mention should also be made under this heading of **bamboo**, of which there are large areas in East Africa and **rattan** which is produced in substantial quantities in Malaya and the Dependencies in Borneo. There are not at present any exports of bamboo from East Africa, although it is used locally for a variety of purposes.

There are substantial exports of canes and rattans from Malaya, but it is impossible to distinguish the domestic exports since they are included with a large volume of re-exports of canes and rattans imported for cleaning, sorting, and grading from neighbouring foreign countries.

TOBACCO.

Method of Production, Varieties, etc.

Tobacco is the dried and prepared leaves of species of the plant *Nicotiana* of which *N. Tabacum* is the most important. The crop is an annual one, being grown from seed.

The leaves, after suitable preparation, are used for smoking and chewing purposes and for inhalation as snuff. Snuff is commercially of little importance compared to other tobacco products. There are no other important uses of sound leaf, but considerable quantities of waste tobacco are used for the manufacture of nicotine and nicotine preparations which are used as insecticides in horticulture.

The leaves are collected when ripe and treated successively by "curing", "fermentation" and "ageing".

Curing is effected by several different methods.

Sun-curing, i.e., curing by exposure to the rays of the sun, is practised largely in Eastern countries.

Air-curing is effected by hanging the leaves in barns with free circulation of air. Cigar leaf and "White Burley" are usually so cured.

For *fire-curing* the tobacco is hung in barns and exposed to the heat of open wood fires, the products of combustion coming into contact with the tobacco. After harvesting the leaves are allowed to wilt for a short time and are then hung in the barns, where in the course of a few days they develop a rich yellow colour. When this stage is reached, slow fires are started on the floor beneath the tobacco. The heating is slowly increased during the next few days, and is then carefully regulated so as to effect an even curing of the leaf and a gradual change in colour to brown.

In the process of *flue-curing* the leaves are cured in barns by artificial heat derived from fires in external or internal furnaces. The hot air and smoke are carried through the barn beneath the hanging tobacco in flues of sheet iron pipe. In this method the smoke does not come into contact with the leaves. Flue-curing is employed for the production of "bright" tobacco, and needs more skilful supervision than any other process. The temperature and ventilation of the barn must be under strict control. The process consists of three distinct stages:—(1) yellowing, (2) fixing the colour, and (3) drying.

After curing, all tobacco is stacked in heaps and moved from time to time. The object of this, in the case of air- and flue-cured tobacco, is to improve the appearance of the tobacco and remove any residual green colour and the process is usually completed in some days. Fire-cured and cigar tobacco, however, are left in the stacks till the leaf has fermented. In order to allow this natural process to take place a period which is usually about a month, but varies according to the weather, is required.

As soon as this process is complete, the tobacco is graded and pressed into bales or hogsheads and stored in warehouses either in the country of origin or, more usually, elsewhere, in a moderate and fairly uniform temperature, where it may remain in some cases for as long as several years to mature and "age".

Owing to the fact that tobacco must be "aged" before it is fit for use, there are always stocks representing a number of months' normal consumption in store. Two years' stocks are not an abnormal quantity, and the existence of these stocks, provided they are not obviously excessive, does not indicate that the commodity is in over-supply.

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The quality of the leaf depends not only on its growth in suitable conditions, but also on the proper performance of the subsequent processes.

It is exceptional for any tobacco product to be manufactured exclusively from a single grade of leaf; nearly all are blended from a variety of leaves possessing different qualities, and it is the expert blender, who makes these mixtures, that must be satisfied that the leaf offered to him possesses the qualities which he requires.

Tobacco can be grown in almost any climate, tropical or temperate, but its quality depends on a great variety of climatic, soil, and other conditions which are so far very imperfectly understood, and it cannot be predicted in advance with any confidence either that a particular area will be suitable for tobacco cultivation, or that a particular variety of seed which is satisfactory in one area will be satisfactory in another.

Broadly speaking, tobacco is ready for picking in the late summer, but in some tropical countries there is no marked distinction between the various seasons, and in any case the curing and fermentation which must be carried out in the country of origin necessarily produce a lag in the arrival of the crop in oversea markets. The following are the months during which the annual crops of certain countries reach the United Kingdom:—

Nyasaland, June to December.
Northern and Southern Rhodesia, August to January.
Canada, February and March.
India, June to October.
United States of America, October to March.

As stocks are normally retained in bond in the United Kingdom for a prolonged period before withdrawal there is no marked season for sales.

Broadly speaking, there are four *main* classes of tobacco, each divided into a very large number of sorts and grades, viz.,

Leaf for making cigars.
Leaf for making the Virginian type of cigarette.
Leaf for making the Turkish type of cigarette.
Pipe tobacco.

The terms "Virginia" and "Turkish" have entirely lost their original geographical significance and are now descriptive only of kinds of tobacco.

Tombac or *tumbeki*, the special kind of tobacco used in water pipes in the Near East, is a coarse oriental tobacco of little importance from the point of view of world commerce.

Apart from a very small use in cigarettes, cigar leaf is used for no other purpose. A cigar is made up of "filler", "binder" and "wrapper" leaves, and very different qualities are required of the leaves used for these different purposes.

The line drawn between cigarette and pipe tobaccos is not an absolutely rigid one, but a typical pipe tobacco is usually unsuited for cigarettes and it is only a few pipe mixtures that contain a proportion of cigarette tobacco. Broadly speaking a leaf of finer texture is required for cigarettes, while pipe tobacco is darker. In some growths of tobacco the heavier and the finer leaves of the same plant are used for the two different purposes.

The countries now producing these kinds of tobacco are, broadly speaking, as follows:—

Cigar Leaf.—Cuba, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, India; small quantities in North Borneo, Jamaica, Brazil, and Porto Rico. In North Borneo production is likely to be discontinued, at any rate temporarily. Jamaica produces a filler leaf only.

Virginian Cigarette Leaf.—The United States of America, Canada, Southern Rhodesia; small quantities in Australia, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, New Zealand, and Germany.

Turkish Cigarette Leaf.—Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, and various Asiatic countries; small quantities in Cyprus, Palestine, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

Pipe Tobacco.—Canada, India, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the United States of America, and a number of other foreign countries.

World Production.

There is no means of discovering even approximately the total world area under tobacco. The major factor of uncertainty is, as usual, China, where the area has been estimated to be in the region of 400,000 acres, but there are also other countries regarding which there is much uncertainty. It is believed that, excluding China, between 6½ and 7 million acres are under this crop. Of this total probably over 2 million acres are in the United States of America and over 1,350,000 acres in India. There is some tendency for the area to fluctuate from year to year, but on the whole there is a steady increase, particularly within the British Empire.

Where figures of area are not available, no useful deductions can be drawn from production since the yield per acre varies considerably. In those countries such as Russia and China, where a coarse, poor quality, leaf is grown the yield may be as much as 1,500 to 2,000 lb. per acre. In India, the average is about 1,000 lb., in the United States, about 750 lb., and in Cuba (for cigar tobacco), about 425 lb. per acre. In unfavourable weather conditions even lower yields have been known.

Figures of production are almost as imperfect as figures of acreage, but omitting China (where the production is believed to be large, although imports are also very large) and the minor producing countries, it is estimated that the average annual production during the period 1926 to 1930 inclusive was of the order of 1,900,000 tons of which about 586,000 tons was produced in India, about 40,000 tons in the rest of the Empire, and the rest in foreign countries, of which about 635,000 tons were produced in the United States of America. As stated above this is an average figure, and the actual output in 1930 was substantially above it; for instance the production of the United States in 1930 was about 733,000 tons.

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Compared to the figures of world production the exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the Colonial Empire shown in Table XXXV* are relatively unimportant. It will be seen that the largest exports were in 1932, when the total reached about 8,600 tons or less than one-half of one per cent. of estimated world production.

World Consumption.

Of the total amount produced more than half is consumed in the country of production, and the average exports from the principal consuming countries during the period 1926 to 1930 were no more than 490,000 tons, of which India contributed only about 13,000 tons, the rest of the Empire about 14,000 tons and the United States of America about 246,000 tons.

Almost every country which does not produce tobacco imports it, and even some producing countries import it also. Imports dropped considerably in 1931, but in the years 1928 to 1930 on an average the United Kingdom and Germany each imported over 100,000 tons. China imported between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, France between 40,000 and 50,000 tons and the Netherlands and Spain about 30,000 tons. Australia imported about 10,000 tons and Canada about 8,000 tons. (In the case of the United Kingdom the figure given is that of gross imports. Retained imports were between 60,000 and 70,000 tons.)

Recent figures of *per caput* consumption are not available, but the following figures are of interest as giving some indication at any rate of the variation between different countries:—

Country.	*Year.*	*Quantity in lb. consumed per head of population.*
United Kingdom	1914	2·4
	1927	3·4
Belgium	1926	6·6
United States of America	1926	6·02
Germany	1926	4·0
New Zealand	1926	3·1

So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, while imports of unmanufactured tobacco have fluctuated considerably, the annual amount of retained imports has remained relatively steady since 1929, but the proportion of Empire tobacco in the total has been steadily increasing as the following figures of *retained imports* (i.e., gross clearances from Customs less drawbacks) show:—

	Empire '000 *lb.*	*Foreign* '000 *lb.*	*Total* '000 *lb.*
1928	23,079	117,778	140,857
1929	24,484	122,499	146,983
1930	25,652	125,286	150,938
1931	28,178	121,645	149,823
1932	31,496	117,713	149,209

There has also been a steady diminution in the consumption of cigars and pipe tobacco, accompanied by a marked increase in the consumption of cigarettes.

The duties on tobacco in the United Kingdom are as follows:—

	Duty per lb. *Full*	*Preferential.*
Unstripped:—		
Containing 10 per cent. of moisture or over	9s. 6d.	7s. 5½d.
Containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture	10s. 6d.	8s. 2⅞d.
Stripped:—		
Containing 10 per cent. of moisture or over	9s. 6½d.	7s. 5⅞d.
Containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture	10s. 6½d.	8s. 3¼d.

The margin of preference of 2s. 0½d. per lb. is guaranteed until the 19th of August, 1942, by Section 4 of the Ottawa Agreements Act.

The preference has been of the greatest possible value to the Colonial tobacco industry and has been the principal cause of the steady increase in the consumption of Empire tobacco in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that over 60 per cent. of all pipe tobacco sold in the United Kingdom is now of Empire origin and the proportion of Empire tobacco included in cigarettes is steadily increasing.

The whole tobacco business, from the producing to the manufacturing end, is very highly organised and trade connexions of many years standing exist. Broadly speaking it is true to say that most tobacco growers sell their tobacco to the same countries, very often to the same purchasers, year after year. The manufacturers are organised for the most part in very large groups and most of these groups maintain buying agencies in the countries of production. Nearly all tobacco exported from Empire countries is sent to the United Kingdom and in many cases is already the property of the manufacturers before it is moved. At present there is very little sale of Empire tobacco to foreign buyers.

Colonial Production.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, the principal areas of production are East Africa and Ceylon. Production in other Dependencies is relatively small.

Kenya is not a producer and the tobacco exports from "Kenya and Uganda" are in fact all of Uganda origin.

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* *See* page 566.

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In Uganda there is a steady increase in production by Europeans and, in particular, by natives. The greater part of the crop is used at a local tobacco factory at Jinja, but exports, both to other parts of East Africa and overseas, are steadily increasing, though the value is still relatively small (£26,000 in 1932).

In Tanganyika Territory, tobacco-growing is being encouraged, but the industry is still in the initial stages. The area under tobacco is a little over 6,000 acres and exports in 1932 were valued at £6,749.

In Nyasaland, tobacco is the principal export crop and in 1932 accounted for between 80 and 90 per cent. of all exports. In that year 14,314 acres of tobacco were cultivated by Europeans and over 34,000 acres by natives, the former growing chiefly bright flue-cured and air-cured leaf and the latter dark fired. The total production in 1932 was 8,695 tons, of which 6,733 tons, valued at £565,576, were exported, the whole (except 2 cwt.), going to the United Kingdom.

In Northern Rhodesia, tobacco is the principal agricultural export, but owing to the predominant position of minerals in the economic life of the community the value of tobacco exports in 1932, about £39,000, only represented about one and a-half per cent. of total domestic exports. About 2,500 acres are under the crop. About 1,185,000 lb. were produced of which a little over a million lb. were exported, about two-thirds to the United Kingdom and the remainder to the Union of South Africa.

A little native tobacco is grown in Zanzibar and there are small exports (£1,062 in 1932).

Tobacco is grown for local consumption in parts of West Africa, but there are no exports and very large imports, chiefly of foreign tobacco both unmanufactured and manufactured.

In Ceylon, tobacco is a moderately important minor industry, and it is estimated that about 14,000 acres are under this crop. Part of the crop is manufactured into cigars for local consumption and the remainder is exported to India for chewing. There is also a small production of White Burley tobacco which is exported to the United Kingdom. Exports vary between about 1½ and 3 million lb. annually. The value in 1932 was about £74,600 or about one-half of one per cent. of total domestic exports.

In Malaya there are small areas under tobacco in the Straits Settlements and all the Malay States, but the whole production is consumed locally. In addition there are very large imports of tobacco, both unmanufactured and manufactured.

In North Borneo there has, for many years, been an important production of cigar wrapper leaf, the only tobacco of its kind produced in the Empire. Exports in 1932 were valued at about £76,000, but it is now feared that the industry may come to an end, at any rate for a time.

Tobacco cultivation has recently been established in Mauritius and in 1932 about 1,300 acres were under this crop. Production is now almost sufficient to supply the domestic market, but the industry has not yet reached the export stage.

In Cyprus the tobacco industry is an old-established one and, after a recent setback, is now advancing again. Two types of leaf are produced, a dark fumigated leaf of Latakia type for pipe mixtures and a bright leaf of " Turkish " type for cigarettes. In 1932, about 266,000 lb. were exported valued at about £8,000, a little under one per cent. of total domestic exports.

In Palestine there is a substantial production of tobacco, the crop in 1932 being estimated at about 1,250,000 lb., of which 95 per cent. were of " Turkish " type. Of this only about 100,000 lb., valued at nearly £6,000, were exported and the remainder was used in the local factories.

In Jamaica two types of tobacco are grown. Of these one, which is not grown in the Colonial Empire except in Jamaica and the Leewards, is suitable for use as a cigar " filler ". The greater part of it is used in the local cigar factory and only about 34,000 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco, valued at about £2,000, were exported in 1932. About 47,500 lb. of cigars, valued at about £29,500, were also exported. The other form of tobacco is " rope tobacco ", which is produced in small quantities for local consumption.

The industry in the Leewards is of the same kind as in Jamaica, but on a much smaller scale.

Tobacco for local consumption is also grown in a number of other West Indian Islands.

In Fiji, tobacco grows luxuriantly and is largely used for local consumption. The industry has not, however, yet reached the export stage, although experiments in suitable types are in progress.

Summary.

To sum up, tobacco is a product which is still of relatively small importance to the Colonial Empire, but that importance is growing every year. It is one of the few agricultural products the value of the exports of which in 1932 exceeded the figure for 1929. In 1929, the value of exports of unmanufactured tobacco (shown in detail in Table XXXV*) and cigars manufactured almost entirely from locally grown leaf (shown in detail in Table XXXVI†) was just over £700,000. In 1932, the value was just over £810,000. In addition several Dependencies are becoming increasingly self-sufficient and are approaching the export stage.

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* *See* page 566.

† *See* page 568.

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VEGETABLES AND TUBERS.

The vegetables and tubers produced in the Colonial Empire can conveniently be divided into two main groups:—

(1) "ground provisions," that is roots or tubers, and
(2) other vegetables.

One or two manufactured products derived from tubers have been included in the first group.

Generally speaking the production of vegetables and particularly tubers is of great economic importance to a considerable number of Dependencies, but that production is almost entirely for domestic consumption and the export trade is small and confined to a very limited range of articles.

Ground provisions.—A great variety of vegetables of this class is grown in the Colonial Empire. The most important are yams, sweet potatoes, and cassava, which supply to the inhabitants of the tropical and sub-tropical regions an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food and occupy as important a place as the common potato does in the temperate regions.

Yams.—Properly speaking the name "yam" is confined to various species of *Dioscorea*, but it is also applied to the tannia, eddoe and other species. In Ceylon, for example, the term yam is used to cover all tubers.

Yams are a staple foodstuff in many parts of the West African Dependencies and in certain of the West Indian Colonies. In the southern part of Nigeria yams, with maize, are the principal foodstuffs. In the southern part of the Gold Coast yams and plantains are the staple articles of diet. They are also grown in most of the West Indies, being an important foodstuff in Barbados. To a lesser extent they are also grown in Ceylon, parts of Malaya, and the Dependencies in the Western Pacific. There are a number of varieties, and certain countries confine themselves to the production mainly of a small number of types.

The **Sweet Potato** (*Ipomaea Batatas*) is a trailing herbaceous plant with large tubers, probably of South American origin. It is known by various native names including *kumala* in Fiji. Its distribution in the Colonial Empire is much the same as that of the yam. On the whole it is of less importance, but in certain parts, such as the Buganda Province of Uganda, it is one of the two staple foodstuffs. In Barbados also it is an important crop.

Cassava, Tapioca, and **Manioc** are the names given to two species of *Manihot*, "bitter cassava" (*Manihot utilissima*) and "sweet cassava" (*Manihot palmata* var. *Aipi*). Both species are grown widely in East and West Africa, Ceylon, Malaya, Mauritius, and certain of the West Indies and the Dependencies in the Western Pacific. In fact, the cassava, which is a native of South America, is now to be found throughout the tropical regions and is the food crop which is relied upon in dry areas, should severe drought produce a shortage of cereals. The tubers of the sweet cassava can be eaten raw or cooked as a table vegetable, but those of the bitter cassava cannot be eaten in an uncooked state. Both the sweet and the bitter cassava contain a glucoside which develops hydrocyanic or prussic acid. In the sweet cassava this glucoside is confined almost entirely to the skin of the tuber but in the bitter kind it is more or less evenly distributed throughout the tubers. The poisonous principle is, however, dissipated by heat; the bitter cassava may be eaten if roasted but is not so pleasant to the taste as the sweet cassava.

The starch prepared from the root of the cassava, when agglomerated into pellets on hot plates, forms the pearl tapioca of commerce. Tapioca flake and flour and cassava flour and meal are other products prepared from this plant.

There is a fairly large trade in these products in Malaya. In 1932, 1,780 tons of tapioca flour valued at £14,627 and 1,025 tons of tapioca pearl valued at £7,406 were imported and the following were exported:—

	Tons.	£
Tapioca flake	9,028	66,824
„ flour	2,173	18,884
„ pearl	20,904	165,915
		£251,623

After allowing for imports therefore the value of domestic exports was substantially in excess of £200,000.

Small quantities of cassava products, including cassava cakes, are also exported from certain other Dependencies.

Sago may conveniently be classed with tapioca, as the two products are similar and to a large extent interchangeable, but is actually an arboreal product. It is a starch prepared from the pith of the stems of several palms, in particular the "sago palm" (*Metroxylon Rumphii* and *laeve*), which is extracted by cutting down the palm, cutting the stems into logs for the removal of the bark and then grinding up the pith so that the starch may be separated in the washing machines. As in the case of tapioca the two principal products are "flour" and "pearl." The only sources of supply are Malaya, the Dependencies in Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies. A small area (390 acres) is under this palm in the Straits Settlements, over 70,000 acres in Sarawak, 14,000 acres in North Borneo and unknown, but substantial, areas in the rest of Malaya and Brunei.

Exports in 1932 were:—

	Tons.	£
Sarawak	21,705	95,262
North Borneo	1,371	4,894
Brunei	309	1,000

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The trade in Malaya is largely an entrepôt one. Imports in 1932 were 4,210 tons of raw sago, valued at £8,893, and 57,275 tons of sago flour (of which about 21,500 tons came from the Dependencies in Borneo), valued at £256,421, while exports were 66,269 tons of sago flour, valued at £351,821, and 3,157 tons of sago pearl, valued at £26,951. From these figures it appears that the production for export of Malaya itself is between 5,000 and 10,000 tons annually.

Another tuber used for the manufacture of starch products is **Arrowroot** (*Maranta arundinacea*). Almost the whole world supply comes from St. Vincent, of which Colony arrowroot is the principal export. Particulars of production will be found in the memorandum* on the Colony in Part I. Exports in 1932 were valued at £47,524, about 50 per cent. of total domestic exports.

Canna edulis is also grown to a small extent in certain Dependencies for the tubers and for the production of starch. There is no export trade at present in this commodity which is known as "Queensland arrowroot."

Potatoes are grown in several Dependencies including Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Nigeria, St. Helena, Mauritius, Cyprus, Malta, Bermuda, and Jamaica. A small export trade has been built up between Kenya and India and there is an old-established export trade from Cyprus and Malta.

Exports from Cyprus in 1932 amounted to 15,422 tons valued at £85,800, about 10 per cent. of all domestic exports. In Malta, potatoes are the principal export, the quantity exported in 1932 being 10,400 tons valued at £105,000, nearly 60 per cent. of all domestic exports.

Other vegetables falling in this class which are mentioned in the memoranda in Part I are:—

Babai (*Colocasia indica*):—Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Panna:—Solomon Islands.

Eddoe, Taro, or **Coco yam** (*Colocasia esculenta*) a herbacious plant of the arum family with large spherical rootstocks or corms:—Barbados, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and West Africa.

Tannias (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) are rootstocks or corms similar to coco yams and are often confused with them. They are usually of larger size and form an important secondary foodstuff in the West Indies especially in British Guiana.

Other Vegetables.—The most important class in this group comprises the **pulses** which are an important native foodstuff, particularly in East Africa, and are grown in many other Dependencies. A number of members of this class are mentioned specifically in the various memoranda in Part I. Cowpeas, pigeon peas or dhall, Dolichos, Lima, French, and other beans, grams, and peas constitute the more important of the pulse crops grown in the Colonial Empire and in a few cases small occasional exports are made.

Tomatoes are of importance as a significant export crop in certain West Indian Islands. The principal market was formerly in the United States of America, but this trade was almost wiped out in 1930 by a heavy increase in the import duty, and since then the principal market has been in Canada. With the assistance of a preference of 2 cents per lb. granted as a result of the Ottawa Agreement it is hoped that the trade may be developed. Fortunately owing to variations in climatic conditions the crops from the various Colonies come on the market in Canada in succession and all except the Bermuda crop are over before the Canadian crop is ripe.

The following table shows imports of tomatoes into Canada during the 1932-33 season. It can be taken that it includes almost all the tomato exports of the West Indies:—

Month.	*Bahamas.* lb.	*Bermuda.* lb.	*Windward and Leeward Is.* lb.	*Foreign.* lb.
1932—				
November	277,000	—	9,000	770,000
December	1,406,800	—	26,000	147,100
1933—				
January	2,295,000	—	62,000	41,700
February	1,236,000	—	131,000	47,600
March	670,000	—	151,000	2,449,000
April	50,000	—	64,000	2,972,000
May	8,000	5,500	25,000	5,602,000
June	—	650,000	2,000	5,207,000
Total	5,942,800	655,500	470,000	17,236,400

The total value of exports in the year 1932 was as follows:—

	£
Bahamas	75,311
Bermuda (including other vegetables)	19,537
Antigua	196
Montserrat	5,824
St. Kitts-Nevis	524
Grenada	18
St. Lucia	36
St. Vincent	1,763
	£103,209

Owing to the inclusion of other vegetables in the Bermuda figure the true value is probably £2,000 or £3,000 less.

* *See* page 348.

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Onions are grown as an export crop in Bermuda and certain of the West Indian Colonies. There is also an appreciable export from Malta—the value of exports amounting to £14,455 in 1932.

A wide range of fresh vegetables of European type is grown in a number of Dependencies where the climate is temperate, for example Bermuda and the highlands of East Africa, Ceylon, and Malaya. Bermuda has a useful export trade with Canada in early vegetables and grows cabbages, celery, lettuce, etc., for the early markets of the Dominion. Further, by the use of acclimatized seed, an extension of growing European vegetables has also taken place in recent years under tropical conditions. Peas, beans, cauliflowers, cabbages, carrots, beet, onions, etc., are all now being commonly grown for local consumption.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Under this head are assembled a number of brief memoranda on commodities which do not fall under any of the other heads in this series of memoranda and are not sufficiently important to justify fuller treatment.

Areca-nuts, also called **Betel-nuts**, are the fruit of the areca or betel palm (*Areca catechu*). The nuts are gathered when they are ripe or nearly ripe and in order to be prepared for consumption have to be boiled, sliced, and dried. Their principal use is for chewing, and there is a very large demand in India for this purpose. The demand is satisfied partly by local production, but also by very large imports from Ceylon, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies (the last partly direct and partly *viâ* Malaya).

There is also some importation into other countries with Indian populations.

Betel-nuts are also the source of a dye-stuff known as *catechu*, which is extracted from the nut by boiling. The same word is sometimes used as an alternative name for "cutch" (see under Tanning Materials in this memorandum).

About 69,000 acres are under the areca palm in Ceylon. An unknown quantity of the nuts is consumed locally and substantial quantities are exported, chiefly to India. In 1929, a year when exports were unusually large, 7,200 tons, valued at £202,000, were exported. In 1932, the quantity was just under 5,000 tons valued at £105,000.

The total area under areca-nuts in Malaya is estimated to be not less than 26,250 acres. The main areas of production are Johore and the east coast. Total production and local consumption are unknown, though the latter is certainly substantial. There is a very large entrepôt trade which makes it impossible to state domestic exports accurately, but they appear to be about 20,000 tons annually, worth on the basis of 1932 average values about £250,000.

There is also a small production of areca-nuts in Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

Beeswax so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned is predominantly a forest product, not a by-product of the bee-keeping industry.

Large quantities of wax from wild bees' nests are collected in East Africa, particularly Tanganyika Territory, and the combined exports from that Dependency, Kenya, Uganda, and Nyasaland in recent years have been as follows:—

	Cwt.	£		*Cwt.*	£
1929	7,395	52,605	1931	13,468	52,620
1930	4,355	23,155	1932	9,040	37,047

Larger quantities would no doubt be forthcoming if sufficient inducement offered.

There are also small exports from the Gambia, Malaya, the Dependencies in Borneo, Jamaica, and Palestine, in the last two cases as by-products of bee-keeping.

Bitters are highly concentrated alcoholic liquors used in very small quantities for flavouring beverages. The best known member of the group is *Angostura bitters*, for which powerful medicinal and tonic properties are claimed. These are manufactured according to a secret remedy by a British private company in Trinidad, to which Colony the manufacture was transferred in 1875 from Angostura in Venezuela. Until 1929 the annual value of exports normally amounted to between £70,000 and £90,000. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Gallons.	£		*Gallons.*	£
1929	58,430	87,570	1931	15,700	27,288
1930	22,698	38,065	1932	10,564	18,962

Bird's egg yolk derived from the eggs of the sooty tern has recently become an export commodity in the Seychelles. The eggs are collected in some of the outlying islands. Exports in 1932 amounted to 55 tons valued at £913.

Bird's nests (the edible nests of a particular variety of swift which constructs its nest exclusively of saliva) are collected in limestone caves in North Borneo for export to China.

The **Carob** or **Locust Bean** is the fruit of an evergreen tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) which grows abundantly in Cyprus and also in various other Mediterranean countries, Mexico, South America, South Africa, and India.

The beans are gathered when ripe and are crushed whole to form an ingredient in cattle cake, their value lying chiefly in their sugar content which makes the cake palatable and nourishing.

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The seeds in the bean are sometimes extracted and crushed separately yielding mucilaginous substances employed in the textile industry and toilet preparations.

The bean also yields a syrup which is used in the Levant in the preparation of sweetmeats.

Until 1928 the beans intended for crushing were always exported but in that year two crushing mills were erected in Cyprus.

For many years carobs have been the most important agricultural export and one of the three largest items in the export trade in Cyprus. During the last ten years the value of exports of carobs has varied between about £120,000 and £305,000 and the percentage of total domestic exports represented by carobs between about 10 and nearly 22 per cent.

Cascarilla bark, the dried bark of *Croton Eluteria*, is a minor forest product of some importance in the Bahamas, the annual value of exports during recent years having varied between £1,250 and £3,500. It is used as a flavouring for tobacco and medicine.

Cinchona bark, from which quinine is manufactured, has been grown experimentally in Tanganyika Territory and there is some prospect of its development.

Dyeing Materials.—Certain of the raw materials from which natural dye-stuffs are extracted are produced in the Colonial Empire. The most important of these are **logwood** and **fustic** to which reference is made under the head of Timbers. Areca-nuts (see above) are the source of **catechu,** and **camwood,** another of the dye-woods, is produced in parts of West Africa. Certain of the tanning materials mentioned below can also be used as dyes.

Flowers of course grow in profusion in many Dependencies. The only flower, however, in which there is any export trade in the fresh state is the bulb of the Easter lily (*Lilium longiflorum Harrisii*), of which 3,009 cases valued at £4,000 were exported from Bermuda in 1932. (See also pyrethrum below.)

Honey is a minor Colonial product. There are small bee-keeping industries in Mauritius, Cyprus, Palestine, British Honduras, and various West Indian Colonies. The only Colony with a substantial export trade is Jamaica, where total exports are not far short of 1,000 tons annually, valued at between £10,000 and £20,000. Palestine exports from 20 to 25 tons annually, valued at between £1,200 and £1,700.

Ivory.—The elephant is carefully preserved in the East and West African Dependencies, hunting being allowed only under licence, and every effort being made to prevent poaching and the taking of immature ivory.

There is a small but steady export trade in ivory. Domestic exports in 1932 were as follows:—

	Cwt.	£
Kenya and Uganda	776	31,866
Tanganyika Territory	517	20,577
Nyasaland	11	550
Gold Coast	17	445
Nigeria	16	876
Sierra Leone	1	28
	1,338	£54,342

Ivory-nuts or **Vegetable ivory** are the nuts of several palms. The only palm of this class which grows in the Colonial Empire is the *Coelococcus Salomensis*, a palm closely related to the sago palm and found in the Solomon Islands. It is self-planted and is found in almost every swamp in the Protectorate. It takes from 10 to 14 years to come to maturity and having borne one crop of fruit, which drops to the ground when ripe, gradually rots away and dies.

The fruit is collected when it falls to the ground and is sold to traders who export it principally to Australia from which the greater part is re-exported.

The nut when mature is of a hard ivory-like character and is used extensively for making buttons and similar objects.

The quantities exported from the Solomon Islands vary between 700 and 1,500 tons annually and the value between about £5,600 and £13,600.

Kola-nuts are an important item in native trade in West Africa. The nut is believed by natives to possess powerful medicinal qualities and is bought extensively for chewing.

In the Gold Coast the industry is based on wild trees. The crop is mainly exported, either over the land frontiers to French territory or by sea to British and French West African ports. In 1932, export duty at the land frontier posts was paid on 2,218 tons valued at £51,755, but probably more actually crossed the frontiers. Exports by sea only amounted to 355 tons.

In Nigeria the kola tree has been planted extensively in recent years and it is estimated that in 1932 total production was about 10,700 tons, in addition to which 1,000 tons were imported.

In Sierra Leone production is both from wild and from semi-cultivated trees. Production is in excess of local requirements and very substantial exports have been made in the past to neighbouring territories both British and foreign. Exports are diminishing owing to production in those territories, but in 1932 still amounted to over 2,000 tons valued at £41,373.

There is also a small production of kola-nuts in, and export from, Jamaica and the Windward Islands.

Pyrethrum is a plant the flowers of which when powdered yield a valuable insecticide. Hitherto the trade has been almost entirely a foreign one, but the crop has now been established in Kenya. At present it is insufficient to supply the local market, but it is developing rapidly and it is hoped that a surplus will soon be available for export.

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Rhinoceros horn is exported in small quantities from the East African Dependencies. Exports in 1932 were as follows:—

		Cwt.	£			*Cwt.*	£
Kenya and Uganda	...	11	937	Tanganyika Territory	...	24	2,261

The high value is due to the fact that in China, to which almost all the exports find their way, the horn has a high reputation as an aphrodisiac.

Silk.—Various attempts have been made to establish silk industries in the Colonial Empire but, except in Cyprus, they have so far all been unsuccessful. In Cyprus there is a small industry which produces a certain amount of silk for the domestic market and also exported 127 cwt. of raw silk and silk waste valued at £3,832 in 1932.

Strophanthus is the name of a family of plants several species of which grow in East Africa, the most important being *S. hispidus* and *S. kombe.*

The principal use of these plants used to be to provide the natives with arrow poison, which was extracted from the pounded seeds.

The seeds also have medicinal uses and are now grown for this purpose in Nyasaland, from which Protectorate there were exports of about 68 cwt. valued at £1,140 in 1932.

Tanning materials.—Tannin, the active substance utilized in tanning leather is contained in varying degrees of concentration in the bark, wood, leaves, fruits and tubers of certain trees and plants.

A number of these trees and plants are found in the Colonial Empire, and there is some export of their products. Where the concentration of tannin is a high one, as in the case of certain barks and leaves, the natural product itself is exported. In other cases the product is treated locally in order to produce an extract giving a high degree of concentration. The following are the most important of these products:—

Cutch is a name applied to solid tanning extracts from several sources. In its proper and original sense it was used to designate a solid product derived from the heartwood of *Acacia catechu*, produced in India and Burma, but the word is now more commonly used in the United Kingdom to designate the extract prepared from mangrove bark.

Mangrove cutch is the second most important product of Brunei, the exports of this substance in 1932 being 2,833 tons valued at £22,804 or about 13 per cent. of all exports. Cutch is also exported from Sarawak (exports in 1932, 1,345 tons valued at £24,745) and in small quantities from North Borneo.

Gambier is a solid extract prepared from the leafy twigs of *Uncaria Gambier* a climbing shrub cultivated in Malaya and the Malay Archipelago. Of gambier, round and block, Malaya is a net importer, but the quantities involved are very small. Net exports of gambier cube, however, are substantial, amounting to about 150 tons valued at about £75,000 in 1932.

Mangrove bark is the bark of a number of trees of the natural order of *Rhizophoraceae* and all called indiscriminately "mangrove" although their scientific names differ widely.

These trees grow in many parts of the Colonial Empire and the tannin content of their barks varies widely not only between different species of trees, but also between the same tree in different localities. Where the tannin content is low, as in Brunei and Sarawak, the extract is prepared on the spot. In other cases the bark itself is exported.

Exports from East Africa in 1932 were as follows:—

		Tons.	£			*Tons.*	£
Kenya and Uganda	...	47	233	Tanganyika Territory	...	660	1,949

There were small exports from British Guiana in 1932, 7 tons valued at £25.

From West Africa there were no exports though there are very large areas under mangrove.

There is a very large entrepôt trade in Malaya, but imports exceed exports by 2,000 to 3,000 tons annually.

Sumach is derived from the *Rhus Coriaria*, a native of the Mediterranean countries. The principal source of supply is Sicily and the only producer in the Colonial Empire is Cyprus, from which the leaves are exported in ground form. Modern machinery has been installed and a commodity of high quality is now being produced. Exports during 1932 were 9,184 cwt. valued at £5,919.

Wattle bark, one of the most valuable and widely used tanning materials of the British Empire, is the bark of the black wattle (*Acacia mollissima*), a tree of Australian origin introduced into various other countries of which the most important in the Colonial Empire are Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

In Kenya the area under wattle on European estates in 1932-33 was over 14,500 acres, and it is believed that there was an even larger area in the Native Reserves.

Exports of the bark are now substantial and there are good prospects of a further development of the trade. In 1932, they amounted to 11,827 tons valued at £236,545. In addition, 490 tons of wattle bark extract valued at £7,055 were exported.

Exports from Tanganyika Territory amounted only to 101 tons valued at £471.

The wattle is also grown in Ceylon, but there is at present no export of the bark.

Further particulars of these materials will be found in the pamphlet "Tanning Materials of the British Empire," published by the Imperial Institute in 1929.

Tuba root or **Derris** is a root grown in Malaya, Sarawak, North Borneo, and the Dutch East Indies. It contains a substance called rotenone which is an effective insecticide but not harmful to human beings.

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The principal source of the root until recently was the Netherlands East Indies, but exports from Malaya are now in excess of those from that country. The United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Japan are the principal consuming countries.

The whole trade is a very small one, world exports being only a few hundred tons a year and the most recent London price quotation about £80 a ton.

The principal source of supply in the Colonial Empire is Johore where some 3,800 acres were under this crop in 1931.

Net exports from Malaya in 1932 amounted to 3,337 cwt. valued at about £8,500.

Wine, Brandy, and other grape spirits.—Few Dependencies of the Colonial Empire are climatically suitable for wine-growing and production of wine is in practice confined to Cyprus, Malta, and Palestine.

In Cyprus, wines have been made for centuries, but until recently production was almost solely for domestic consumption and the quality of the wine produced was not high. Steps have now, however, been taken to put the industry on a better footing and exports in 1931 were over 2 million gallons valued at over £75,000. In 1932 the quantity fell below 1½ million gallons, but the value still exceeded £70,000. Exports of brandy are still less than 1,000 gallons annually.

In Malta, where there is an old-established wine industry, the whole production, which in 1932 was estimated at nearly three-quarters of a million gallons, is consumed locally.

In Palestine the industry was established comparatively recent by Jewish enterprise. There is some production both for local consumption and for export; in 1932 production of wine was nearly 700,000 gallons, and exports a little over 300,000 gallons, valued at a little over £30,000. Production of spirits was about 140,000 gallons

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TABLE I.

EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA	1929	cwt.	39,520	3,548	56,400	99,468	164,711	15,225	236,413	416,349
(Hides)	1930	,,	27,992	1,166	38,401	67,559	68,226	2,683	93,221	164,130
	1931	,,	24,468	553	29,626	54,647	44,620	1,002	54,428	100,050
	1932	,,	27,147	524	41,057	68,728	48,097	943	65,709	114,749
(Skins)	1929	No.	495,703	82,734	1,190,050	1,768,487	26,586	4,072	71,936	102,594
	1930	,,	773,890	6,320	1,143,149	1,923,359	30,487	268	50,418	81,173
	1931	,,	433,935	13,872	618,996	1,066,803	17,023	570	33,779	51,372
	1932	,,	321,146	74,218	308,288	703,652	10,093	2,111	24,479	36,683
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	cwt.	7,292	23,555	20,367	51,214	35,979	101,908	92,255	230,142
	1930	,,	7,860	24,800	9,255	41,915	32,289	69,309	25,021	126,619
	1931	,,	8,250	22,907	11,140	42,297	18,861	42,023	25,074	85,958
	1932	,,	9,740	22,540	22,160	54,440	20,066	31,318	49,253	100,637
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE	1929	cwt.	305	7	—	312	1,280	32	—	1,312
	1930	,,	62	12	1	75	219	45	9	273
	1931	,,	43	12	—	55	122	24	—	146
	1932	,,	2	1	—	3	50	21	2	73
NORTHERN RHODESIA ...	1929	cwt.	—	6,342	1	6,343	—	27,648	5	27,653
(Hides—Ox, etc.)	1930	,,	544	2,226	—	2,770	978	5,618	—	6,596
	1931	,,	178	6,126	—	6,304	290	11,736	—	12,026
	1932	,,	1,241	2,015	—	3,256	1,275	2,323	—	3,598
(Skins—Sheep and Goat) ...	1929	cwt.	—	148	—	148	—	547	—	547
	1930	,,	—	93	—	93	—	221	—	221
	1931	,,	—	859	—	859	—	750	—	750
	1932	,,	—	6	—	6	—	12	—	12
(Other Hides and Skins†)	1929		—	—	—	—	5,616	3,646	12	9,274
	1930		—	—	—	—	3,456	2,814	62	6,332
	1931		—	—	—	—	2,657	4,166	30	6,853
	1932		—	—	—	—	2,495	2,237	44	4,776
ZANZIBAR	1929	cwt.	342	4	172	518	853	11	505	1,369
(Hides)	1930	,,	90	—	945	1,035	188	—	1,866	2,054
	1931	,,	125	—	535	660	247	—	900	1,147
	1932	,,	—	—	791	791	—	—	961	961

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(Skins)	1929	No.	2,000	—	14,450	16,450	45	—	574	719
	1930	,,	—	—	25,480	25,480	—	—	1,668	1,668
	1931	,,	14,430	—	34,100	48,530	672	—	350	1,022
	1932	,,	4,326	—	19,190	23,516	17	—	650	667
SOMALILAND* ... ... (Hides)	1929	cwt.	—	—	—	2,832	—	—	—	10,194
	1930	,,	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	241
	1931	,,	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	78
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Skins)*	1929	No.	—	—	—	981,428	—	—	—	110,421
	1930	,,	—	—	—	810,131	—	—	—	92,336
	1931	,,	—	—	—	997,221	—	—	—	72,142
	1932	,,	—	—	—	1,079,796	—	—	—	46,889
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ... (*Quantity so far as shown above only*).	1929	cwt.	47,459	33,604	76,940	160,835	235,070	153,089	401,800	910,574
		No.	497,703	82,734	1,204,500	2,766,365				
	1930	cwt.	36,548	28,297	48,602	113,518	135,843	80,958	172,265	481,643
		No.	773,890	6,320	1,168,629	2,758,970				
	1931	cwt.	33,064	30,457	41,301	104,859	84,492	60,271	114,561	331,544
		No.	448,365	13,872	653,096	2,112,554				
	1932	cwt.	38,130	25,086	64,008	127,224	82,093	38,965	141,098	309,045
		No.	325,472	74,218	327,478	1,806,964				
GAMBIA	1929	cwt.	668	—	1,090	1,758	2,406	—	3,768	6,174
	1930	,,	506	3	667	1,176	1,424	4	1,043	2,471
	1931	,,	262	—	1,171	1,433	514	—	1,439	1,953
	1932	,,	105	—	700	805	101	—	715	816
GOLD COAST	1929	cwt.	511	—	3,792	4,303	4,375	—	21,405	25,780
	1930	,,	123	20	4,828	4,971	371	10	18,543	18,924
	1931	,,	435	—	1,733	2,168	1,116	—	3,576	4,692
	1932	,,	472	—	980	1,452	1,127	1	1,852	2,980
NIGERIA	1929	cwt.	50,235	402	78,452	129,089	476,853	1,376	451,616	929,845
	1930	,,	41,102	20	55,952	97,074	428,786	66	448,478	877,330
	1931	,,	41,853	21	67,629	109,503	354,849	225	379,990	735,064
	1932	,,	31,796	12	63,634	95,442	224,387	23	434,438	658,848
SIERRA LEONE	1929	cwt.	—	198	674	872	4	1,608	3,044	4,656
	1930	,,	75	68	701	844	233	548	2,072	2,853
	1931	,,	—	56	562	618	—	354	1,333	1,687
	1932	,,	—	57	486	543	—	342	881	1,223
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	cwt.	51,414	600	84,008	136,022	483,638	2,984	479,833	966,455
	1930	,,	41,806	111	62,148	104,065	430,814	628	470,136	901,578
	1931	,,	42,550	77	71,095	113,722	356,479	579	386,338	743,396
	1932	,,	32,373	69	65,800	98,242	225,615	366	437,886	663,867

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TABLE I.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
ST. HELENA	1929	cwt.	41	—	—	41	162	—	—	162
	1930	,,	34	—	—	34	133	—	—	133
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON	1929	cwt.	42	15,482	—	15,524	569	81,689	—	82,258
	1930	,,	235	15,512	30	15,777	2,801	65,897	583	69,281
	1931	,,	46	14,855	2	14,903	1,549	37,211	49	38,809
	1932	,,	108	12,749	3	12,860	2,859	28,849	20	31,728
MALAYA‡	1929	cwt.	16,020	38,787	14,138	68,945	60,621	208,465	66,282	335,368
	1930	,,	18,420	24,290	11,527	54,237	45,502	103,874	55,297	204,673
	1931	,,	12,140	19,699	8,527	40,366	28,184	67,048	26,624	121,856
	1932	,,	7,583	14,606	13,149	35,338	19,729	51,236	35,343	106,308
NORTH BORNEO*	1929	cwt.	—	—	—	2,993	—	—	—	7,307
	1930	,,	—	—	—	2,537	—	—	—	6,184
	1931	,,	—	—	—	1,388	—	—	—	2,594
	1932	,,	—	—	—	1,899	—	—	—	3,136
BRUNEI*§	1929	cwt.	—	—	—	255	—	—	—	447
	1930	,,	—	—	—	196	—	—	—	261
	1931	,,	—	—	—	195	—	—	—	165
	1932	,,	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	103
SARAWAK*§	1929	cwt.	—	—	—	580	—	—	—	2,107
	1930	,,	—	—	—	687	—	—	—	1,126
	1931	,,	—	—	—	627	—	—	—	252
	1932	,,	—	—	—	1,059	—	—	—	838
MAURITIUS	1929	cwt.	1,047	—	71	1,118	2,585	—	162	2,747
	1930	,,	40	—	200	240	88	—	457	545
	1931	,,	1,754	—	—	1,754	2,845	—	10	2,855
	1932	,,	401	—	39	440	684	—	94	778
SEYCHELLES	1929	cwt.	—	—	23	23	—	—	30	30
	1930	,,	—	—	25	25	—	—	32	32
	1931	,,	34	—	6	40	30	—	18	48
	1932	,,	46	—	—	46	26	—	—	26

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Cyprus	1929	cwt.	—	—	3,116	3,116	13	—	31,399	31,412
	1930	,,	—	—	2,065	2,065	115	—	12,690	12,805
	1931	,,	15	11	2,237	2,263	149	15	12,494	12,658
	1932	,,	—	19	1,944	1,963	2	77	8,840	8,919
Malta	1929	cwt.	342	—	2,387	2,729	843	—	12,285	13,128
	1930	,,	134	—	8,496	8,630	430	—	21,513	21,943
	1931	,,	195	—	6,691	6,886	445	—	15,255	15,700
	1932	,,	56	—	7,974	8,030	90	—	13,188	13,278
Palestine	1929	cwt.	28	23	13,701	13,752	1,406	98	46,450	47,954
	1930	,,	123	—	8,256	8,379	1,637	—	26,514	28,151
	1931	,,	16	3	10,952	10,971	236	10	22,535	22,781
	1932	,,	82	—	7,935	8,017	2,296	—	12,045	14,341
Bahamas	1929	No.	—	—	11,068	11,068	—	—	546	546
	1930	,,	—	—	7,886	7,886	—	—	705	705
	1931	,,	—	—	9,736	9,736	—	—	694	694
	1932	,,	143	—	9,111	9,254	58	—	760	818
Barbados†	1929		—	—	—	—	1,100	—	7,118	8,218
	1930		—	—	—	—	866	—	6,546	7,412
	1931		—	—	—	—	865	—	3,235	4,100
	1932		—	—	—	—	500	—	2,380	2,880
Bermuda	1929	pckge.	—	148	—	148	—	444	—	444
	1930	,,	—	6	—	6	—	30	—	30
	1931	,,	—	—	6	6	—	—	13	13
	1932	,,	—	7	50	57	—	23	212	235
British Guiana	1929	No.	7,446	1	110	7,557	3,094	1	13	3,108
	1930	,,	6,600	13	43	6,656	2,138	2	11	2,151
	1931	,,	3,908	—	—	3,908	897	—	—	897
	1932	,,	4,987	—	—	4,987	1,031	—	2	1,033
British Honduras	1929	No.	—	—	2,554	2,554	—	—	1,173	1,173
(Animal Hides and Skins)	1930	,,	—	—	5,014	5,014	—	—	1,661	1,661
	1931	,,	—	—	3,448	3,448	—	—	631	631
	1932	,,	—	—	7,561	7,561	—	—	1,908	1,908
Jamaica...	1929	No.	5,471	4,650	175,636	185,757	5,155	4,482	17,055	26,692
	1930	,,	8,936	7,032	211,533	227,501	5,882	4,671	22,736	33,289
	1931	,,	6,529	3,000	194,751	204,280	2,961	1,594	20,419	24,974
	1932	,,	5,110	—	177,783	182,893	2,204	—	13,979	16,183
Turks and Caicos Islands ...	1929	No.	—	—	350	350	—	—	65	65
	1930	,,	—	—	89	89	—	—	14	14
	1931	,,	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1
	1932	cwt.	—	—	31	31	—	—	64	64

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TABLE I.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to: United Kingdom.	Quantity exported to: Rest of Empire.	Quantity exported to: Foreign Countries.	Total.	Value in £ exported to: United Kingdom.	Value in £ exported to: Rest of Empire.	Value in £ exported to: Foreign Countries.	Total.
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1929	cwt.	—	150	—	150	—	1,142	—	1,142
	1930	,,	12	138	16	166	162	1,840	102	2,104
	1931	,,	—	97	55	152	—	805	365	1,170
	1932	,,	—	(records destroyed)			—	—	—	—
LEEWARD ISLANDS†	1929		—	—	—	—	96	505	211	812
	1930		—	—	—	—	50	713	432	1,195
	1931		—	—	—	—	25	229	391	645
	1932		—	—	—	—	8	57	326	391
TRINIDAD	1929	No.	200	3,451	4,662	8,313	285	231	5,359	5,875
	1930	,,	4,053	1,790	2,891	8,734	4,042	178	2,601	6,821
	1931	,,	1,419	25	3,525	4,969	985	3	3,833	4,821
	1932	,,	—	261	500	761	—	21	268	289
GRENADA	1929	cwt.	2	222	—	224	10	439	—	449
	1930	,,	—	153	—	153	—	187	—	187
	1931	,,	—	182	—	182	—	238	—	238
	1932	,,	—	199	—	199	—	129	—	129
ST. VINCENT	1929	No.	—	2,705	—	2,705	—	417	—	417
	1930	,,	—	3,187	—	3,187	—	277	—	277
	1931	,,	—	2,293	—	2,293	—	209	—	209
	1932	,,	—	3,989	—	3,989	—	207	—	207
ST. LUCIA	1929	No.	501	2,393	—	2,894	231	340	—	571
	1930	,,	572	1,848	—	2,420	94	95	—	189
	1931	,,	818	1,077	—	1,895	212	53	—	265
	1932	,,	538	1,130	—	1,668	81	45	—	126
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—TOTALS. (*Quantity so far as shown above only.*)	1929	cwt.	2	372	171	545	9,971	8,001	32,079	50,051
		No.	13,618	13,200	194,380	221,198				
	1930	cwt.	12	291	152	455	13,234	7,993	35,347	56,574
		No.	20,161	13,870	227,456	261,487				
	1931	cwt.	—	279	148	427	5,945	3,131	29,921	38,997
		No.	12,674	6,395	211,463	230,532				
	1932	cwt.	—	199	214	413	3,882	482	20,533	24,897
		No.	10,778	5,380	194,955	211,113				

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FALKLAND ISLANDS and DEPENDENCIES. (Skins—Sheep)	1929	bales	709	—	—	709	12,283	—	—	12,283
	1930	,,	640	—	—	640	14,096	—	—	14,096
	1931	,,	976	—	13	989	8,706	—	60	8,766
	1932	,,	676	—	23	699	4,695	—	178	4,873
(Other Hides and Skins)...	1929	No.	1,106	—	—	1,106	900	—	—	900
	1930	,,	891	—	—	891	608	—	—	608
	1931	,,	439	—	—	439	175	—	—	175
	1932	,,	526	—	39	565	226	—	20	246
FIJI	1929	No.	112	10,040	—	10,152	30	6,679	—	6,709
	1930	,,	—	6,079	—	6,079	—	4,226	—	4,226
	1931	,,	173	4,128	—	4,301	106	2,181	—	2,287
	1932	,,	402	3,182	—	3,584	129	1,609	—	1,738
NEW HEBRIDES*	1929	cwt.				—				—
	1930	,,				—				—
	1931	,,				440				349
	1932	,,				340				135
TONGA	1929	No.	—	126	—	126	—	40	—	40
	1930	,,	—	176	—	176	—	58	—	58
	1931	,,	—	166	—	166	—	61	—	61
	1932	,,	—	320	—	320	—	93	—	93
GRAND TOTALS	1929	cwt.	116,395	88,868	194,384	406,307	808,091	461,045	1,069,781	2,469,393
		No.	512,539	106,100	1,398,880	2,998,947				
(*Quantity so far as shown above only.*)	1930	cwt.	97,352	68,501	141,365	310,609	645,301	263,634	794,295	1,803,378
		No.	794,942	26,445	1,396,085	3,027,603				
	1931	cwt.	89,814	65,381	140,866	298,748	489,341	170,507	607,526	1,342,954
		No.	461,651	24,561	864,559	2,347,992				
	1932	cwt.	78,779	52,728	160,883	295,837	341,326	121,677	668,611	1,183,715
		No.	337,178	83,100	522,472	2,022,546				

* Particulars of destination not available.
† Quantity figures not available.
‡ Includes re-exports, the domestic exports not being shown separately in the Trade Returns.
§ Includes horns, etc., separate figures for hides and skins only not being available.

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TABLE II.

WORLD EXPORTS OF COCOA BEANS IN METRIC TONS BY CROP-YEARS 1926-27 to 1932-33.

(Extracted from Gordian, 10th November, 1933, page 19.)

Countries of Production.	*1932–33.*	*1931–32.*	*1930–31.*	*1929–30.*	*1928–29.*	*1927–28.*	*1926–27.*
Gold Coast	254,500	209,900	220,600	230,200	244,700	204,500	236,500
Brazil	101,900	98,700	66,400	73,700	66,000	68,400	77,800
Nigeria	69,800	56,200	49,500	52,600	50,100	42,800	43,200
Ivory Coast	31,600	24,800	19,700	22,200	16,700	13,000	9,000
Trinidad	23,200	18,000	27,900	24,800	26,600	27,300	21,200
Dominican Republic	19,800	16,300	27,500	19,400	24,400	16,300	27,000
Ecuador	10,200	16,200	15,000	17,700	15,800	21,300	20,600
All others	94,200	92,000	97,900	93,900	96,900	91,200	85,000
TOTAL ...	605,200	532,100	524,500	534,500	537,200	484,800	521,300

TABLE III.

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF COCOA BEANS IN METRIC TONS BY CROP-YEARS 1926-27 to 1932-33.

(Extracted from Gordian 10th November, 1933, page 19.)

Countries of Consumption.	*1932–33.*	*1931–32.*	*1930–31.*	*1929–30.*	*1928–29.*	*1927–28.*	*1926–27.*
United States of America* ...	190,000	185,000	190,000	190,000	185,000	180,000	175,000
Germany*	77,000	77,000	81,000	72,000	80,000	74,000	74,000
Great Britain*	67,500	67,800	59,300	56,200	57,500	56,500	58,400
Netherlands*	45,000	45,000	52,000	51,000	50,000	45,000	40,000
France*	42,900	41,400	41,500	35,200	35,800	33,400	22,800
Canada	9,700	8,400	8,300	8,900	9,300	9,000	7,700
Switzerland	7,600	5,100	10,800	7,400	9,100	8,300	7,000
Italy	7,600	6,800	7,500	6,800	7,700	7,800	5,900
Belgium	6,200	9,100	11,200	6,500	7,800	6,200	5,500
Other Countries	67,600	72,700	71,800	67,600	65,900	61,500	58,900
TOTAL ...	521,100	518,300	533,400	501,600	508,100	481,700	455,200

Note.—In this table the figures for the countries marked * are partly estimated or adjusted, while those for the remaining countries are imports only, without adjustment. The figures are considered to be the most accurate estimate possible of " true consumption."

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TABLE IV.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF RAW COCOA FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA AND UGANDA	1929	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	5	—	5	—	143	—	143
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	3	—	—	3	155	—	2	157
	1930	6	—	—	6	462	—	—	462
	1931	6	—	—	6	317	—	—	317
	1932	4	—	—	4	175	—	—	175
GOLD COAST	1929	46,389	2,802	188,877	238,068	1,914,552	115,089	7,674,852	9,704,493
	1930	42,486	2,016	146,078	190,580	1,527,793	69,249	5,373,343	6,970,385
	1931	56,065	3,501	184,531	244,097	1,310,617	82,810	4,099,738	5,493,165
	1932	56,300	4,090	173,355	233,745	1,388,730	97,180	4,025,450	5,511,360
NIGERIA	1929	13,916	—	41,320	55,236	619,903	—	1,685,933	2,305,836
	1930	11,921	—	40,410	52,331	368,013	—	1,388,387	1,756,400
	1931	11,952	—	40,854	52,806	251,768	—	841,486	1,093,254
	1932	14,664	—	56,371	71,035	301,742	—	1,159,709	1,461,451
SIERRA LEONE	1929	67	—	29	96	2,399	—	999	3,398
	1930	69	—	11	80	2,228	—	320	2,548
	1931	2	—	59	61	23	—	1,011	1,034
	1932	51	—	30	81	807	—	488	1,295
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	60,372	2,802	230,226	293,400	2,536,854	115,089	9,361,784	12,013,727
	1930	54,476	2,016	186,499	242,991	1,898,034	69,249	6,762,050	8,729,333
	1931	68,019	3,501	225,444	296,964	1,562,408	82,810	4,942,235	6,587,453
	1932	71,015	4,090	229,756	304,861	1,691,279	97,180	5,185,647	6,974,106

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TABLE IV.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
CEYLON	1929	745	528	2,861	4,134	55,440	42,848	219,422	317,710
	1930	696	547	2,618	3,861	40,843	31,414	148,002	220,259
	1931	496	489	2,849	3,834	23,119	22,113	128,759	173,991
	1932	861	716	2,549	4,126	33,354	29,345	101,728	164,427
JAMAICA	1929	271	1,349	1,381	3,001	10,483	52,157	53,381	116,021
	1930	204	1,085	1,740	3,029	5,496	29,145	46,682	81,323
	1931	151	1,647	847	2,645	2,915	31,773	16,299	50,987
	1932	35	1,883	270	2,188	766	41,895	5,441	48,102
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	49	71	3	123	1,586	2,334	79	3,999
	1930	95	84	4	183	3,541	3,135	152	6,828
	1931	22	62	14	98	354	1,013	231	1,598
	1932	15	92	13	120	236	1,406	195	1,837
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ...	1929	1,589	2,765	23,275	27,629	82,671	150,970	1,212,486	1,446,127
	1930	1,754	2,368	19,907	24,029	90,660	115,724	929,672	1,136,056
	1931	2,097	1,576	21,857	25,530	76,934	54,003	695,396	826,333
	1932	2,151	2,187	14,333	18,671	74,609	64,523	440,038	579,170
GRENADA	1929	1,942	739	1,869	4,550	89,904	33,966	86,212	210,082
	1930	1,915	1,102	1,226	4,243	88,186	49,732	54,625	192,543
	1931	2,820	525	1,038	4,383	103,228	16,812	33,883	153,923
	1932	1,982	1,512	898	4,392	45,072	35,384	20,775	101,231
ST LUCIA	1929	203	213	29	445	9,413	8,093	1,358	18,864
	1930	236	286	—	522	9,602	9,659	—	19,261
	1931	345	176	—	521	10,210	3,915	—	14,125
	1932	235	174	—	409	5,547	3,544	—	9,091

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ST. VINCENT	1929	34	25	11	70	1,382	1,067	479	2,928
	1930	38	20	22	80	1,784	958	1,019	3,761
	1931	23	24	19	66	852	856	682	2,390
	1932	19	10	9	38	639	360	333	1,332
WEST INDIES—TOTALS ...	1929	4,088	5,162	26,568	35,818	195,439	248,587	1,353,995	1,798,021
	1930	4,242	4,945	22,899	32,086	199,269	208,353	1,032,150	1,439,772
	1931	5,458	4,010	23,775	33,243	194,493	108,372	746,491	1,049,356
	1932	4,437	5,858	15,523	25,818	126,869	147,112	466,782	740,763
FIJI	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	7	—	7	—	37	—	37
	1931	—	3	3	6	—	5	15	20
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW HEBRIDES*	1929				2,047				89,088
	1930				2,265				73,444
	1931				1,505				31,435
	1932				1,728				27,967
GRAND TOTALS	1929	65,208	8,492	259,655	335,402	2,787,900	406,524	10,935,203	14,218,715
	1930	59,420	7,515	212,016	281,216	2,138,608	309,053	7,942,202	10,463,307
	1931	73,979	8,003	252,071	335,558	1,780,337	213,300	5,817,500	7,842,572
	1932	76,317	10,669	247,828	336,542	1,851,677	273,780	5,754,157	7,907,581

* Particulars of destination not available.

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TABLE V.
DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF RAW COFFEE FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	126,202	30,504	17,580	174,290*	658,908	153,293	67,670	879,895*
	1930	301,787	33,403	23,751	358,944*	1,380,530	130,433	70,892	1,581,865*
	1931	227,922	32,384	55,585	315,893*	890,234	101,818	155,759	1,147,818*
	1932	246,519	62,781	53,683	362,993*	1,055,701	230,016	151,117	1,436,877*
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	27,980	147,600	1,560	177,140	139,470	440,803	8,598	588,871
	1930	46,100	180,780	4,060	230,940	121,636	265,620	9,773	397,029
	1931	24,180	159,680	1,160	185,020	57,426	186,685	2,892	247,003
	1932	27,760	195,520	3,940	227,220	69,664	383,365	10,521	463,550
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE	1929	270	621	2	893	924	2,308	7	3,239
	1930	752	198	2	952	2,458	646	5	3,109
	1931	519	311	4	834	1,253	726	9	1,988
	1932	368	366	55	789	858	854	128	1,840
NORTHERN RHODESIA	1929	—	7	—	7	—	72	—	72
	1930	—	6	—	6	—	60	—	60
	1931	—	5	—	5	—	40	—	40
	1932	37	—	—	37	133	—	—	133
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	154,452	178,732	19,142	352,330*	799,302	596,476	76,275	1,472,077*
	1930	348,639	214,387	27,813	590,842*	1,504,624	396,759	80,670	1,982,063*
	1931	252,621	192,380	56,749	501,752*	948,913	289,269	158,660	1,396,849*
	1932	274,684	258,667	57,678	591,039*	1,126,356	614,235	161,766	1,902,400*
NIGERIA	1929	3	—	—	3	11	—	—	11
	1930	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	4
	1931	7	—	—	7	23	—	3	26
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIERRA LEONE	1929	—	8	24	32	1	37	74	112
	1930	—	3	105	108	—	15	174	189
	1931	93	2	44	139	166	7	64	237
	1932	—	—	47	47	—	—	65	65

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GOLD COAST	1929	2	—	223	225	1	—	967	968
	1930	11	—	57	68	34	—	120	154
	1931	1	—	31	32	1	—	51	52
	1932	40	9	177	226	52	26	294	372
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	5	8	247	260	13	37	1,041	1,091
	1930	12	3	162	177	38	15	294	347
	1931	101	2	75	178	190	7	118	315
	1932	40	9	224	273	52	26	359	437
CEYLON	1929		122	4	126	3	458	16	477
	1930		112		112	1	262	1	264
	1931	1	7	1	9	4	14	7	25
	1932	2	1	2	5	8	3	5	16
JAMAICA	1929	2,817	52,393	3,467	58,677	12,696	236,242	15,628	264,566
	1930	4,865	55,375	1,146	61,386	12,805	145,800	3,016	161,621
	1931	6,112	65,518	10,311	81,941	12,732	136,778	21,483	170,993
	1932	2,749	69,629	6,885	79,263	7,898	197,312	18,847	224,057
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ...	1929	193	6,082	1,025	7,300	900	27,110	4,278	32,288
	1930	61	3,906	414	4,381	158	11,330	987	12,475
	1931	33	5,217	2,371	7,621	67	10,417	5,596	16,080
	1932	4	7,717	390	8,111	11	19,672	1,139	20,822
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	—	1	—	1	—	8	—	8
	1930	—	3	—	3	—	19	—	19
	1931	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	5
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRITISH GUIANA	1929	—	241	7,857	8,098	—	666	20,939	21,605
	1930	1,062	357	1,861	3,280	1,489	555	2,603	4,647
	1931	42	664	6,396	7,102	44	711	6,205	6,960
	1932	—	3,175	6,222	9,415*	—	6,167	8,192	14,391*
ST. LUCIA	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	7	—	—	7	9	—	—	9
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WEST INDIES—TOTALS ...	1929	3,010	58,717	12,349	74,076	13,596	264,026	40,845	318,467
	1930	5,988	59,641	3,421	69,050	14,452	157,704	6,606	178,762
	1931	6,194	71,400	19,078	96,672	12,852	147,911	33,284	194,047
	1932	2,753	80,521	13,497	96,789*	7,909	223,151	28,178	259,270*

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TABLE V.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
FIJI	1929	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	11
	1930	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	7
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW HEBRIDES‡	1929				2,000				6,530
	1930				2,500				7,892
	1931				2,620				5,712
	1932				4,260				6,571
GRAND TOTALS	1929	157,467	237,579	31,743	428,793*	812,914	860,997	118,188	1,798,653*
	1930	354,639	274,144	31,396	662,682*	1,519,115	554,747	87,571	2,169,335*
	1931	258,917	263,789	75,903	601,231*	961,959	437,201	192,069	1,596,948*
	1932	277,479	339,198	71,401	692,366*	1,134,325	837,415	190,308	2,168,694*

* Including exports for Ships' Stores.

‡ Particulars of destination not available.

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TABLE VI.

EXPORT OF RAW COTTON FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in centals of 100 lb. exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	179,694	474,140	163,197	817,031	720,527	1,949,227	645,347	3,315,101
	1930	37,113	452,578	31,718	521,409	115,248	1,355,076	99,444	1,569,768
	1931	67,130	689,085	2,596	758,811	123,991	1,381,018	4,886	1,509,895
	1932	77,489	746,882	9,448	833,819	144,470	1,430,519	17,772	1,592,761
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	52,650	27,064	31,107	110,821	239,211	118,999	129,653	487,863
	1930	29,805	47,494	4,925	82,224	94,492	134,146	18,775	247,413
	1931	18,700	35,649	—	54,349	44,439	75,313	—	119,752
	1932	30,793	28,719	12,376	71,888	76,782	75,552	31,413	183,747
NYASALAND	1929	21,216	—	—	21,216	62,661	—	—	62,661
	1930	37,983	—	—	37,983	72,881	—	—	72,881
	1931	22,637	—	—	22,637	37,729	—	—	37,729
	1932	20,950	—	—	20,950	34,916	—	—	34,916
NORTHERN RHODESIA	1929	37	1	—	38	155	3	—	158
	1930	—	2	—	2	—	5	—	5
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	113	—	—	113	280	—	—	280
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	253,597	501,205	194,304	949,106	1,022,554	2,068,229	775,000	3,865,783
	1930	104,901	500,074	36,643	641,618	282,621	1,489,227	118,219	1,890,067
	1931	108,467	724,734	2,596	835,797	206,159	1,456,331	4,886	1,667,376
	1932	129,345	775,601	21,824	926,770	256,448	1,506,071	49,185	1,811,704
GAMBIA	1929	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	8	—	8	—	6	—	6
GOLD COAST—(Lint)	1929	36	—	773	809	95	—	621	716
	1930	35	—	2,362	2,397	58	—	1,779	1,837
	1931	—	—	2,002	2,002	—	—	974	974
	1932	—	—	1,605	1,605	—	—	563	563

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TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in centals of 100 lb. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
NIGERIA—(Lint)	1929	129,279	—	2,099	131,378	533,267	—	9,999	543,266
	1930	168,262	—	11,124	179,386	601,996	—	21,562	623,558
	1931	66,047	—	12,690	78,737	127,116	—	25,696	152,812
	1932	24,574	—	2,102	26,676	47,408	—	4,055	51,463
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	129,315	—	2,872	132,187	533,362	10	10,620	543,992
	1930	168,297	—	13,486	181,783	602,054	—	23,341	625,395
	1931	66,047	—	14,692	80,739	127,116	—	26,670	153,786
	1932	24,574	8	3,707	28,289	47,408	6	4,618	52,032
CEYLON	1929	—	120	—	120	—	175	—	175
	1930	—	6	—	6	—	8	—	8
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	1932	—	12	—	12	—	15	—	15
MALAYA	1929	—	—	202	202	—	—	252	252
	1930	—	—	2,374	2,374	—	—	2,205	2,205
	1931	—	—	1,187	1,187	—		657	657
	1932	—	—	—	—	—		4	4
NORTH BORNEO	1929	—	—	—	887	—	—	—	826
	1930	—	—	—	948	—	—	—	863
	1931	—	—	—	902	—	—	—	965
	1932	—	—	—	997	—	—	—	874
CYPRUS	1929	4,658	—	9,419	14,077	17,794	—	37,663	55,457
	1930	3,549	—	11,260	14,809	11,760	—	24,704	36,464
	1931	239	—	15,841	16,080	468	—	32,650	33,118
	1932	2,315	—	9,541	11,856	4,399	1	20,718	25,118
BAHAMAS	1929	4	—	—	4	17	—	—	17
	1930	4	—	—	4	10	—	—	10
	1931	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—		—	—	—	—

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Barbados (Lint)	1929	68	—	—	68	711	—	—	711
	1930	57	—	197	254	673	—	2,346	3,019
	1931	2,926	—	443	3,369	18,285	—	2,771	21,056
	1932	—	—	181	181	2	—	903	905
Leeward Islands	1929	11,752	—	2,123	13,875	109,784	—	21,164	130,948
	1930	13,676	—	1,157	14,833	108,624	—	9,844	118,468
	1931	6,958	33	1,360	8,351	38,618	168	4,412	43,198
	1932	3,006	31	1,332	4,369	14,261	23	5,552	19,836
Windward Islands—Grenada	1929	3,298	—	—	3,298	14,905	—	—	14,905
	1930	3,647	—	—	3,647	15,395	—	—	15,395
	1931	2,653	—	—	2,653	6,272	—	—	6,272
	1932	3,493	—	—	3,493	6,776	—	—	6,776
St. Vincent—(Sea Island) ...	1929	2,737	—	92	2,829	23,370	—	890	24,260
	1930	2,562	—	—	2,562	30,377	—	—	30,377
	1931	4,479	—	82	4,561	25,014	—	449	25,463
	1932	1,366	—	123	1,489	7,677	—	715	8,392
(Marie Galante Lint) ...	1929	633	—	—	633	2,373	—	—	2,373
	1930	673	—	—	673	2,523	—	—	2,523
	1931	338	—	—	338	704	—	—	704
	1932	680	—	—	680	1,417	—	—	1,417
West Indies—Totals ...	1929	18,492	—	2,215	20,707	151,160	—	22,054	173,214
	1930	20,619	—	1,354	21,973	157,602	—	12,190	169,792
	1931	17,354	33	1,885	19,272	88,893	168	7,632	96,693
	1932	8,545	31	1,636	10,212	30,133	23	7,170	37,326
Fiji	1929	491	—	—	491	3,348	—	—	3,348
	1930	1,271	—	—	1,271	6,727	—	—	6,727
	1931	789	—	—	789	1,146	—	—	1,146
	1932	1,020	—	—	1,020	5,100	—	—	5,100
New Hebrides	1929	—	—	—	7,370	—	—	—	31,700
	1930	—	—	—	10,752	—	—	—	26,880
	1931	—	—	—	8,669	—	—	—	9,833
	1932	—	—	—	4,234	—	—	—	3,277
GRAND TOTALS	1929	406,553	501,325	209,012	1,125,147	1,728,218	2,068,414	845,589	4,674,747
	1930	298,637	500,080	65,117	875,534	1,060,764	1,489,235	180,659	2,758,401
	1931	192,896	724,767	36,201	963,435	423,782	1,456,500	72,495	1,963,575
	1932	165,799	775,652	36,708	983,390	343,488	1,506,116	81,695	1,935,450
Total (in bales of 400 lb.) ...	1929	101,638	125,331	52,253	281,287	—	—	—	—
	1930	74,659	125,020	16,279	218,883	—	—	—	—
	1931	48,224	181,192	9,050	240,859	—	—	—	—
	1932	41,450	193,913	9,177	245,848	—	—	—	—

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TABLE VII.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF ESSENTIAL OILS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantities exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	gal.	—	276	40	316	—	157	34	191
(Essential and Perfumed)	1930	,,	162	392	849	1,403	700	186	2,922	3,808
	1931	,,	152	353	1,381	1,886	362	220	7,509	8,091
	1932	,,	3,087	203	1,143	4,433	3,569	124	5,662	9,355
CEYLON	1929	lb.	306,050	132,344	744,845	1,183,239	24,023	10,463	57,498	91,984
(Citronella)	1930	,,	282,897	148,026	782,619	1,213,542	23,940	12,049	64,964	100,953
	1931	,,	278,200	162,762	762,520	1,203,482	16,670	9,640	44,812	71,122
	1932	,,	328,629	135,564	815,608	1,279,801	23,377	9,372	57,470	90,219
(Cinnamon Leaf)	1929	lb.	15,362	10,185	13,490	39,037	4,056	2,689	3,561	10,306
	1930	,,	13,251	14,741	60,669	88,661	3,445	3,740	15,264	22,449
	1931	,,	21,023	13,357	94,330	128,710	5,045	3,206	22,639	30,890
	1932	,,	24,181	22,469	97,877	144,527	4,891	4,807	19,831	29,529
(Cinnamon)	1929	lb.	181	8,961	2,175	11,317	54	2,688	653	3,395
	1930	,,	18	2,335	1,115	3,468	5	699	1,519	2,223
	1931	,,	159	6,941	5,025	12,125	381	16,658	12,061	29,100
	1932	,,	223	—	603	826	452	—	1,194	1,646
SEYCHELLES	1929	lb.	9	—	—	9	15	—	—	15
(Basilic)	1930	,,	51	—	—	51	17	—	—	17
	1931	,,	—	—	26	26	—	—	90	90
	1932	,,	7	—	—	7	5	—	—	5
(Cinnamon Leaf)	1929	lb.	13,781	—	132,408	146,189	2,794	—	38,166	40,960
	1930	,,	—	—	111,284	111,284	—	—	24,639	24,639
	1931	,,	4,125	—	116,672	120,797	459	—	18,763	19,222
	1932	,,	2,055	66	107,379	109,500	220	9	13,907	14,136
(Clove)	1929	lb.	84	—	—	84	17	—	—	17
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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(Palmarosa)	1929	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	59	—	—	59	20	—	—	20
(Patchouli)	1929	lb.	9,092	—	441	9,533	4,947	—	300	5,247
	1930	,,	4,034	—	1,127	5,161	1,348	—	496	1,844
	1931	,,	3,395	—	5,236	8,631	929	—	1,758	2,687
	1932	,,	4,229	66	1,049	5,344	1,358	18	357	1,733
(Cinnamon Bark)	1929	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6
	1932	,,	66	—	—	66	107	—	—	107
BRITISH GUIANA	1929	gal.	597	24	180	801	7,450	256	2,166	9,872
(Lime)	1930	,,	444	—	216	660	5,400	—	2,557	7,957
	1931	,,	206	—	384	590	2,759	—	5,491	8,250
	1932	,,	170	51	509	730	2,223	620	6,427	9,270
JAMAICA	1929	gal.	14	—	93	107	76	—	815	891
(Lime)	1930	,,	18	—	102	120	190	—	368	558
	1931	,,	104	—	16	120	929	—	140	1,069
	1932	,,	127	56	212	395	872	590	908	2,370
(Orange)	1929	gal.	2,866	—	12,305	15,171	10,875	—	46,075	56,950
	1930	,,	2,129	31	5,003	7,163	4,261	107	8,864	13,232
	1931	,,	2,441	96	5,947	8,484	3,696	171	9,433	13,300
	1932	,,	1,139	—	5,961	7,100	1,559	—	7,697	9,256
(Pimento)	1929	gal.	559	—	517	1,076	755	—	729	1,484
	1930	,,	892	—	574	1,466	1,002	—	807	1,809
	1931	,,	298	—	411	709	363	—	600	963
	1932	,,	600	16	441	1,057	777	24	530	1,331
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Grapefruit)	1930	,,	25	—	175	200	10	—	70	80
	1931	,,	—	—	63	63	—	—	19	19
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Bay Leaf)	1929	lb.	2,232	1,108	15,957	19,297	532	205	3,791	4,528
	1930	,,	495	368	15,200	16,063	411	174	3,800	4,385
	1931	,,	5,059	616	12,460	18,135	1,266	158	3,115	4,539
	1932	,,	4,187	773	16,670	21,630	760	173	2,922	3,855

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantities exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
LEEWARD ISLANDS—*continued.*										
(Lime)	1929	lb.	9,214	321	26,609	36,144	15,543	443	42,758	58,744
	1930	,,	13,104	814	13,604	27,522	18,836	1,145	20,194	40,175
	1931	,,	6,121	455	10,524	17,100	10,060	683	17,242	27,985
	1932	,,	3,445	450	9,524	13,419	3,890	500	14,204	18,594
(Orange)	1929	lb.	283	833	—	1,116	169	500	—	669
	1930	,,	280	—	2,555	2,835	112	—	1,022	1,134
	1931	,,	—	—	830	830	—	—	208	208
	1932	,,	—	—	443	443	—	—	110	110
(In solution in juice) ...	1929	lb.	11,983	—	532	12,515	16,177	—	718	16,895
	1930	,,	4,170	186	227	4,583	5,629	251	306	6,186
	1931	,,	636	3	144	783	795	4	180	979
	1932	,,	731	2	127	860	1,537	5	269	1,811
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ...	1929	gal.	325	—	472	797	3,647	—	5,869	9,516
(Lime)	1930	,,	627	—	1,020	1,647	9,156	—	10,301	19,457
	1931	,,	1,240	34	1,139	2,413	17,455	395	14,221	32,071
	1932	,,	195	70	665	930	2,824	901	9,115	12,840
WINDWARD ISLANDS, GRENADA	1929	gal.	371	—	532	903	4,555	—	6,421	10,976
(Lime)	1930	,,	560	—	—	560	6,971	—	—	6,971
	1931	,,	621	—	92	713	8,062	—	1,207	9,269
	1932	,,	536	—	217	753	7,696	—	3,024	10,720
ST. LUCIA	1929	gal.	32	—	173	205	72	1	236	309
(Bay)	1930	,,	62	—	127	189	140	—	247	387
	1931	,,	196	—	25	221	440	—	60	500
	1932	,,	44	—	—	44	100	—	—	100

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(Lime)	1929	gal.	64	607	343	1,014	882	8,163	9,637	18,682
	1930	,,	114	15	1,153	1,282	2,025	206	15,675	17,906
	1931	,,	4	90	1,382	1,476	47	1,600	18,113	19,760
	1932	,,	86	280	1,004	1,370	1,049	1,708	12,242	14,999
(Orange)	1929	gal.	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	8
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA TOTALS	1929	gal.	4,828	631	14,616	20,075	60,733	9,568	119,223	189,524
		lb.	23,712	2,262	43,098	69,072				
	1930	gal.	4,846	46	8,195	13,087	54,143	1,883	64,211	120,237
		lb.	18,074	1,368	31,761	51,203				
	1931	gal.	5,110	220	9,396	14,726	45,872	3,011	70,029	118,912
		lb.	11,816	1,074	24,021	36,911				
	1932	gal.	2,897	473	9,009	12,379	23,287	4,521	57,448	85,256
		lb.	8,363	1,225	26,764	36,352				
GRAND TOTALS	1929	gal.	4,828	907	14,656	20,391	96,639	25,565	219,435	341,639
		lb.	368,271	153,752	936,457	1,458,480				
	1930	gal.	5,008	438	9,044	14,490	83,598	18,557	174,015	276,170
		lb.	318,325	166,470	988,575	1,473,370				
	1931	gal.	5,262	573	10,777	16,612	69,724	32,735	177,661	280,120
		lb.	318,724	184,134	1,007,830	1,510,688				
	1932	gal.	5,984	676	10,152	16,812	57,286	18,851	155,869	232,006
		lb.	367,812	159,390	1,049,280	1,576,482				

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TABLE VIII.

EXPORTS OF FIBRES (OTHER THAN COTTON) FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA	1929	3,454	269	11,948	15,671	120,184	9,437	424,951	554,572
(Sisal Fibre and Tow)	1930	3,311	200	12,450	15,961	96,375	5,532	335,956	437,863
	1931	1,587	237	14,172	15,996	24,597	3,719	204,283	232,599
	1932	4,770	413	10,202	15,385	57,529	5,121	123,925	186,575
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	2,018	852	42,858	45,728	58,855	25,486	1,401,252	1,485,593
(Sisal Fibre and Tow)	1930	1,440	1,123	47,399	49,962	28,996	32,125	1,111,194	1,172,315
	1931	2,938	671	52,330	55,939	33,266	7,654	666,257	707,177
	1932	15,667	856	44,031	60,554	178,380	7,615	512,207	698,202
NYASALAND	1929	1,200	—	—	1,200	34,465	—	—	34,465
(Sisal)	1930	1,284	—	—	1,284	29,607	—	—	29,607
	1931	242	—	—	242	2,658	—	2	2,660
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE ...	1929	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	210
(Fibre)	1930	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	27
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	6,672	1,121	54,806	62,646	213,504	34,923	1,826,203	2,074,840
	1930	6,035	1,323	59,849	67,208	154,978	37,657	1,447,150	1,639,812
	1931	4,767	908	66,502	72,177	60,521	11,373	870,542	942,436
	1932	20,437	1,269	54,233	75,939	235,909	12,739	636,132	884,780
GOLD COAST	1929	95	—	87	182	2,871	—	2,551	5,422
(Piassava)	1930	142	—	145	287	3,575	—	3,230	6,805
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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NIGERIA	1929	251	—	64	315	5,507	7	1,418	6,932
(Piassava)	1930	251	—	328	579	6,728	—	5,589	12,317
	1931	338	—	189	527	4,587	—	6,736	11,323
	1932	55	—	210	265	890	—	2,400	3,290
SIERRA LEONE	1929	208	53	1,020	1,281	5,695	1,129	12,695	19,519
(Piassava)	1930	351	57	2,015	2,423	7,423	1,377	28,098	36,898
	1931	394	66	2,690	3,150	5,216	1,089	25,541	31,846
	1932	862	65	1,950	2,877	7,448	1,040	14,802	23,290
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	554	53	1,171	1,778	14,073	1,136	16,664	31,873
	1930	744	57	2,488	3,289	17,726	1,377	36,917	56,020
	1931	732	66	2,879	3,677	9,803	1,089	32,277	43,169
	1932	917	65	2,160	3,142	8,338	1,040	17,202	26,580
ST. HELENA	1929	1,339	55	—	1,394	34,211	1,739	—	35,950
(New Zealand Hemp and Tow)	1930	846	37	—	883	15,994	811	—	16,805
	1931				940				14,668
	1932				378				4,618
CEYLON	1929	5,399	6,742	17,713	29,854	26,471	22,138	147,771	196,380
(Coir-bristle and mattress—and Kitul)	1930	5,173	4,945	13,999	24,117	15,681	9,841	109,370	134,892
	1931	6,638	4,378	13,737	24,753	18,838	8,722	90,696	118,256
	1932	6,529	4,348	11,664	22,591*	22,058	7,490	86,771	116,532*
MAURITIUS	1929	476	—	1,943	2,419	15,705	37	46,431	62,173
(Mauritius Hemp)	1930	172	2	1,271	1,445	3,151	30	22,911	26,092
	1931	42	—	406	448	615	—	6,308	6,923
	1932	153	—	257	410	2,143	—	3,900	6,043
CYPRUS	1929	11	—	61	72	776	—	718	1,494
(Flax)	1930	—	1	46	47	—	6	660	666
	1931	5	—	56	61	311	—	917	1,228
	1932	4	—	18	22	137	—	163	300
(Hemp)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	6	—	—	6	250	—	—	250
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE VIII.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
BAHAMAS	1929	57	61	744	862	967	1,927	12,862	15,756
(Sisal)	1930	32	24	247	303	594	467	4,092	5,153
	1931	—	1	20	21	2	20	222	244
	1932	—	—	81	81	—	—	484	484
JAMAICA	1929	5	2	415	422	37	58	9,449	9,544
(Sisal)	1930	39	—	35	74	772	—	821	1,593
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS ...	1929	—	2	1	3	—	23	16	39
(Sisal)	1930	—	2	—	2	—	37	—	37
	1931	—	1	3	4	—	11	36	47
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRINIDAD	1929	—	7	—	7	—	146	—	146
(Fibre)	1930	—	5	—	5	—	225	—	225
	1931	—	1	—	1	—	33	—	33
	1932	—	1	—	1	—	12	—	12
GRAND TOTALS	1929	14,513	8,043	76,854	99,457	305,744	62,127	2,060,115	2,428,196
	1930	13,041	6,396	77,935	97,373	208,896	50,451	1,621,921	1,881,295
	1931	12,190	5,355	83,603	102,088	90,340	21,248	1,000,998	1,127,254
	1932	28,040	5,683	68,413	102,564*	268,585	21,281	744,652	1,039,349*

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

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TABLE IX.

EXPORTS OF BANANAS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
NIGERIA	1929*									
(Plantains)	1930	cwt.	—	—	428	428	—	—	329	329
	1931	„	—	—	1,678	1,678	—	—	1,197	1,197
	1932	„	—	—	1,926	1,926	—	—	787	787
(Bananas Fresh and Dried)	1929*									
	1930	cwt.	—	3	8,486	8,489	—	4	25,069	25,073
	1931	„	—	3	126,002	126,005	—	4	33,770	33,774
	1932	„	1	—	305,980	305,981	1	—	44,526	44,527
PALESTINE	1929	cwt.	1	6	2,504	2,511	1	6	3,277	3,284
	1930	„	—	—	4,925	4,925	—	—	6,994	6,994
	1931	„	6	185	3,919	4,110	4	152	4,596	4,752
	1932	„	—	40	1,369	1,409	—	27	1,729	1,756
BRITISH GUIANA	1929	bunches	—	27	—	27	—	2	—	2
	1930	„	—	252	—	252	—	15	—	15
	1931	„	—	41	—	41	—	2	—	2
	1932	„	—	58	—	58	—	3	—	3
BRITISH HONDURAS	1929	bunches	—	—	141,840	141,840	—	—	10,107	10,107
(Fresh)	1930	„	—	—	89,924	89,924	—	—	6,602	6,602
	1931	„	—	—	87,036	87,036	—	—	6,387	6,387
	1932	„	—	—	78,867	78,867	—	—	5,549	5,549
(Plantains)	1929	number	—	—	366,245	366,245	—	—	849	849
	1930	„	—	—	3,000	3,000	—	—	5	5
	1931	„	—	—	9,000	9,000	—	—	8	8
	1932	„	—	—	19,550	19,550	—	—	37	37
JAMAICA	1929	stems	4,025,673	2,561,264	15,460,599	22,047,536	476,874	320,933	1,712,071	2,509,878
(Fresh)	1930	„	7,399,146	3,184,272	14,013,167	24,596,585	730,737	315,348	1,263,656	2,309,741
	1931	„	8,456,194	3,335,342	10,544,069	22,335,605	803,359	307,154	872,882	1,983,395
	1932	„	13,258,522	2,645,962	4,456,129	20,360,613	1,265,942	235,899	367,270	1,869,111

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TABLE IX.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
JAMAICA—*continued.*										
(Dried)	1929	cwt.	337	—	156	493	921	—	371	1,292
	1930	,,	355	1	285	641	731	2	614	1,347
	1931	,,	618	11	2,783	3,412	489	74	3,399	3,962
	1932	,,	291	1	1,490	1,782	328	5	2,195	2,528
(Plantains)	1929	stems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	46	23	69	—	7	4	11
	1931	,,	—	6	67	73	—	1	9	10
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	bunches	—	476	2,189	2,665	—	59	130	189
	1930	,,	—	2,443	3,050	5,493	—	367	178	545
	1931	,,	—	1,686	3,693	5,379	—	163	206	369
	1932	,,	12	9,070	4,005	13,087	1	433	216	650
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ...	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	bunches	81	—	—	81	17	—	—	17
	1932	,,	1,333	—	763	2,096	228	—	114	342
WINDWARD ISLANDS—GRENADA	1929	bunches	—	270	—	270	—	55	—	55
	1930	,,	—	232	—	232	—	23	—	23
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	22	22	—	—	7	7
ST. LUCIA	1929	bunches	—	6,818	—	6,818	—	509	—	509
(Fresh)	1930	,,	—	4,568	—	4,568	—	219	—	219
	1931	,,	—	5,364	—	5,364	—	274	—	274
	1932	,,	—	2,889	260	3,149	—	143	40	183
(Plantains)	1929	bunches	—	86	—	86	—	8	—	8
	1930	,,	—	189	—	189	—	14	—	14
	1931	,,	—	184	—	184	—	16	—	16
	1932	,,	—	192	10	202	—	15	1	16

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ST. VINCENT ... ... (Fresh)	1929	bunches	—	600	20	620	—	66	1	67
	1930	„	—	490	12	502	—	57	1	58
	1931	„	—	645	12	657	—	91	1	92
	1932	„	—	401	—	401	—	51	—	51
(Plantains)‡	1929						—	157	—	157
	1930						—	76	5	81
	1931						—	280	2	282
	1932						—	74	—	74
FIJI	1929	bunches	—	384,858	—	384,858	—	107,280	—	107,280
	1930	cases	—	84,509	—	84,522†	—	57,168	—	57,178†
	1931	bunches	—	194,875	—	194,875	—	57,368	—	57,368
	1932	„	—	346,968	—	346,968	—	67,237	—	67,237
TONGA‡§	1929									—
	1930									—
	1931									693
	1932									10,452
GRAND TOTALS	1929						477,796	429,075	1,726,806	2,633,677
	1930						731,468	373,300	1,303,457	2,408,235†
	1931						803,869	365,579	922,457	2,092,598
	1932						1,266,500	303,887	422,473	2,003,312

* Information not available. The figures are probably included under the heading "Fruit, other kinds" in the Trade Returns for 1929.
† Includes exports for Ships' Stores.
‡ Quantity figures not available.
§ Particulars of destination not available.

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TABLE X.

EXPORTS OF CITRUS FRUITS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
MALTA	1929	No.	95,772	—	2,136	97,908	505	—	10	515
(Oranges and Tangerines)	1930	,,	81,984	—	840	82,824	408	—	3	411
	1931	,,	15,888	—	—	15,888	82	—	—	82
	1932	,,	14,508	—	—	14,508	91	—	—	91
CYPRUS	1929	No.	236,084	—	12,764,427	13,009,961*	861	—	39,277	40,168*
(Oranges)	1930	,,	59,246	9,284	17,981,651	18,070,531*	103	17	39,942	40,109*
	1931	,,	1,127,946	6,988	20,473,000	21,607,934	1,877	11	41,326	43,214
	1932	,,	1,181,571	50,721	16,112,645	17,344,937	2,730	30	26,612	29,372
(Lemons)	1929	No.	554,520	610,650	1,498,196	2,665,190*	591	597	1,554	2,746*
	1930	,,	13,700	163,850	910,640	1,094,790*	11	199	695	911*
	1931	,,	1,068,000	—	1,425,655	2,493,655	1,011	—	912	1,923
	1932	,,	566,438	920,750	609,185	2,096,373	730	620	369	1,719
PALESTINE	1929	tons	—	—	3,207	3,207	—	—	32,080	32,080
(Oranges in bulk)	1930	,,	—	—	4,992	4,992	—	—	49,920	49,920
	1931	,,	—	—	1,788	1,788	—	—	17,954	17,954
	1932	,,	—	—	998	998	—	—	8,605	8,605
(Oranges in boxes)	1929	boxes	1,324,486	4,162	393,430	1,722,078	397,346	1,249	118,026	516,621
	1930	,,	2,146,029	12,803	698,209	2,857,041	643,918	3,841	209,464	857,223
	1931	,,	1,837,339	15,656	763,456	2,616,451	624,237	5,056	257,063	886,356
	1932	,,	2,493,685	36,956	993,958	3,524,599	1,207,266	17,006	476,729	1,701,001
(Lemons in bulk)	1929	tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	—	220	220	—	—	1,772	1,772
	1931	,,	—	—	135	135	—	—	693	693
	1932	,,	—	—	28	28	—	—	186	186
(Lemons in boxes)	1929	boxes	2,680	71	10,591	13,342	804	21	3,058	3,883
	1930	,,	2,700	329	2,354	5,383	710	99	626	1,435
	1931	,,	2,563	56	4,252	6,871	769	16	1,279	2,064
	1932	,,	7,595	174	6,516	14,285	3,182	70	2,790	6,042
(Grapefruit)	1929	boxes	6,508	184	2,379	9,071	2,592	86	888	3,566
	1930	,,	19,108	486	9,719	29,313	6,575	179	3,537	10,291
	1931	,,	61,608	807	18,092	80,507	30,803	403	9,044	40,250
	1932	,,	119,686	1,142	28,973	149,801	63,460	613	15,491	79,564

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(Citrons)†	1929							324	213	3,022	3,559
	1930							126	15	2,867	3,008
	1931							87	88	2,035	2,210
	1932							72	28	3,413	3,513
BRITISH GUIANA	1929							—	38	—	38
(Oranges)†	1930							—	93	—	93
	1931							—	107	—	107
	1932							—	166	—	166
(Limes)†	1929							—	34	—	34
	1930							—	54	—	54
	1931							—	61	21	82
	1932							—	121	—	121
BRITISH HONDURAS	1929	boxes	41	11	5	57	36	6	3	45	
(Oranges)	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1932	,,	—	—	36,000	36,000	—	—	6	62	
(Grapefruit)	1929	boxes	2,427	459	17	2,903	1,751	359	10	2,120	
	1930	,,	3,510	757	—	4,267	2,485	591	—	3,076	
	1931	,,	1,883	223	—	2,106	1,562	162	—	1,724	
	1932	,,	2,663	—	—	2,663	1,917	—	—	1,917	
JAMAICA...	1929	boxes	4,631	4,873	962	10,466	1,981	2,193	413	4,587	
(Oranges)	1930	,,	3,594	21,819	1,546	26,959	1,747	10,249	744	12,740	
	1931	,,	2,384	32,671	490	35,545	1,192	16,335	246	17,773	
	1932	,,	2,865	89,810	61	92,736	1,475	43,666	30	45,171	
(Tangerines)	1929	pckges.	—	65	6	71	—	29	4	33	
	1930	,,	7	346	—	353	4	133	—	137	
	1931	,,	38	603	—	641	19	184	—	203	
	1932	,,	25	503	—	528	12	183	—	195	
(Lemons)	1929	barrels	—	18	—	18	—	7	—	7	
	1930	,,	—	44	—	44	—	22	—	22	
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(Grapefruit)	1929	No.	8,840,333	1,044,005	329,222	10,213,560	53,416	6,355	1,980	61,751	
	1930	,,	6,659,596	2,308,071	117,154	9,084,821	40,456	13,084	871	54,411	
	1931	,,	5,149,560	4,657,988	123,488	9,931,036	24,921	23,622	515	49,058	
	1932	,,	10,178,159	3,607,211	4,000	13,789,370	52,736	18,092	20	70,848	
(Grapefruit, canned) ...	1929	pckgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1931	,,	151	314	10	475	176	432	10	618	
	1932	,,	538	395	98	1,031	456	202	64	722	

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TABLE X.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
JAMAICA—*continued.*										
(Limes)	1929	pckgs.	14	295	3,380	3,689	9	187	3,057	3,253
	1930	,,	4	466	4,535	5,005	2	282	4,910	5,194
	1931	,,	4	343	3,012	3,359	2	170	2,512	2,684
	1932	,,	39	271	4,138	4,448	16	148	4,159	4,683
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	pckgs.	60	1,469	75	1,604	44	1,097	55	1,196
(Oranges)	1930	boxes	8	360	2	370	5	225	1	231
	1931	,,	249	2,299	2	2,550	130	1,197	2	1,329
	1932	crates	6	3,320	—	3,326	2	1,221	—	1,223
(Oranges)	1929	barrels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	144	10	154	—	180	13	193
	1931	,,	—	660	4	664	—	688	4	692
	1932	,,	—	1,395	—	1,395	—	697	—	697
(Grapefruit)	1929	boxes	56	1,183	10	1,249	35	788	6	829
	1930	,,	16	900	1	917	8	449	1	458
	1931	,,	282	1,249	—	1,531	147	651	—	798
	1932	crates	608	3,346	—	3,954	297	1,640	—	1,937
(Limes—fresh)	1929	barrels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	280	17,487	17,767	—	281	26,158	26,439
	1931	,,	180	443	10,617	11,240	225	452	13,122	13,799
	1932	,,	107	357	8,247	8,711	133	408	10,032	10,573
(Limes, Green)	1929	pckgs.	177	734	16,230	17,141	248	691	22,694	23,633
	1930	boxes	30	399	—	429	22	300	—	322
	1931	,,	23	320	—	343	15	200	—	215
	1932	cwt.	30	1,018	31	1,079	38	584	26	648
(Limes, pickled)	1929	barrels	2	—	65	67	6	—	195	201
	1930	,,	—	—	82	82	—	—	257	257
	1931	,,	—	—	127	127	—	—	226	226
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Lemons)	1929	boxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	57	—	57	—	33	—	33
	1931	,,	—	45	—	45	—	34	—	34
	1932		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (Oranges)	1929	No.	41,666	1,315,062	10,590	1,367,318	133	1,821	38	1,992
	1930	,,	43,711	1,738,757	12,786	1,795,254	121	2,284	54	2,459
	1931	,,	—	2,444,967	7,025	2,451,992	—	2,416	13	2,429
	1932	,,	—	2,948,256	3,590	2,951,846	—	3,685	4	3,689
(Oranges)	1929	boxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	103	17	—	120	31	8	—	39
	1931	,,	154	280	18	452	102	164	16	282
	1932	,,	92	1,475	12	1,579	69	1,139	8	1,216
(Grapefruit)	1929	No.	25,870	36,618	2,126	64,614	203	381	22	606
	1930	,,	62,849	54,361	784	117,994	342	318	6	666
	1931	,,	—	450	—	450	—	2	—	2
	1932	,,	—	210	—	210	—	3	—	3
(Grapefruit)	1929	boxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	348	361	1	710	127	166	1	294
	1931	,,	1,629	2,731	16	4,376	717	1,148	9	1,874
	1932	,,	7,382	3,572	19	10,973	5,909	2,875	14	8,798
(Limes)	1929	barrels	—	2	59	61	—	2	117	119
	1930	,,	1	11	166	178	1	22	205	228
	1931	,,	—	29	54	83	—	21	107	128
	1932	,,	2	140	47	189	2	69	74	145
WINDWARD ISLANDS, GRENADA (Oranges)	1929	No.	300	—	—	300	2	—	—	2
	1930	,,	4,450	41,872	—	46,322	50	163	—	213
	1931	,,	1,635	30,321	—	31,956	8	123	—	131
	1932	,,	11,745	25,024	500	37,269	45	79	3	127
(Tangerines)	1929	No.					—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	1,012	—	1,012	—	5	—	5
	1931	,,	—	1,200	—	1,200	—	2	—	2
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Grapefruit)	1929	No.			—		37	23	—	60
	1930	,,	10,000	9,963	—	19,963	120	116	—	236
	1931	,,	9,691	5,586	—	15,277	72	55	—	127
	1932	,,	30,442	5,246	200	35,888	329	46	2	377
(Limes, Green)	1929	barrels	40	106	—	146	20	70	—	90
	1930	pckgs.	38	124	13	175	10	46	8	64
	1931	barrels	3	429	94	526	3	190	86	279
	1932	,,	26	22	83	131	9	12	51	72
ST. LUCIA (Oranges)	1929	No.	—	64,173	—	64,173	—	129	—	129
	1930	,,	—	121,344	—	121,344	—	223	—	223
	1931	,,	—	81,110	1,056	82,166	—	166	3	169
	1932	,,	810	108,255	—	109,065	2	204	—	206

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TABLE X.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
ST. LUCIA—*continued.*										
(Grapefruit)	1929	No.	—	4,261	—	4,261	—	21	—	21
	1930	,,	600	13,644	—	14,244	3	62	—	65
	1931†	,,					4	29	14	47
	1932†	,,					1	42	—	43
(Limes, Green)	1929	barrels	51	337	777	1,165	78	393	1,287	1,758
	1930	,,	66	573	1,669	2,308	82	692	2,444	3,218
	1931	,,	69	738	3,307	4,114	101	893	4,424	5,418
	1932	,,	119	578	3,085	3,782	188	823	4,541	5,552
(Limes, pickled) ...	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	barrels	—	—	10	10	—	—	20	20
ST. VINCENT	1929	No.	1,389	21,738	1,000	24,127	3	43	1	47
(Oranges)	1930	,,	4,360	14,569	—	18,929	7	28	—	35
	1931	,,	552	14,699	600	15,851	2	25	1	28
	1932	,,	500	56,707	—	57,207	2	68	—	70
(Grapefruit)	1929	No.	1,660	4,942	—	6,602	6	23	—	29
	1930	,,	6,326	5,397	—	11,723	24	22	—	46
	1931	,,	—	4,209	—	4,209	—	13	—	13
	1932	,,	—	1,280	—	1,280	—	4	—	4
(Limes)	1929	No.	—	102,437	40,300	142,737	—	56	11	67
	1930	,,	—	85,417	42,700	128,117	—	35	26	61
	1931	,,	—	81,480	33,530	115,010	—	54	23	77
	1932	,,	1,150	127,260	9,800	138,210	1	67	19	87
GRAND TOTALS	1929						461,031	16,912	227,808	705,785
	1930						697,498	34,516	344,525	1,076,592
	1931						688,264	55,170	351,660	1,095,094
	1932						1,341,170	94,611	553,684	1,989,465

* Includes exports for Ships' stores.

† Quantity figures not available.

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TOTAL VALUE OF EACH CITRUS FRUIT EXPORTED FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

	Year.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
Oranges and Tangerines	1929	400,911	6,605	189,907	597,453
	1930	646,394	17,449	300,141	964,031
	1931	627,649	26,474	316,628	970,751
	1932	1,211,694	68,144	512,053	1,791,891
Lemons	1929	1,395	625	4,612	6,636
	1930	721	353	3,093	4,173
	1931	1,780	50	2,884	4,714
	1932	3,912	690	3,345	7,947
Limes	1929	361	1,433	27,361	29,155
	1930	117	1,712	34,008	35,837
	1931	346	2,041	20,521	22,908
	1932	387	2,232	19,282	21,901
Citrons	1929	324	213	3,022	3,559
	1930	126	15	2,867	3,008
	1931	87	88	2,035	2,210
	1932	72	28	3,413	3,513
Grapefruit	1929	58,040	8,036	2,906	68,982
	1930	50,140	14,987	4,416	69,543
	1931	58,402	26,517	9,592	94,511
	1932	125,105	23,517	15,591	164,213

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TABLE XI.
EXPORTS OF LIME-JUICE FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in Gallons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
British Guiana (Concentrated)	1929	12,717	—	—	12,717	2,494	—	—	2,494
	1930	11,373	—	—	11,373	2,258	—	—	2,258
	1931	8,347	—	—	8,347	1,661	—	—	1,661
	1932	958	—	—	958	191	—	—	191
Jamaica ... (Concentrated)	1929	560	—	—	560	70	—	—	70
	1930	355	—	—	355	53	—	—	53
	1931	480	—	—	480	12	—	—	12
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Raw) ...	1929	61,922	195	2,068	64,185	5,827	19	194	6,040
	1930	23,848	—	—	23,848	2,366	—	—	2,366
	1931	31,298	593	427	32,318	2,717	40	36	2,793
	1932	36,463	59	174	36,696	2,863	4	18	2,885
Leeward Islands (Concentrated)	1929	30,098	1,040	5,748	36,886	6,888	217	1,317	8,422
	1930	44,598	—	2,058	46,656	5,654	—	257	5,911
	1931	3,211	—	—	3,211	241	—	—	241
	1932	5,561	—	—	5,561	193	—	—	193
(Raw) ...	1929	297,425	59,013	121,617	478,055	29,698	5,860	12,147	47,705
	1930	109,973	77,972	—	187,945	5,882	3,904	—	9,786
	1931	51,528	39,944	24,623	116,095	2,178	1,773	1,026	4,977
	1932	19,376	52,882	22,149	94,407	919	2,484	1,035	4,438
(Cordial)	1929	4	—	16	20	2	—	6	8
	1930	164	—	37	201	41	—	9	50
	1931	245	—	79	324	61	—	20	81
	1932	260	—	—	260	130	—	—	130
Trinidad and Tobago (Concentrated)	1929	47,921	—	7,534	55,455	9,169	—	2,393	11,562
	1930	21,762	—	—	21,762	3,759	—	—	3,759
	1931	4,005	7	—	4,012	457	1	—	458
	1932	8,583	—	—	8,583	427	—	—	127

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(Raw)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	47,554	—	—	47,554	4,096	—	—	4,096
	1931	16,016	6,790	125	22,931	1,335	652	20	2,007
	1932	47,148	2,388	93	49,629	4,105	139	6	4,250
WINDWARD ISLANDS, GRENADA (Concentrated)	1929	10,170	—	—	10,170	2,334	—	—	2,334
	1930	12,250	—	—	12,250	2,976	—	—	2,976
	1931	5,000	—	—	5,000	1,000	—	—	1,000
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Raw)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	695	60	—	755	43	5	—	48
	1931	150	—	—	150	22	—	—	22
	1932	365	5	—	370	233	2	—	235
ST. LUCIA ... ... (Concentrated)	1929	17,859	—	3,400	21,259	5,019	—	860	5,879
	1930	15,850	—	200	16,050	2,212	—	100	2,312
	1931	10,312	—	—	10,312	650	—	—	650
	1932	7,280	—	—	7,280	78	—	—	78
(Raw)	1929	25,500	13,626	1,549	40,675	2,162	929	121	3,212
	1930	3,000	—	2,140	5,140	115	—	68	183
	1931	—	511	6,450	6,961	—	28	269	297
	1932	4,069	—	—	4,069	152	—	—	152
ST. VINCENT	1929	—	635	—	635	—	39	—	39
	1930	—	765	—	765	—	47	—	47
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS	1929	504,176	74,509	141,932	720,617	63,663	7,064	17,038	87,765
	1930	291,422	78,797	4,435	374,654	29,455	3,956	434	33,845
	1931	130,592	47,845	31,704	210,141	10,334	2,494	1,371	14,199
	1932	130,063	55,334	22,416	207,813	9,291	2,629	1,059	12,979

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TABLE XII.

EXPORTS OF PINEAPPLES FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
BRITISH MALAYA ... ... (Canned)	1929	cwt.	812,160	199,500	162,140	1,173,800	737,774	183,837	155,676	1,077,287
	1930	,,	803,600	202,440	153,160	1,159,200	623,154	164,424	129,311	916,889
	1931	,,	884,220	204,920	100,040	1,189,180	604,174	147,083	75,145	826,402
	1932	,,	1,113,980	117,420	94,440	1,325,840	774,498	79,312	69,570	923,380
BAHAMAS ... ... (Preserved)	1929	cases.	—	—	73	73	—	—	38	38
	1930	,,	2	—	25	27	3	—	15	18
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRITISH GUIANA*	1929						—	—	—	—
	1930						—	3	—	3
	1931						—	5	—	5
	1932						—	11	—	11
BRITISH HONDURAS	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	cases	—	4	—	4	—	8	—	8
	1931	,,	—	50	—	50	—	19	—	19
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAMAICA... ... ... (Fresh)	1929	No.	1,872	3,180	48	5,100	52	81	2	135
	1930	,,	1,800	4,548	—	6,348	25	89	—	114
	1931	,,	36	1,608	60	1,704	1	36	6	43
	1932	,,	132	1,140	—	1,272	5	50	—	55
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	boxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	15	—	15	—	5	—	5
	1931	,,	—	46	—	46	—	14	—	14
	1932	barrels	—	19	—	19	—	15	—	15
WINDWARD ISLANDS	1929						—	83	—	83
ST. LUCIA*	1930						1	17	—	18
	1931						—	22	—	22
... ...	1932						18	70	—	88

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ST. VINCENT	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	No.	—	553	—	553	—	6	—	6
FIJI	1929	cases.	—	6,170	—	6,170	—	1,848	—	1,848
(Fresh)	1930	,,	—	7,631	—	7,633†	—	2,294	—	2,296†
	1931	,,	—	5,607	—	5,607	—	1,510	—	1,510
	1932	,,	—	1,776	—	1,776	—	668	—	668
(Canned)	1929	cwt.	—	1,144	1	1,145	—	2,273	3	2,276
	1930	,,	1,001	1,734	5	2,740	2,532	4,051	10	6,593
	1931	,,	859	1,790	1	2,654†	2,309	3,643	2	5,961†
	1932	,,	2,153	2,986	406	5,545	3,110	4,390	595	8,095
TONGA‡	1929					—				—
	1930					—				—
	1931	cases.				475				93
	1932	,,				368				51
GRAND TOTALS	1929						737,826	188,122	155,719	1,081,667
	1930						625,715	170,891	129,336	925,944†
	1931						606,484	152,332	75,153	834,069†
	1932						777,631	84,522	70,165	932,369

* Quantity figures not available.
† Includes exports for Ships' Stores.
‡ Particulars of destination not available.

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TABLE XIII.

EXPORTS OF GUMS AND RESINS (EXCEPT RUBBER) FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in cwt. exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA	1929	371	23	—	394	1,593	69	—	1,662
(Copal)	1930	467	—	—	467	1,668	—	—	1,668
	1931	341	—	—	341	1,695	—	—	1,695
	1932	230	—	23	253	1,174	—	100	1,274
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	1,661	308	18,358	20,327	3,417	341	36,068	39,826
(Arabic)	1930	—	7,495	1,867	9,362	—	6,748	2,397	9,145
	1931	—	7,640	20	7,660	—	4,425	15	4,440
	1932	60	19,300	—	19,360	35	12,180	—	12,215
(Copal)	1929	1,813	2,082	2,012	5,997	7,142	6,666	5,423	19,231
	1930	529	1,169	—	1,698	2,067	3,624	—	5,691
	1931	860	1,120	—	1,980	3,119	3,024	—	6,143
	1932	440	660	—	1,100	1,522	1,803	—	3,325
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE ...	1929				16,759				18,226
(Arabic, Frankincense, etc.)	1930				13,261				20,258
	1931				11,880				13,726
	1932				16,669				10,489
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	3,845	2,413	20,460	43,477	12,152	7,076	41,491	78,945
	1930	996	8,664	1,867	24,788	3,735	10,372	2,397	36,762
	1931	1,201	8,760	20	21,861	4,814	7,449	15	26,004
	1932	730	19,960	23	37,382	2,731	13,983	100	27,303
GOLD COAST	1929	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
(Copal)	1930	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4
	1931	26	—	—	26	20	—	—	20
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NIGERIA	1929	1,123	—	370	1,493	3,258	—	421	3,679
(Arabic)	1930	2,550	—	—	2,550	4,560	—	—	4,560
	1931	5,475	—	—	5,475	7,218	—	—	7,218
	1932	11,828	5	153	11,986	10,754	10	206	10,970

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(Gutta Percha)	1929	128	—	—	128	—	—	—	—
	1930	27	—	—	27	94	—	—	94
	1931	57	—	47	104	107	—	114	221
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Gums (other kinds)) ...	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	6	—	—	6	17	—	—	17
	1931	233	—		233	535	—	—	535
	1932	18	—	—	18	51	—	—	51
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	1,252	—	370	1,622	3,583	—	421	4,004
	1930	2,587	—	—	2,587	4,675	—	—	4,675
	1931	5,791	—	47	5,838	7,880	—	114	7,994
	1932	11,846	5	153	12,004	10,805	10	206	11,021
MALAYA ... ... (Copal)	1929				5,340				13,966
	1930				—				—
	1931				960				1,699
	1932				640				1,004
(Damar)	1929				4,640				6,334
	1930				34,940				31,976
	1931				64,140				45,034
	1932				47,080				28,854
(Dragon's Blood)	1929				200				3,367
	1930				180				3,143
	1931				260				3,574
	1932				140				2,069
(Sticklac)	1929				—				—
	1930				9,400				29,881
	1931				—				—
	1932				340				451
(Gutta Percha)	1929				17,380				75,505
	1930				7,540				27,092
	1931				9,200				29,639
	1932				7,680				22,576
(Jelutong)	1929				—				—
	1930				—				—
	1931				—				—
	1932				4,480				8,686
MALAYA—TOTALS*	1929				27,560				98,172
	1930				52,060				92,092
	1931				74,560				79,946
	1932				60,360				63,640

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TABLE XIII.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
BRUNEI	1929				15,690				19,264
(Jelutong)	1930				9,466				8,041
	1931				5,015				3,258
	1932				5,938				3,824
NORTH BORNEO	1929				71,037				23,745
(Damar)	1930				55,978				15,446
	1931				39,407				12,996
	1932				47,284				10,635
(Gutta Percha)	1929				762				861
	1930				589				721
	1931				311				216
	1932				141				107
SARAWAK	1929				18,128				18,199
(Damar (all kinds))	1930				9,405				9,248
	1931				4,239				4,079
	1932				4,561				3,212
(Gutta Percha)	1929				19				416
	1930				12				110
	1931				7				45
	1932				8				46
(Jelutong, raw)	1929				59,311				62,127
	1930				33,750				22,084
	1931				38,740				18,871
	1932				34,512				12,658
(Jelutong, refined)	1929				49,668				125,892
	1930				43,894				79,347
	1931				34,988				43,162
	1932				28,533				38,317
(Jelutong (pressed and dyera))	1929				—				—
	1930				194				249
	1931				381				276
	1932				20				19

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(Leaf Gutta)	1929				23					222
	1930				—					—
	1931				—					—
	1932				—					—
(Gums (other))	1929				2,904					10,382
	1930				2,701					5,729
	1931				3,251					4,818
	1932				2,496					3,231
BRITISH GUIANA	1929	4,896	—	460	5,356	43,785	—	4,275		48,060
(Balata)	1930	7,656	—	1,232	8,888	69,521	4	11,448		80,973
	1931	5,434	1	1,400	6,835	42,150	17	11,691		53,858
	1932	4,332	—	1,367	5,699	25,512	3	5,406		30,921
(Other kinds)	1929	6	—	—	6	17	—	—		17
	1930	9	—	—	9	24	—	—		24
	1931	2	—	—	2	5	—	—		5
	1932	13	—	—	13	33	—	—		33
BRITISH HONDURAS ...	1929	134	334	4,874	5,342	1,284	3,295	52,084		56,663
(Chicle)	1930	76	632	2,626	3,334	833	6,654	27,853		35,340
	1931	—	—	3,577	3,577	—	—	35,290		35,290
	1932	667	881	1,704	3,252	4,906	6,911	14,082		25,899
AMERICA—TOTALS	1929	5,036	334	5,334	10,704	45,086	3,295	56,359		104,740
	1930	7,741	632	3,858	12,231	70,378	6,658	39,301		116,337
	1931	5,436	1	4,977	10,414	42,155	17	46,981		89,153
	1932	5,012	881	3,071	8,964	30,451	6,914	19,488		56,853
FIJI	1929	453	689	1,391	2,533	634	966	1,948		3,548
(Gums)	1930	—	591	2,284	2,875	—	827	3,198		4,025
	1931	417	240	368	1,025	418	240	434		1,092
	1932	2,331	524	219	3,074	2,338	540	225		3,103
GRAND TOTALS	1929				303,438					550,517
	1930				250,530					394,866
	1931				240,037					291,910
	1932				245,277					233,969

* The quantities given, in the Malayan exports, are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. The values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

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TABLE XIV.

EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF TIN IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

1. Exports.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	324	—	—	324	63,900	—	—	63,900
(Tin Concentrates)	1930	351	—	—	351	55,300	—	—	55,300
	1931	154	—	16	170	22,176	—	2,260	24,436
	1932	316	19	—	335	45,504	1,664	—	47,168
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	—	19	—	19	—	2,663	—	2,663
(Tin Concentrates)	1930	—	10	—	10	—	800	—	800
	1931	—	21	—	21	—	1,780	—	1,780
	1932	—	94	—	94	—	8,397	—	8,397
NIGERIA	1929	15,129	—	—	15,129	2,298,745	—	—	2,298,745
(Tin Concentrates)	1930	12,067	—	—	12,067	1,373,466	—	—	1,373,466
	1931	10,794	—	—	10,794	906,185	—	—	906,185
	1932	5,967	—	—	5,967	579,504	—	—	579,504
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	1929				67,041				13,680,671
(In terms of block tin)	1930				62,065				8,941,134
	1931				51,250				5,965,750
	1932				27,091				3,655,967

2. Production.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ...	1929				4				826
(In terms of block tin)	1930				5				629
	1931				20				2,396
	1932				33				4,332
UNFEDERATED MALAY	1929				926				137,630
STATES, JOHORE	1930				743				73,692
	1931				594				50,621
	1932				425				41,128

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KEDAH	A.H.1347*				372				54,944†
	A.H.1348				475				48,260†
	A.H.1349				272				22,505†
	A.H.1350				189				17,759
KELANTAN	1929				2				208
	1930				3				443
	1931				1				112
	1932				—				—
PERLIS	A.H.1347*				558				82,417†
	A.H.1348				555				56,388†
	A.H.1349				428				35,413†
	A.H.1350				371				35,097†
TRENGGANU	A.H.1347*				1,381				203,197
	1930				1,025				105,797
	1931				684				55,089
	1932				556				51,802
GRAND TOTALS‡ ...	1929				80,343				16,525,201
	1930				72,823				10,655,909
	1931				59,820				7,064,287
	1932				33,044				4,441,154

* Mohammedan years, 3 per cent. shorter than solar years. A.H. 1350 ended in May, 1932.

† These values have been based on the average annual prices of the other Unfederated Malay States exports of tin.

‡ All quantities have been converted to terms of block tin and production for calendar years substituted for production in Mohammedan years in the Unfederated Malay States.

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TABLE XV.

EXPORTS OF MINERAL OIL FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	—	Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
BRUNEI†	1929‡									
(Crude)	1930‡									
	1931	tons				4,326				3,134
	1932	,,				176,275				127,711
SARAWAK†	1929	tons				230,717				1,292,014
(Benzine)	1930	,,				183,933				1,030,023
	1931	,,				128,401				572,241
	1932	,,				94,474				288,675
(Crude)	1929	tons				152,806				178,273
	1930	,,				124,364				145,092
	1931	,,				94,849				92,991
	1932	,,				127,763				112,416
(Kerosene)	1929	tons				63,795				163,741
	1930	,,				64,209				164,804
	1931	,,				38,141				87,226
	1932	,,				50,379				120,773
(Fuel)	1929	tons				276,102				322,119
	1930	,,				235,118				274,305
	1931	,,				202,939				206,388
	1932	,,				196,422				173,185
(Solar)	1929	tons				11,034				20,597
	1930	,,				37,775				70,513
	1931	,,				46,550				74,485
	1932	,,				50,967				50,958

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TRINIDAD ... ... (Crude Petroleum)	1929	gal.	15,919,927	5,749	15,873,481	31,799,157	124,867	178	91,326	216,371
	1930	,,	22,022,181	6,309	15,420,971	37,449,461	144,803	144	78,028	222,975
	1931	,,	7,153,755	2,329,113	83,488,175	92,971,043	42,721	11,806	356,971	411,498
	1932	,,	1,880,455	7,583,160	82,320,158	91,783,773	8,038	46,327	483,088	537,453
(Road)	1929	gal.	—	152,004	43,538	195,542	—	3,097	739	3,836
	1930	,,	49	271,969	77,156	349,174	1	4,142	1,421	5,564
	1931	,,	—	363,527	69,304	432,831	—	7,141	1,104	8,245
	1932	,,	49	248,832	39,462	288,343	1	4,704	659	5,364
(Fuel)	1929	gal.	86,875,263	12,758,953	29,080,031	206,173,757*	698,350	114,583	258,547	1,683,030*
	1930	,,	49,387,605	27,861,349	22,790,188	175,861,921*	376,230	223,520	144,981	1,310,048*
	1931	,,	49,259,759	23,914,541	23,259,717	155,653,752*	197,950	168,775	89,913	721,652*
	1932	,,	36,349,835	21,197,208	39,328,405	175,191,068*	158,294	142,279	151,255	812,553*
(Kerosene)	1929	gal.	1,134,615	573,836	188,680	1,903,291*	14,183	19,090	6,251	39,684*
	1930	,,	—	857,042	939,218	1,804,455*	—	28,716	21,778	50,669*
	1931	,,	1,250	1,000,715	402,793	1,413,686*	14	28,096	12,505	40,856*
	1932	,,	294	1,003,996	1,136,937	2,145,226*	6	29,238	18,911	48,280*
(Motor Spirit)	1929	gal.	2,767,637	5,037,160	40,604,772	48,426,448*	58,060	145,437	904,000	1,108,119*
	1930	,,	2,339,280	5,586,955	45,327,871	53,288,543*	53,406	167,735	978,510	1,201,094*
	1931	,,	8,300,776	6,177,999	48,755,266	63,268,185*	76,747	181,723	506,729	766,582*
	1932	,,	19,282,169	15,990,677	32,605,701	67,891,008*	262,808	270,922	444,161	978,444*
(Lubricating)	1929	gal.	424	4,120	2,839	7,620*	22	141	212	410*
	1930	,,	—	3,540	913	4,685*	—	200	107	345*
	1931	,,	—	10,614	446	11,112*	—	578	38	622*
	1932	,,	796	10,372	812	12,173*	15	683	29	752*
GRAND TOTALS ...	1929	gal.	106,697,866	18,531,822	85,793,341	288,505,815*	895,482	282,526	1,261,075	5,028,194*
		tons				734,454				
	1930	gals.	73,749,115	34,587,164	84,556,317	268,758,239*	574,440	424,457	1,224,825	4,475,432*
		tons				645,399				
	1931	gals.	64,715,540	33,796,509	155,975,701	313,750,609*	317,432	398,119	967,260	2,985,920*
		tons				515,206				
	1932	gals.	57,513,598	46,034,245	155,431,475	337,311,591*	429,162	494,153	1,098,103	3,256,564*
		tons				696,280				

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores, Bunkers and use of aeroplanes.

† Particulars of destination not available.

‡ Information not available, no statistics having been kept.

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TABLE XVI.

EXPORTS OF DIAMONDS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in carats exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	—	23,290	—	23,290	—	91,247	—	91,247
	1930	—	13,337	—	13,337	—	32,962	—	32,962
	1931	—	7,790	—	7,790	—	9,698	—	9,698
	1932	—	1,391	—	1,391	—	1,666	—	1,666
GOLD COAST	1929	660,536	—	—	660,536	584,613	—	—	584,613
	1930	861,119		—	861,119	658,994	—	—	658,994
	1931	880,479	—	—	880,479	440,924	—	—	440,924
	1932	842,297	—	—	842,297	536,946	—	—	536,946
SIERRA LEONE	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	748	—	—	748	1,497	—	—	1,497
BRITISH GUIANA	1929	72,565	—	55,550	128,115	242,832	—	229,202	472,034
	1930	49,296	—	52,755	102,051	132,932	—	163,724	296,656
	1931	22,870	—	42,680	65,550	41,085	—	69,921	111,006
	1932	24,555	—	32,514	57,069	47,352	—	64,842	112,194
GRAND TOTALS	1929	733,101	23,290	55,550	811,941	827,445	91,247	229,202	1,147,894
	1930	910,415	13,337	52,755	976,507	791,926	32,962	163,724	988,612
	1931	903,349	7,790	42,680	953,819	482,009	9,698	69,921	561,628
	1932	867,600	1,391	32,514	901,505	585,795	1,666	64,842	652,303

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EXPORTS OF "OTHER MINERALS" FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	tons	—	5,923	49,214	55,137	—	29,618	247,676	277,294
(Carbonate of Soda) ...	1930	,,	—	12,464	36,806	49,270	—	56,580	165,725	222,305
	1931	,,	7	8,060	36,104	44,171	32	36,664	162,693	199,389
	1932	,,	—	13,133	24,130	37,263	—	60,635	109,337	169,972
(Marble)	1929		—		—	—	—	23	—	23
	1930		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Mica)...	1929	tons	1	—	1	2	164	—	59	223
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	—	—		—	—	—	5	5
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Metalliferous Ores — other than Tin).	1929	tons	5		—	5	273	8	100	381
	1930	,,	—	—	5	5	—	—	100	100
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	tons		—	—	—	3	—	—	3
(Coal)	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	—	1	21	22	—	2	33	35
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Mica)	1929	tons	22		5	27	12,972	2	2,447	15,421
	1930	,,	16		5	21	8,980	323	2,925	12,228
	1931	,,	3		6	9	1,045	106	2,931	4,082
	1932	,,	7		5	12	2,330	42	1,989	4,361
(Metalliferous Ores — other than Tin).	1929	tons		—	—	—	40	—	—	40
	1930	,,	—	—		—	—	—	26	26
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN RHODESIA ...	1929	oz.	83	—	—	83	12	—	—	12
(Silver)	1930	,,	380	—	—	380	48	—	—	48
	1931	,,	457	—	—	457	58	—	—	58
	1932	,,	512	—	—	512	66	—	—	66

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TABLE XVII.—*continued*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
NORTHERN RHODESIA—*continued.*										
(Copper Ore and Concentrates)	1929	tons	22	—	216	238	608	—	5,410	6,018
	1930	of	—	—	144	144	1	—	3,077	3,078
	1931	2,000	—	—	25,525	25,525	—	—	342,885	342,885
	1932	lb.	28	—	240	268	550	—	3,098	3,648
(Copper Bar and Ingot) ...	1929	centals	130,077	12	—	130,089	230,666	32	—	230,698
	1930	,,	119,774	4	—	119,778	223,294	10	—	223,304
	1931	,,	62,411	3	45,631	108,045	99,595	8	62,716	162,319
	1932	,,	418,525	4	1,203,753	1,622,278	547,585	6	1,536,381	2,083,972
(Lead)	1929	centals	—	2,358	43,656	46,014	—	1,752	35,977	37,729
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Zinc Ingots)	1929	centals	109,679	68	156,368	266,115	109,658	62	152,891	262,611
	1930	,,	210,998	9,920	120,726	341,644	210,982	9,913	120,765	341,660
	1931	,,	124,745	—	137,770	262,515	94,513	—	106,162	200,675
	1932	,,	1,450	—	—	1,450	1,088	—	—	1,088
(Vanadium)	1929	tons	596	—	—	596	16,389	—	—	16,389
	1930	of	860	—	—	860	24,685	—	25	24,710
	1931	2,000	—	—	565	565	—	—	17,871	17,871
	1932	lb.	—	—	1,005	1,005	—	—	32,266	32,266
(Other Ores)	1929	tons	21,603	—	259	21,862	33,002	—	1,902	34,904
	1930	of	5,075	—	1,341	6,416	7,613	—	6,739	14,352
	1931	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Fused Vanadic Oxide) ...	1929	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	399,485	—	27,017	426,502	69,034	—	4,726	73,760
	1932	,,	875,844	—	66,800	942,644	152,917	—	11,835	164,752
EAST AFRICA TOTALS ...	1929						403,787	31,497	446,462	881,746
	1930						475,603	66,826	299,382	841,811
	1931						264,277	36,780	700,022	1,001,079
	1932						704,536	60,683	1,694,906	2,460,125

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GOLD COAST ... ... (Silver)	1929	oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	40	—	—	40	8	—	—	8
(Manganese Ores)	1929	tons	1,358	76,443	330,423	408,224	3,427	138,816	606,043	748,286
	1930	,,	2,542	82,757	332,191	417,490	12,104	151,685	659,607	823,396
	1931	,,	4,860	36,053	206,278	247,191	31,950	47,520	309,493	388,963
	1932	,,	8,433	—	42,255	50,688	53,235	—	70,392	123,627
(Other Metalliferous Ores) ...	1929	tons	6	—	1	7	261	—	49	310
	1930	,,	10	—	—	10	813	—	—	813
	1931	,,	18	—		18	1,049	—	2	1,051
	1932	,,	18	—	—	18	659	—	—	659
NIGERIA ... ... (Silver)	1929	oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	31	—	—	31	2	—	—	2
(Metalliferous Ores — other than tin.)	1929	tons	1	—	—	1	347	—	—	347
	1930	,,	110	—	253	363	2,002	—	5,026	7,028
	1931	,,	—	—	1,700	1,700	—	—	30,068	30,068
	1932	,,	2	—	1,329	1,331	243	—	27,021	27,264
(Coal)	1929	tons		41,641	197	41,838	1	44,601	227	44,829
	1930	,,	1	44,994	817	45,812	1	48,244	858	49,103
	1931	,,	—	24,803	10	24,813	—	25,988	11	25,999
	1932	,,	—	28,016	—	28,016	—	28,551	—	28,551
(Potash)	1929	tons	—	125	18	143	—	2,460	257	2,717
	1930	,,	—	54	31	85	—	1,551	403	1,954
	1931	,,	—	82	47	129	—	1,814	388	2,202
	1932	,,	—	106	3	109	—	2,098	54	2,152
SIERRA LEONE ... ... (Coarse Crude Platinum) ...	1929	oz.	21	—	—	21	218	—	—	218
	1930	,,	488	—	—	488	3,631	—	—	3,631
	1931	,,	590	—	—	590	2,946	—	—	2,946
	1932	,,	494	—	—	494	4,492	—	—	4,492
(Other Metalliferous Ores) ...	1929	tons		—	—	—	7	—	—	7
	1930	,,	6	—	—	6	26	—	—	26
	1931	,,	10		—	10	22	9	—	31
	1932	,,	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	8
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929						4,261	185,877	606,576	796,714
	1930						18,577	201,480	665,894	885,951
	1931						35,967	75,331	339,962	451,260
	1932						58,647	30,649	97,467	186,763

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Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
CEYLON	1929	tons	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	5
(Mica)	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	2		—	2	379	23	—	402
	1932	,,	2	—		2	331	—	51	382
(Plumbago)	1929	tons	1,562	807	10,369	12,738	25,503	13,119	166,100	204,722
	1930	,,	1,408	701	6,615	8,724	21,234	10,558	101,357	133,149
	1931	,,	867	557	5,297	6,721	11,845	7,666	72,388	91,899
	1932	,,	1,192	697	4,211	6,100	14,426	8,822	53,498	76,746
(Precious and semi-precious stones).	1929		—			—	—	—	1,294	1,294
	1930		—			—	—	20	327	347
	1931		—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23
	1932		—	—		—	—	—	151	151
(Coral Stones)	1929	cwt.	—	775	740	1,515	—	38	28	66
	1930	,,	—	2,850	—	2,850	—	72	—	72
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Stones and Slates other) ...	1929	cwt.		—	31,980	31,980	—	—	150	150
	1930	,,		519	19,096	19,615	—	121	137	258
	1931	,,	—	6,776	38,640	45,416	—	47	181	228
	1932	,,	—	11,405	8,080	19,485	—	56	38	94
MALAYA	1929	tons	—	105	809,648	809,753	—	460	472,913	473,373
(Iron Ore)	1930	,,	—	16	778,058	778,074	—	49	455,009	455,058
	1931	,,	—	49	692,129	692,178	—	109	387,218	387,327
	1932	,,	—	43	688,235	688,278	—	69	384,483	384,552
(Iron, Scrap)	1929	tons	—	662	5,879	6,541	—	3,998	12,112	16,110
	1930	,,	—	1,171	4,398	5,569	—	5,413	7,698	13,111
	1931	,,	—	1,720	3,349	5,069	—	7,024	4,431	11,455
	1932	,,	—	2,063	5,108	7,171	—	7,840	7,079	14,919
(Tungsten Ore Scheelite) ...	1929	tons	276	—	—	276	25,059	—	—	25,059
	1930	,,	688	—	105	793	52,693	—	8,177	60,870
	1931	,,	368	—	—	368	22,173	—	—	22,173
	1932	,,	302	—		302	11,241			11,241

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(Tungsten Ore Wolfram) ...	1929	tons	210	—	82	292	9,911	—	7,229	17,140
	1930	„	194	—	53	247	7,871	—	3,284	11,155
	1931	„	180	—	1	181	7,246	—	46	7,292
	1932	„	97	—	25	122	3,851	—	700	4,551
(Other sorts of Ore, including Manganese)	1929	tons	7	—	32,184	32,191	514	—	30,060	30,574
	1930	„	—	—	20,697	20,697	—	—	19,344	19,344
	1931	„	—	—	8,946	8,946	—	—	8,876	8,876
	1932	„	—	—	9,278	9,278	—	—	8,797	8,797
(Phosphates)	1929	tons	—	—	117,864	117,864	—	—	233,764	233,764
	1930	„	—	24,593	95,340	119,933	—	48,776	189,093	237,869
	1931	„	—	—	65,849	65,849	—	—	130,603	130,603
	1932	„	—	—	84,197	84,197	—	—	166,996	166,996
BRUNEI ... ... (Coal)	1929	tons				—				—
	1930	„				—				—
	1931	„				57				39
	1932	„				168				204
NORTH BORNEO ... ... (Coal)	1929	tons				46,090				53,772
	1930	„				35,839				41,813
	1931	„				20,595				24,027
	1932	„				11,785				13,749
SARAWAK ... ... (Coal)	1929	tons				—				—
	1930	„				—				—
	1931	„				1,328				1,862
	1932	„				—				—
CYPRUS ... ... (Asbestos)	1929	tons	1,773	36	11,987	13,796	38,969	829	253,173	292,971
	1930	„	1,291	—	4,109	5,400	29,139	—	86,953	116,092
	1931	„	545	—	3,026	3,571	12,399	—	53,982	66,381
	1932	„	1,519	—	81	1,600	26,204	—	1,010	27,214
(Copper Precipitate) ...	1929	tons	—	—	54	54	—	—	2,705	2,705
	1930	„	—	—	10	10	—	—	245	245
	1931	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Chrome Iron)	1929	tons	—	—	829	829	—	—	2,112	2,112
	1930	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	„	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3
	1932	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
CYPRUS—*continued.*										
(Cupriferous Pyrites) ...	1929	tons	29,000	—	262,100	291,100	25,130	—	254,353	279,483
	1930	,,	14,400	—	224,088	238,488	14,910	—	233,531	248,441
	1931	,,	10,406	—	189,380	199,786	10,612	—	184,588	194,750
	1932	,,	14,210	—	163,420	177,630	12,205	—	154,347	166,552
(Manganese)	1929	tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	—	—		—	—	—	2	2
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Terra Umbra)	1929	tons	1,894	—	4,693	6,587	3,824	—	11,777	15,601
	1930	,,	2,075	—	2,330	4,405	4,365	—	6,241	10,606
	1931	,,	1,313	—	1,784	3,097	2,954	—	4,228	7,182
	1932	,,	1,619	1	857	2,477	3,581	6	2,625	6,212
(Terre Verte)...	1929	tons			13	13			77	77
	1930	,,			18	18			102	102
	1931	,,			16	16			85	85
	1932	,,			12	12			59	59
PALESTINE	1929	tons	—	—	962	962	—	—	2,191	2,191
(Iron Ore and Scrap)	1930	,,	—	35	806	841	—	48	1,690	1,738
	1931	,,	—	—	175	175	—	—	284	284
	1932	,,	—	—	686	686	—	—	497	497
(Nonferrous Metalliferous Ore and Scrap)	1929	tons	82	—	237	319	1,529	—	6,055	7,584
	1930	,,	22	—	130	152	564	—	3,284	3,848
	1931	,,	11	—	18	29	221	—	466	687
	1932	,,	6	—	107	113	110	—	663	773
BARBADOS	1929	tons	23	—	29	52	744	—	968	1,712
(Manjak)	1930	,,	4		6	10	147	6	205	358
	1931	,,	3	1	5	9	117	33	158	308
	1932	,,	10	—	7	17	330	2	224	556

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BRITISH GUIANA ... ... (Bauxite)	1929	tons	—	19,669	163,023	182,692	—	20,382	169,055	189,437
	1930	,,	—	—	119,616	119,616	—	—	123,954	123,954
	1931	,,	—	—	125,095	125,095	—	—	129,805	129,805
	1932	,,	103	—	64,785	64,888	262	—	103,127	103,389
(Silver)	1929	oz.	3,106	—	—	3,106	270	—	—	270
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS ... (Salt)	1929	bushels	—	156,215	626,245	782,460	—	2,563	10,926	13,489
	1930	,,	—	76,437	434,305	510,742	—	1,258	7,463	8,721
	1931	,,	—	96,684	267,025	363,709	—	1,295	3,737	5,032
	1932	,,	—	151,920	144,548	296,468	—	1,992	2,290	4,282
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ... (Asphalt—Crude)	1929	tons	—	—	29,400	29,400	—	—	29,400	29,400
	1930	,,	—	—	20,350	20,350	—	—	20,350	20,350
	1931	,,	—	—	9,250	9,250	—	—	9,250	9,250
	1932	,,	—	—	3,700	3,700	—	—	3,700	3,700
(Asphalt—Dried)	1929	tons	55,159	10,890	68,862	134,911	165,377	32,070	205,238	402,685
	1930	,,	44,005	7,973	45,727	97,705	132,015	23,869	137,163	293,047
	1931	,,	35,907	2,180	32,912	70,999	107,721	6,561	98,730	213,012
	1932	,,	19,935	1,057	18,494	39,486	59,805	3,171	55,482	118,458
(Asphalt—Cement) ...	1929	tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	,,	4,349	4,346	4,224	12,919	4,799	4,718	4,818	14,335
	1932	,,	5,001	1,920	1,381	8,302	5,382	1,984	2,127	9,493
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—TOTALS.	1929						166,391	55,015	415,587	636,993
	1930						132,162	25,133	289,135	446,430
	1931						112,637	12,607	246,498	371,742
	1932						65,779	7,149	166,950	239,878
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS (Phosphate of Lime) ...	1929	tons				233,820				292,275
	1930	,,				207,863				259,828
	1931	,,				145,122				159,634
	1932	,,				142,200				191,970
GRAND TOTALS	1929						704,878	290,838	2,924,718	4,266,481
	1930						757,118	358,496	2,370,883	3,788,138
	1931						480,260	139,610	2,133,863	2,939,295
	1932						900,911	115,274	2,740,317	3,962,425

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TABLE XVIII.

EXPORTS OF FRESH COCONUTS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*No. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	—	200	440	640‡	—	103	91	194
	1930	—	360	240	600‡	—	154	46	200
	1931	—	120	860	980‡	—	28	151	179
	1932	—		40	40‡	—	1	12	13
ZANZIBAR	1929	10,500	679,730	56,970	749,593*	45	2,913	262	3,232*
	1930	—	605,980	74,500	683,680*	—	2,492	254	2,760*
	1931	—	656,320	172,025	829,689*	—	1,794	518	2,319*
	1932	—	639,496	236,692	876,188	—	1,715	457	2,172
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS	1929					45	3,016	353	3,426*
	1930					—	2,646	300	2,960*
	1931					—	1,822	669	2,498*
	1932					—	1,716	469	2,185
GOLD COAST	1929	36	—	12,043	12,079	2	—	25	27
	1930	—	—	58,024	58,024	—	—	124	124
	1931	12	—	338,514	338,526		—	904	904
	1932	—	—	76,965	76,965	—	—	80	80
NIGERIA	1929	—	—	3,933	3,933	—	—	18	18
	1930	—	40	—	40	—		—	—
	1931	280	—	—	280	1	—	—	1
	1932	—	2,337	—	2,337	—	2	—	2
SIERRA LEONE	1929	—	9,782	1,464	11,246	—	54	9	63
	1930	—	7,941	672	8,613	—	42	4	46
	1931	—	4,488	348	4,836	—	19	2	21
	1932	—	6,841	—	6,841	—	27	—	27
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS	1929	36	9,782	17,440	27,258	2	54	52	108
	1930	—	7,981	58,696	66,677	—	42	128	170
	1931	292	4,488	338,862	343,642	1	19	906	926
	1932	—	9,178	76,965	86,143	—	29	80	109
CEYLON	1929	7,746,847	1,329,416	11,745,021	20,821,284	35,939	5,873	54,331	96,143
	1930	6,388,138	968,496	13,393,703	20,750,337	23,122	3,776	46,010	72,908
	1931	6,729,594	1,306,580	13,106,002	21,142,176	17,980	3,893	35,086	56,959
	1932	5,941,882	6,945,093	10,257,491	23,144,466	18,970	32,165	34,031	85,166

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Malaya§	1929				224,783‡				55,000
	1930				209,556‡				47,000
	1931				210,219‡				27,000
	1932				10,953,600				42,000
North Borneo† ...	1929				802,081				2,811
	1930				682,661				2,392
	1931				585,025				2,049
	1932				510,565				1,590
Mauritius	1929	—	25	—	25	—	2	—	2
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seychelles	1929	—	242,600	—	242,600	—	621	—	621
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	45,717	—	45,717	—	75	—	75
	1932	—	89,000	—	89,000	—	149	—	149
British Guiana ...	1929	—	605,312	32,500	637,812	—	2,133	69	2,202
	1930	—	600,195	29,176	629,371	—	1,572	56	1,628
	1931	—	843,112	651,083	1,494,195	—	1,601	1,205	2,806
	1932	6,000	606,569	349,795	962,364	14	1,266	893	2,173
British Honduras ...	1929	—	1,400,130	4,889,950	6,290,080	—	5,847	20,445	26,292
	1930	—	1,402,680	3,357,455	4,760,135	—	3,687	10,422	14,109
	1931	—	1,929,780	1,659,533	3,589,313	—	4,229	3,892	8,121
	1932	—	1,613,520	1,131,700	2,745,220	—	2,845	2,004	4,849
Jamaica	1929	2,422,219	3,680,887	33,815,392	39,918,498	11,626	17,652	162,693	191,971
	1930	1,423,925	2,989,135	26,777,045	31,190,105	5,411	11,368	102,228	119,007
	1931	1,155,898	3,393,910	31,165,775	35,715,583	3,950	11,604	107,416	122,970
	1932	2,552,069	6,784,912	29,901,803	39,238,784	7,686	22,323	101,517	131,526
Leeward Islands ...	1929	—	64,622	708	65,330	—	203	14	217
	1930	14,050	98,296	6,723	119,069	88	411	35	534
	1931	25,650	67,455	10,710	103,815	160	438	59	657
	1932	74,170	122,283	11,546	207,999	426	423	46	895
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1929	327,878	2,094,490	11,185,750	13,608,118	1,638	10,557	54,125	66,320
	1930	1,497,070	2,149,372	2,239,685	5,886,127	5,844	8,706	11,280	25,830
	1931	2,022,935	1,739,620	725,320	4,487,875	4,923	5,604	2,022	12,549
	1932	958,550	1,817,595	1,071,100	3,847,245	2,260	6,102	4,460	12,822
Windward Islands— Grenada	1929	—	51,000	—	51,000	—	194	—	194
	1930	—	85,250	—	85,250	—	188	—	188
	1931	—	19,000	—	19,000	—	50	—	50
	1932	—	12,500	—	12,500	—	34	—	34

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TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	Year.	No. exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
ST. LUCIA...	1929	—	263,036	33,715	296,751	—	918	117	1,035
	1930	—	238,996	30,571	269,567	—	777	91	868
	1931	6,180	264,030	97,140	367,350	25	849	304	1,178
	1932	286,704	327,442	36,094	650,240	1,007	1,298	125	2,430
ST. VINCENT	1929	—	116,500	2,000	118,500	—	494	8	502
	1930	—	65,829	589	66,418	—	272	1	273
	1931	—	86,329	1,856	88,185	—	361	5	366
	1932	—	72,130	—	72,130	—	281	—	281
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA TOTALS	1929	2,750,097	8,275,977	49,960,015	60,986,089	13,264	37,998	237,471	288,733
	1930	2,935,045	7,629,753	32,441,244	43,006,042	11,343	26,981	124,113	162,437
	1931	3,210,663	8,343,236	34,311,417	45,865,316	9,058	24,736	114,903	148,697
	1932	3,877,493	11,356,951	32,502,038	47,736,482	11,393	34,572	109,045	155,010
FIJI	1929	—	357,161	—	357,161	—	1,075	—	1,075
	1930	—	298,886	—	298,886	—	895	—	895
	1931	—	300,860	—	300,860	—	906	—	906
	1932	—	330,930	—	330,930	—	994	—	994
NEW HEBRIDES† ...	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931				1,220‡				182
	1932				2,140‡				289
GRAND TOTALS ...	1929 No.	10,507,480	10,894,691	61,779,746	83,986,091*	49,250	48,639	292,207	447,919*
	1929 cwt.	—	200	440	225,423				
	1930 No.	9,323,183	9,511,096	45,968,143	65,488,283*	34,465	34,340	170,551	288,762*
	1930 cwt.	—	360	240	210,156				
	1931 No.	9,940,549	10,657,201	47,928,306	69,112,425*	27,039	31,451	151,564	239,292*
	1931 cwt.	—	120	860	212,419				
	1932 No.	9,819,375	19,370,648	43,073,186	83,727,374	30,363	69,625	143,625	287,492
	1932 cwt.	—	—	40	2,180				

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.
† Particulars of destination not available.
‡ Quantities in cwts.
§ The quantities given are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. Values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

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TABLE XIX.

EXPORTS OF DESICCATED COCONUT AND COCONUT CAKE FROM CEYLON.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in cwts. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
CEYLON	1929	267,697	89,680	333,092	690,469	344,648	115,501	430,534	890,683
(Desiccated Coconut)	1930	291,885	56,277	356,528	704,690	317,783	58,808	376,104	752,695
	1931	312,839	42,294	314,194	669,327	240,954	31,961	239,508	512,423
	1932	298,290	30,877	270,099	599,266	269,837	27,133	239,291	536,261
(Coconut poonac)	1929	—	43	333,381	333,424	—	8	158,609	158,617
	1930	—	650	278,228	278,878	—	78	93,985	94,063
	1931	6	468	370,163	370,637	2	156	101,319	101,477
	1932	4	12	433,691	433,707	1	4	132,420	132,425

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EXPORTS OF COCONUT OIL FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to: United Kingdom.	Quantity exported to: Rest of Empire.	Quantity exported to: Foreign Countries.	Total.	Value in £ exported to: United Kingdom.	Value in £ exported to: Rest of Empire.	Value in £ exported to: Foreign Countries.	Total.
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	gal.	—	2,060	68	2,128	—	477	13	490
	1930	,,	—	1,036	48	1,100*	—	203	9	215*
	1931	,,	—	1,431	312	1,743	—	173	67	240
	1932	,,	8	8,912	740	9,660	1	1,003	93	1,097
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	20	60	80	—	28	96	124
	1931	,,	—	—		—	—	—	3	3
	1932	,,	—	2,420		2,420	—	3,839	12	3,851
ZANZIBAR	1929	cwt.	—	403	599	1,002	—	791	1,078	1,869
	1930	,,	—	202	743	945	—	379	1,438	1,817
	1931	,,	—	242	4	246	—	290	7	297
	1932	,,	1	601	3	605	1	743	5	749
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	gal.	—	2,060	68	2,128	—	1,268	1,091	2,359
		cwt.	—	403	599	1,002				
	1930	gal.	—	1,036	48	1,100*	—	610	1,543	2,156*
		cwt.	—	222	803	1,025				
	1931	gal.	—	1,431	312	1,743	—	463	77	540
		cwt.	—	242	4	246				
	1932	gal.	8	8,912	740	9,660	2	5,585	110	5,697
		cwt.	1	3,021	3	3,025				
CEYLON	1929	cwt.	231,237	176,402	470,884	878,523	354,379	271,922	725,526	1,351,827
	1930	,,	151,823	111,140	500,816	763,779	198,446	136,223	654,570	989,239
	1931	,,	181,136	271,037	510,601	962,774	172,722	251,981	485,083	909,786
	1932	,,	152,579	577,680	294,781	1,025,040	160,109	615,665	309,859	1,085,633
MALAYA§	1929	cwt.				174,500				293,000
	1930	,,				189,460				275,000
	1931	,,				198,560				191,000
	1932	,,				238,980				232,000
NORTH BORNEO†	1929	cwt.				1,618				2,707
	1930	,,				2,204				3,034
	1931	,,				2,781				3,816
	1932	,,				1,921				2,288

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MAURITIUS	1929	gal.	—	—	3,151	3,151	—	—	510	510
	1930	,,	—	—	3,179	3,179	—	—	685	685
	1931	,,	—	—	764	764	—	—	123	123
	1932	,,	—	176	962	1,138	—	22	131	153
SEYCHELLES	1929	gal.	—	220	—	220	—	31	—	31
	1930	,,	—	1,167	552	1,719	—	170	56	226
	1931	,,	—	—	784	784	—	—	66	66
	1932	,,	—	1,931	364	2,295	—	169	50	219
PALESTINE	1929	cwt.	—	—	316	316	—	—	744	744
	1930	,,	—	—	24	24	—	—	53	53
	1931	,,	—	9	51	60	—	25	93	118
	1932	,,	—	20	3	23	—	61	6	67
BRITISH GUIANA	1929	gal.	—	1,301	19,561	20,862	—	216	3,251	3,467
	1930	,,	—	1,662	24,715	26,377	—	210	3,118	3,328
	1931	,,	—	1,084	19,658	20,742	—	111	1,807	1,918
	1932	,,	—	736	18,312	19,048	—	76	2,046	2,122
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ...	1929	gal.	—	23,021	11,686	34,707	—	3,564	1,839	5,403
	1930	,,	12	6,674	34,468	41,154	2	1,057	4,879	5,938
	1931	,,	—	13,637	7,065	20,702	—	1,201	617	1,818
	1932	,,	12,382	10,926	3,153	26,461	1,070	1,060	390	2,520
FIJI	1929	cwt.	—	1,920	—	1,920	—	4,038	—	4,038
	1930	,,	—	1,380	—	1,380	—	2,451	—	2,451
	1931	,,	—	1,220	—	1,220	—	1,631	—	1,631
	1932	,,	—	360	—	360	—	410	—	410
GRAND TOTALS	1929	gal.	—	26,602	34,466	61,068	354,379	281,039	732,961	1,664,086
		cwt.	231,237	178,725	471,799	1,057,879				
	1930	gal.	12	10,539	62,962	73,529*	198,448	140,721	664,904	1,282,110*
		cwt.	151,823	112,742	501,643	957,872				
	1931	gal.	—	16,152	28,583	44,735	172,722	255,412	487,866	1,110,816
		cwt.	181,136	272,508	510,656	1,165,641				
	1932	gal.	12,390	22,681	23,531	58,602	161,181	623,048	312,592	1,331,109
		cwt.	152,580	581,081	294,787	1,269,349				

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

† Particulars of destination not available.

§ The quantities given are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. Values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

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TABLE XXI.

EXPORTS OF COPRA FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	—	39	123	162	—	785	2,659	3,444
	1930	—	21	136	157	—	326	2,560	2,886
	1931	—	116	—	116	—	1,041	—	1,041
	1932	—	51	—	51	—	524	—	524
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	—	5,464	2,456	7,920	—	95,397	49,618	145,015
	1930	—	5,613	1,782	7,395	—	78,607	31,126	109,733
	1931	—	5,757	1,477	7,234	—	48,062	14,147	62,209
	1932	287	5,992	986	7,265	3,055	51,547	10,092	64,694
ZANZIBAR	1929	—	4	16,699	16,703	—	163	352,911	353,074
	1930	22	16	12,760	12,798	450	289	240,257	240,996
	1931	69	9	11,691	11,769	1,048	95	148,534	149,677
	1932	69	27	11,708	11,804	827	295	142,385	143,507
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	—	5,507	19,278	24,785	—	96,345	405,188	501,533
	1930	22	5,650	14,678	20,350	450	79,222	273,943	353,615
	1931	69	5,882	13,168	19,119	1,048	49,198	162,681	212,927
	1932	356	6,070	12,694	19,120	3,882	52,366	152,477	208,725
GOLD COAST	1929	568	—	668	1,236	9,390	—	11,826	21,216
	1930	45	—	872	917	639	—	15,032	15,671
	1931	685	—	380	1,065	8,170	—	3,864	12,034
	1932	560	—	1,217	1,777	5,801	—	14,276	20,077
NIGERIA	1929	57	—	176	233	967	—	3,009	3,976
	1930	—	—	120	120	—	—	1,497	1,497
	1931	44	—	93	137	482	—	1,001	1,483
	1932	79	—	76	155	548	—	721	1,269
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	625	—	844	1,469	10,357	—	14,835	25,192
	1930	45	—	992	1,037	639	—	16,529	17,168
	1931	729	—	473	1,202	8,652	—	4,865	13,517
	1932	639	—	1,293	1,932	6,349	—	14,997	21,346
CEYLON	1929	300	312	101,512	102,124	5,776	6,041	1,961,882	1,973,699
	1930	533	70	90,027	90,630	6,661	1,072	1,344,421	1,352,154
	1931	**432**	**1,125**	**92,308**	**93,865**	**4,340**	**12,320**	**936,984**	**953,644**
	1932	**301**	**14,376**	**31,022**	**45,699**	**3,328**	**236,484**	**381,510**	**621,322**

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Malaya‡	1929					112,429				2,174,000
	1930					102,014				1,629,000
	1931					100,568				1,025,000
	1932					97,277				1,100,000
Brunei*	1929					8				151
	1930					5				61
	1931					1				9
	1932					—				—
North Borneo*	1929					6,358				91,007
	1930					6,375				72,055
	1931					5,511				31,292
	1932					7,329				44,591
Sarawak*	1929					2,070				27,355
	1930					2,547				28,147
	1931					2,609				16,636
	1932					2,933				20,733
Mauritius	1929	1,064	275	29	1,368	17,314	3,150	599	21,063	
	1930	1,043	643	20	1,706	12,102	8,638	287	21,027	
	1931	2,468	10	40	2,518	28,931	262	465	29,658	
	1932	1,719	—	—	1,719	21,564	—	—	21,564	
Seychelles	1929	277	3,205	1,078	4,560	5,032	60,508	20,733	86,273	
	1930	1,105	2,704	2,101	5,910	15,015	46,123	29,290	90,428	
	1931	3,393	709	773	4,875	33,844	7,894	8,201	49,939	
	1932	1,569	2,832	279	4,680	18,383	37,379	3,473	59,235	
British Guiana	1929	1,882	—	1,877	3,759	33,168	—	32,321	65,489	
	1930	1,333	(50 lb.)	677	2,010	19,314	$2	10,565	29,879	
	1931	937	—	444	1,381	11,085	—	6,040	17,125	
	1932	752	—	4	756	10,093	—	49	10,142	
British Honduras	1929	52	—	535	587	1,219	—	11,843	13,062	
	1930	—	—	738	738	—	—	1,497	1,497	
	1931	—	—	363	363	—	—	4,057	4,057	
	1932	—	—	439	439	—	—	2,750	2,750	
Jamaica	1929	463	—	3,059	3,522	8,569	—	56,864	65,433	
	1930	1,457	—	3,088	4,545	24,652	—	47,432	72,084	
	1931	847	—	2,675	3,522	9,172	—	29,466	38,638	
	1932	2,609	—	274	2,883	30,876	—	2,832	33,708	
Dominica	1929	26	—	—	26	390	—	—	390	
	1930	51	—	—	51	1,067	—	—	1,067	
	1931	20	—	—	20	264	—	—	264	
	1932	48	—	—	48	1,112	—	—	1,112	

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TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
St. Kitts	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	(553 lb.)	—	—	—	7	—	7
	1931	—	(200 lb.)	—	—	—	5	—	5
	1932	7	—	—	7	215	—	—	215
Trinidad	1929	2,949	—	7,756	10,705	57,508	—	152,224	209,732
	1930	4,291	—	5,482	9,773	73,891	—	102,074	175,965
	1931	2,529	—	6,169	8,698	28,477	—	72,671	101,148
	1932	5,762	—	1,121	6,883	75,328	—	16,116	91,444
Windward Islands: Grenada	1929	114	65	—	179	2,107	1,319	—	3,426
	1930	109	40	25	174	2,864	770	456	4,090
	1931	191	31	—	222	3,665	373	—	4,038
	1932	99	9	—	108	3,095	112	—	3,207
St. Lucia	1929	229	—	129	358	5,934	—	3,944	9,878
	1930	369	1	30	400	6,972	14	442	7,428
	1931	345	—	153	498	3,809	—	2,060	5,869
	1932	418	4	10	432	5,233	58	98	5,389
St. Vincent	1929	46	790	3	839	607	10,747	42	11,396
	1930	93	715	—	808	1,308	10,004	—	11,312
	1931	142	655	25	822	1,349	6,228	178	7,755
	1932	197	797	—	994	2,475	8,951	—	11,426
West Indies and America—Totals.	1929	5,761	855	13,359	19,975	109,502	12,066	257,238	378,806
	1930	7,703	756	10,040	18,499	130,068	10,795	162,466	303,329
	1931	5,011	686	9,829	15,526	57,821	6,606	114,472	178,899
	1932	9,892	810	1,848	12,550	128,427	9,121	21,845	159,393
Fiji	1929	7,688	—	25,538	33,226	128,415	—	435,563	563,978
	1930	4,982	295	18,605	23,882	80,180	4,831	284,513	369,524
	1931	5,356	—	11,561	16,917	55,832	—	121,954	177,786
	1932	10,149	2	4,925	15,076	113,387	22	56,831	170,240

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British Solomon Islands Protectorate.†	1928–9	—	15,695	7,830	23,525	—	254,697	132,382	387,079
	1929–30	—	12,591	8,709	21,300	—	182,171	121,917	304,088
	1930–1	—	13,857	9,824	23,681	—	165,640	106,188	271,828
	1931–2	—	13,671	7,538	21,209	—	86,597	51,246	137,843
Gilbert and Ellice Islands...	1928–9*				4,122				55,657
	1929–30*				5,465				83,691
	1930–1	—	1,442	5,105	6,547	—	14,420	51,052	65,472
	1931–2	—	—	6,715	6,715	—	—	67,150	67,150
Tonga†	1929	—	—	16,861	16,861	—	—	252,911	252,911
	1930	—	—	14,134	14,134	—	—	169,610	169,610
	1931	—	—	8,929	8,929	—	—	80,361	80,361
	1932	—	—	8,323	8,323	—	—	83,228	83,228
New Hebrides*	1929				10,787				147,460
	1930				11,883				130,573
	1931				10,005				69,886
	1932				7,032				36,306
Western Pacific—Totals ...	1929	7,688	15,695	50,229	88,521	128,415	254,697	820,856	1,407,085
	1930	4,982	12,886	41,448	76,664	80,180	187,002	576,040	1,057,486
	1931	5,356	15,299	35,419	66,079	55,832	180,060	359,555	665,333
	1932	10,149	13,673	27,501	58,355	113,387	86,619	258,455	494,767
GRAND TOTALS	1929	15,715	25,849	186,329	363,667	276,396	432,807	3,481,331	6,686,164
	1930	15,433	22,709	159,306	325,737	245,115	332,852	2,402,976	4,924,470
	1931	17,458	23,711	152,010	311,873	190,468	256,340	1,587,223	3,176,854
	1932	24,625	37,761	74,637	251,594	295,320	421,969	832,757	2,751,676

* Particulars of destination not available.

† Exports to Europe (which may include United Kingdom) included under "Foreign Countries."

‡ The quantities given are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. Values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

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TABLE XXII.

EXPORTS OF COTTON SEED FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	61,798	4,500	1,237	67,535	387,513	28,509	8,042	424,064
	1930	29,190	2,993	1,600	33,783	119,544	11,972	6,746	138,262
	1931	44,364	—	1,071	45,435	145,477	—	3,747	149,224
	1932	46,137	4,070	6,274	56,481	137,888	12,207	18,804	168,899
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	6,773	1,780	179	8,732	40,375	5,388	787	46,550
	1930	2,692	876	51	3,619	9,928	1,686	277	11,891
	1931	1,826	1,483	—	3,309	4,347	2,341	—	6,688
	1932	1,710	874	52	2,636	5,536	1,764	281	7,581
NYASALAND	1929	863	—	—	863	1,726	—	—	1,726
	1930	1,620	—	—	1,620	3,239	—	—	3,239
	1931	628	—	—	628	1,257	—	—	1,257
	1932	1,138	—	—	1,138	2,276	—	—	2,276
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	69,434	6,280	1,416	77,130	429,614	33,897	8,829	472,340
	1930	33,502	3,869	1,651	39,022	132,711	13,658	7,023	153,392
	1931	46,818	1,483	1,071	49,372	151,081	2,341	3,747	157,169
	1932	48,985	4,944	6,326	60,255	145,700	13,971	19,085	178,756
NIGERIA	1929	8,327			8,327	125,461	9	1	125,471
	1930	12,259		30	12,289	208,716	8	87	208,811
	1931	4,394	—		4,394	17,438	—	6	17,444
	1932	532			532	1,600	1	4	1,605
CEYLON	1929	593	1	—	594	3,773	19	—	3,792
	1930	170	28	—	198	758	80	—	838
	1931	60	1	—	61	157	54	—	211
	1932	—	11	—	11	—	27	—	27
PALESTINE	1929	5	—	—	5	50	—	—	50
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS ...	1929	7	—	—	7	39	—	—	39
	1930	3	—	—	3	16	—	—	16
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	—	549	10	559	—	2,392	12	2,404
	1930	—	562	31	593	—	2,784	152	2,936
	1931	60	580	71	711	360	2,025	257	2,642
	1932	—	176	—	176	—	727	—	727
WINDWARD ISLANDS:	1929	61	279	—	340	1,119	3,000	—	4,119
GRENADA	1930	62	290	—	352	1,213	3,073	—	4,286
	1931	—	271	—	271	—	2,000	—	2,000
	1932	—	375	—	375	—	1,531	—	1,531
ST. VINCENT	1929	—		—	—	—	1	—	1
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WEST INDIES—TOTALS ...	1929	68	828	10	906	1,158	5,393	12	6,563
	1930	65	852	31	948	1,229	5,857	152	7,238
	1931	60	851	71	982	360	4,025	257	4,642
	1932	—	551	—	551	—	2,258	—	2,258
FIJI	1929	53		—	53	192	2	—	194
	1930	99	—	—	99	346	—	—	346
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW HEBRIDES§	1929				657				1,060
	1930				476				591
	1931				1,063				1,286
	1932				411				497
GRAND TOTALS	1929	78,480	7,109	1,426	87,672	560,248	39,320	8,842	609,470
	1930	46,095	4,749	1,712	53,032	343,760	19,603	7,262	371,216
	1931	51,332	2,335	1,142	55,872	169,036	6,420	4,010	180,752
	1932	49,517	5,506	6,326	61,760	147,300	16,257	19,089	183,143

§ Particulars of destination not available.

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TABLE XXII.—*continued.*

EXPORTS OF COTTON SEED CAKE AND MEAL.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	18	18	—	—	108	108
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARBADOS	1929	—	76	16	92	—	1,274	274	1,548
	1930	—	121	87	208	—	2,027	1,465	3,492
	1931	—	84	179	263	—	705	1,506	2,211
	1932	—	85	56	141	—	713	470	1,183
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	—	83	—	83	—	676	—	676
	1930	—	18	—	18	—	142	—	142
	1931	—	67	—	67	—	213	—	213
	1932	—	80	—	80	—	231	—	231
TOTALS	1929	—	159	16	175	—	1,950	274	2,224
	1930	—	139	105	244	—	2,169	1,573	3,742
	1931	—	151	179	330	—	918	1,506	2,424
	1932	—	165	56	221	—	944	470	1,414
GRAND TOTALS— COTTON SEED AND COTTON SEED CAKE AND MEAL.	1929	78,480	7,268	1,442	87,847	560,248	41,270	9,116	611,694
	1930	46,095	4,888	1,817	53,276	343,760	21,772	8,835	374,958
	1931	51,332	2,486	1,321	56,202	169,036	7,338	5,516	183,176
	1932	49,517	5,671	6,382	61,981	147,300	17,201	19,559	184,557

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TABLE XXIII.

EXPORTS OF GROUNDNUTS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	120	49	1,920	2,089	1,850	849	31,737	34,436
	1930		321	2,469	2,790	1	4,112	27,550	31,663
	1931	49	106	724	879	465	1,062	6,506	8,033
	1932	682	626	271	1,579	7,445	6,904	3,143	17,492
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	302	1,002	6,461	7,765	4,808	14,442	101,198	120,448
	1930	—	1,290	16,043	17,333	—	12,319	174,248	186,567
	1931	47	1,698	1,325	3,070	449	15,274	12,983	28,706
	1932	8,982	1,848	5,043	15,873	103,861	17,739	60,410	182,010
NYASALAND	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	7
	1931	—	—	½	—	—	—	6	6
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN RHODESIA	1929	—	1	7	8	—	25	133	158
	1930	—	6	7	13	—	94	186	280
	1931	—	5	13	18	—	101	225	326
	1932	—	1	3	4	—	16	56	72
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	422	1,052	8,388	9,862	6,658	15,316	133,068	155,042
	1930	—	1,617	18,520	20,137	1	16,525	201,991	218,517
	1931	96	1,809	2,062	3,967	914	16,437	19,720	37,071
	1932	9,664	2,475	5,317	17,456	111,306	24,659	63,609	199,574
GAMBIA	1929	9,114	19	48,957	58,090	116,668	281	668,567	785,516
	1930	14,071	174	64,331	78,576	168,669	1,755	733,089	903,513
	1931	1,595	7	65,209	66,811	12,376	58	493,691	506,125
	1932	7,619	15	29,681	37,315	80,019	176	311,464	391,659

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TABLE XXIII.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
GOLD COAST	1929	—	—	9	9	—	—	42	42
	1930	—	—	1	1	—	—	14	14
	1931	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	11
	1932	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	4
NIGERIA	1929	11,542	12	135,825	147,379	178,606	234	2,286,873	2,465,713
	1930	24,465	36	121,870	146,371	382,981	606	1,812,169	2,195,756
	1931	17,757	29	141,953	159,739	158,845	304	1,351,542	1,510,691
	1932	19,732	11	168,380	188,123	196,541	114	1,677,176	1,873,831
SIERRA LEONE	1929	—	—	¼	—	—	—	1	1
	1930	—	—	35	35	—	—	440	440
	1931	—	—	½	—	—	—	5	5
	1932	—	—		—	—	—	1	1
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	20,656	31	184,791	205,478	295,274	515	2,955,483	3,251,272
	1930	38,536	210	186,237	224,983	551,650	2,361	2,545,712	3,099,723
	1931	19,352	36	207,163	226,551	171,221	362	1,845,249	2,016,832
	1932	27,351	26	198,062	225,439	276,560	290	1,988,645	2,265,495
WINDWARD ISLANDS:	1929	—	157	3	160	—	4,395	91	4,486
ST. VINCENT	1930	—	124	5	129	—	3,460	150	3,610
	1931	—	77	½	77	—	1,077	13	1,090
	1932	—	28	—	28	—	398	—	398
GRAND TOTALS	1929	21,078	1,240	193,182	215,500	301,932	20,226	3,088,642	3,410,800
	1930	38,536	1,951	204,762	245,249	551,651	22,346	2,747,853	3,321,850
	1931	19,448	1,922	209,225	230,595	172,135	17,876	1,864,982	2,054,993
	1932	37,015	2,529	203,379	242,923	387,866	25,347	2,052,254	2,465,467

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EXPORTS OF PALM KERNELS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	17	—	67	84	375	—	1,016	1,391
	1930	—		35	35	—	8	450	458
	1931	46	—	67	113	357	—	503	860
	1932	36	—	11	47	298	—	88	386
GAMBIA	1929	345	—	390	735	5,000	—	5,232	10,232
	1930	135	—	471	606	1,476	—	5,107	6,583
	1931	396	—	432	828	4,187	—	3,257	7,444
	1932	96	—	626	722	717	—	4,833	5,550
GOLD COAST	1929	549	—	6,020	6,569	8,840	—	87,607	96,447
	1930	333	—	5,137	5,470	5,152	—	63,866	69,018
	1931	490	—	3,545	4,035	5,084	—	32,120	37,204
	1932	610	—	6,389	6,999	5,472	—	54,811	60,283
NIGERIA	1929	113,481	—	137,996	251,477	2,007,929	—	2,256,921	4,264,850
	1930	98,854		161,168	260,022	1,435,755	4	2,243,407	3,679,166
	1931	96,044	—	158,410	254,454	786,940	—	1,345,405	2,132,345
	1932	133,687	—	175,374	309,061	1,161,062	—	1,534,902	2,695,964
SIERRA LEONE	1929	21,319	—	38,886	60,205	310,895	—	565,413	876,308
	1930	17,713	—	38,928	56,641	210,202	—	454,389	664,591
	1931	12,676	—	41,786	54,462	107,018	—	342,724	449,742
	1932	24,690	—	52,472	77,162	220,658	—	466,819	687,477
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	135,694	—	183,292	318,986	2,332,664	—	2,915,173	5,247,837
	1930	117,035		205,704	322,739	1,652,585	4	2,766,769	4,419,358
	1931	109,606	—	204,173	313,779	903,229	—	1,723,506	2,626,735
	1932	159,083	—	234,861	393,944	1,387,909	—	2,061,365	3,449,274
MALAYA	1929	264	—	19	283	5,273	—	452	5,725
	1930	232	—	254	486	4,804	—	4,676	9,480
	1931	527	—	200	727	9,365	—	3,712	13,077
	1932	493	—	755	1,248	8,490	—	10,491	18,981
GRAND TOTALS	1929	135,975	—	183,378	319,353	2,338,312	—	2,916,641	5,254,953
	1930	117,267		205,993	323,260	1,657,389	12	2,771,895	4,429,296
	1931	110,179	—	204,440	314,619	912,951	—	1,727,721	2,640,672
	1932	159,612	—	235,627	395,239	1,396,697	—	2,071,944	3,468,641

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TABLE XXV.

EXPORTS OF PALM OIL FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—		—	—	—	5	—	5
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	—	5	9	14	—	160	270	430
	1930	—	15	—	15	—	357	—	357
	1931	34	6	—	40	1,088	163	—	1,251
	1932	57	7		64	1,049	163	11	1,223
GAMBIA	1929	—		—	—	—	3	—	3
	1930	—	—		—	—	—	2	2
	1931	—		—	—	—	1	—	1
	1932	—	—		—	—	—	1	1
GOLD COAST	1929	173	—	423	596	4,426	—	12,404	16,830
	1930	143	68	278	489	3,930	1,891	5,571	11,392
	1931	51	—	269	320	495	—	4,254	4,749
	1932	347	57	298	702	5,229	756	4,703	10,688
NIGERIA	1929	40,699	311	90,835	131,845	1,190,417	9,278	2,567,606	3,767,301
	1930	35,653	194	99,954	135,801	902,594	4,759	2,343,070	3,250,423
	1931	30,230	411	87,538	118,179	419,916	4,917	1,116,848	1,541,681
	1932	46,365	6	69,689	116,060	605,006	79	909,225	1,514,310

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SIERRA LEONE	1929	2,427	118	300	2,845	64,123	3,500	7,530	75,153
	1930	1,545	83	2,024	3,652	34,721	2,097	42,483	79,301
	1931	971	23	365	1,359	13,726	336	5,768	19,830
	1932	1,434	761	13	2,208	18,030	8,683	201	26,914
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	43,299	429	91,558	135,286	1,258,966	12,781	2,587,540	3,859,287
	1930	37,341	345	102,256	139,942	941,245	8,747	2,391,126	3,341,118
	1931	31,252	434	88,172	119,858	434,137	5,254	1,126,870	1,566,261
	1932	48,146	824	70,000	118,970	628,265	9,518	914,130	1,551,913
MALAYA	1929	605	57	1,227	1,889	18,807	1,853	39,628	60,288
	1930	1,964	79	1,210	3,253	62,225	2,666	40,549	105,440
	1931	2,373	94	2,197	4,664	60,963	2,487	56,370	119,820
	1932	3,528	414	3,963	7,905	60,513	7,228	65,189	132,930
GRAND TOTALS	1929	43,904	491	92,794	137,189	1,277,773	14,794	2,627,438	3,920,005
	1930	39,305	439	103,466	143,210	1,003,470	11,770	2,431,675	3,446,915
	1931	33,659	534	90,369	124,562	496,188	7,909	1,183,240	1,687,337
	1932	51,731	1,245	73,963	126,939	689,827	16,909	979,330	1,686,066

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TABLE XXVI.

EXPORTS OF OTHER OIL SEEDS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	—	402	2,421	2,823	—	7,346	45,180	52,526
(Sesame)	1930	—	514	2,033	2,547	—	6,980	26,271	33,251
	1931	—	94	742	836	—	1,037	8,109	9,146
	1932	150	384	5,333	5,867	450	4,760	66,688	71,898
(Linseed)	1929	1	—	—	1	12	—	—	12
	1930	44	—	—	44	302	—	—	302
	1931	29		—	29	304	4	—	308
	1932		—	—	—	2	—	—	2
(Other kinds)	1929	8	—	—	8	45	—	—	45
	1930	6	—	7	13	40	—	47	87
	1931	—		—	—	—	3	—	3
	1932	4		—	4	24	4	—	28
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	—	1,268	2,988	4,256	—	21,898	52,875	74,773
(Sesame)	1930	—	1,906	1,209	3,115	—	19,341	13,206	32,547
	1931	—	2,531	1,294	3,825	—	22,882	13,833	36,715
	1932	—	1,432	3,379	4,811	—	13,746	36,384	50,130
(Castor)	1929	2	—	2	4	18	—	21	39
	1930	1	—	3	4	16	—	48	64
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	19	—	—	19	187	—	—	187
(Other kinds)	1929	104		5	109	893	12	145	1,050
	1930	60			60	284	7	2	293
	1931	66	—		66	239	—	2	241
	1932	94			94	357	10	2	369

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ZANZIBAR ... ... (Sesame)	1929	—	—	9	9	—	—	184	184
	1930	—	—	2	2	—	—	28	28
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	115	1,670	5,425	7,210	968	29,256	98,405	128,629
	1930	111	2,420	3,254	5,785	642	26,328	39,602	66,572
	1931	95	2,625	2,036	4,756	543	23,926	21,944	46,413
	1932	267	1,816	8,712	10,795	1,020	18,520	103,074	122,614
GAMBIA ... ... (Sesame)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	5	5	—	—	54	54
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Benniseed)	1929	—	—	8	8	—	—	105	105
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NIGERIA ... ... (Benniseed)	1929	3,233		3,140	6,373	42,848	1	48,865	91,714
	1930	1,421	—	8,127	9,548	29,760	—	116,409	146,169
	1931	602	1	5,305	5,908	5,422	5	46,280	51,707
	1932	121		10,295	10,416	106	3	86,102	86,211
(Other kinds)	1929				—	5	2,075	25	2,105
	1930				—	5	3,672	14	3,691
	1931				—	1	2,884	15	2,900
	1932	—			—	—	2,713	28	2,741
SIERRA LEONE ... ... (Benniseed)	1929	28		151	179	414	6	2,577	2,997
	1930	41			41	530	6	2	538
	1931	—	1	83	84	—	6	746	752
	1932	—	—	120	120	—	—	1,122	1,122
(Agusie)	1929	—	1		1	—	26	4	30
	1930	—	1		1	—	41	1	42
	1931	—	1		1	—	16	1	17
	1932	—	1	—	1	—	11	—	11
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	3,261	1	3,299	6,561	43,267	2,108	51,576	96,951
	1930	1,462	1	8,132	9,595	30,295	3,719	116,480	150,494
	1931	602	3	5,388	5,993	5,423	2,911	47,042	55,376
	1932	121	1	10,415	10,537	106	2,727	87,252	90,085

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TABLE XXVI.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
CEYLON	1929	—	12	—	12	—	158	—	158
(Domba Nuts)	1930	—	11	—	11	—	130	—	130
	1931	—	13	—	13	—	137	—	137
	1932	13	—	—	13	99	—	—	99
(Gingelly)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	1	—	1	—	9	—	9
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Other kinds)	1929	—		—	—	—	4	—	4
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CYPRUS	1929	—	—	3	3	—	—	165	165
(Aniseed)	1930	—	1	28	29	—	16	666	682
	1931	3	—	26	29	86	—	539	625
	1932	—	—	3	3	—	—	66	66
(Black Seed or Mavrokokko)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	1930	—	—	1	1	—	—	39	39
	1931	—	—	2	2	—	—	47	47
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Sesame)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	8	8	—	—	144	144
(Linseed)	1929	223	8	369	600	3,790	164	6,273	10,227
	1930	—	60	149	209	—	953	2,340	3,293
	1931	—	—	272	272	—	—	2,387	2,387
	1932	—	—	456	456	—	—	4,073	4,073

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PALESTINE ... ... (Sesame)	1929	—	83	3,400	3,483	—	1,580	70,745	72,325
	1930			2,674	2,674	2	2	36,218	36,222
	1931		10	878	888	19	120	12,388	12,527
	1932	—		351	351	—	3	6,495	6,498
(Other kinds)	1929	—	—	1	1	—	—	21	21
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	3	3	—	—	55	55
	1932	10	—	—	10	102	—	—	102
JAMAICA ... ... (All kinds)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	2	—	—	2	38	—	—	38
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW HEBRIDES ... ... (Castor Oil)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931				21				121
	1932				4				22
GRAND TOTALS	1929	3,599	1,774	12,497	17,870	48,025	33,270	227,187	308,482
	1930	1,575	2,493	14,238	18,306	30,977	31,148	195,345	257,470
	1931	700	2,652	8,605	11,978	6,071	27,103	84,402	117,697
	1932	411	1,817	19,945	22,177	1,327	21,250	201,104	223,703

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TABLE XXVII.

EXPORTS OF OTHER VEGETABLE OILS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

(i.e., other than Palm Oil, Coconut Oil and Essential Oils).

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in Cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	—	38,334	262	38,596§	—	10,618	66	10,684
(Sesame)	1930	—	34,170	941	35,111§	—	6,241	187	6,428
	1931	—	18,902	212	19,114§	—	2,716	31	2,747
	1932	—	28,087	726	28,813§	—	3,854	103	3,957
(Groundnut)	1929	—	6,785	—.	6,785§	—	1,389	—	1,389
	1930	—	3,823	—	3,823§	—	544	—	544
	1931	—	2,744	8	2,752§	—	341	1	342
	1932	—	5,344	—	5,344§	—	630	—	630
(Other)	1929	155	—	183	338§	255	—	568	823
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	101	—	—	101§	50	—	—	50
	1932	—	—	260	260§	—	—	35	35
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	1929	—		40	40	—	21	105	126
(Groundnut)	1930	—		360	360	—	16	595	611
	1931	—	40	180	220	—	70	307	377
	1932	—	20	140	160	—	26	239	265
(Sesame)	1929	—	160		160	—	401	7	408
	1930	—	40		40	—	98	13	111
	1931	—	80	20	100	—	137	48	185
	1932	—	460	20	480	—	588	27	615
(Other)	1929	—	20	—	20	—	32	—	32
	1930	—		—	—	—	9	—	9
	1931	—	20	—	20	—	18	—	18
	1932			—	—	3	20	—	23

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ZANZIBAR ... ... (Sesame)	1929	—	345	36	381*	—	795	91	887*
	1930	—	97	31	128	—	165	59	224
	1931	—	291	24	315	—	457	35	492
	1932	—	65	316	381	—	101	466	567
(Groundnut)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	9	9	—	—	13	13
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Other)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
EAST AFRICA TOTALS ...	1929 gal.	155	45,119	445	45,719	255	13,256	837	14,349*
	1929 cwt.	—	525	76	601*				
	1930 gal.	—	37,993	941	38,934	—	7,073	854	7,927
	1930 cwt.	—	137	391	528				
	1931 gal.	101	21,646	220	21,967	50	3,739	435	4,224
	1931 cwt.	—	431	233	664				
	1932 gal.	—	33,431	986	34,417	3	5,221	870	6,094
	1932 cwt.	—	546	476	1,022				
GOLD COAST ... ... (Palm Kernel)	1929	—	—	20	20	—	—	6	6
	1930	—	—			—	—	4	4
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Shea Butter)	1929	20	—	—	20	70	—	—	70
	1930	—	20	—	20	—	28	—	28
	1931	—			—	—	1	6	7
	1932	—	—	60	60	—	—	114	114
(Other)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—		—	—	—	10	10
	1932		—	—	—	1,178	—	—	1,178
NIGERIA	1929	—	440		440	—	1,050	7	1,057
	1930	20	400		420	40	730	12	782
	1931		260	40	300	14	265	12	291
	1932	—	180		180	—	197	3	200

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TABLE XXVII.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in Cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
SIERRA LEONE	1929	1	7		8	1	17	2	20
(Palm Kernel)	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
	1932	—	—		—	—	—	1	1
(Shea Butter)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	3	3	—	—	10	10
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—		—	—	—	1	—	1
(Other)	1929	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS	1929	21	448	20	489	71	1,069	15	1,155
	1930	20	420	3	443	40	758	26	824
	1931	—	262	40	302	14	267	28	309
	1932	—	180	60	240	1,178	197	119	1,494
CEYLON	1929	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	4
(Castor—unrefined)	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Gingelly)	1929	—	16	—	16	—	44	—	44
	1930	—	4	—	4	—	15	—	15
	1931	—	4	—	4	—	11	—	11
	1932	—		—	—	—	3	—	3
(Other)	1929	—	15	—	15	—	109	—	109
	1930	—	35	—	35	—	284	—	284
	1931	—	58	—	58	—	434	—	434
	1932		44	—	44	1	173	—	174

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SARAWAK	1929				84					194
	1930				324					576
	1931				379					475
	1932				146					331
CYPRUS	1929	3	10	140	164*	24	22	444		529*
(Olive)	1930		2	232	239*	42	7	664		728*
	1931	—	2	92	94	—	2	222		224
	1932	1	5	352	358	2	12	771		785
(Origanum)	1929	25	—	—	25	750	—	—		750
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	1931	16	—	—	16	283	—	—		283
	1932	23	—	—	23	150	—	—		150
PALESTINE	1929	13	38	3,171	3,222	54	120	7,562		7,736
(Olive—edible)	1930	29	286	9,927	10,242	88	764	18,542		19,394
	1931	61	425	9,168	9,654	223	1,504	17,218		18,945
	1932	309	1,559	4,692	6,560	1,040	5,167	13,432		19,639
(Olive—unrefined) ...	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	1931	—	—	6,076	6,076	—	—	10,282		10,282
	1932	—	293	7,216	7,509	—	648	12,127		12,775
(Sesame)	1929	—	23	1,381	1,404	—	66	3,840		3,906
	1930	—	1	610	611	—	3	1,282		1,285
	1931	—	4	2,736	2,740	—	12	4,596		4,608
	1932	—	3	60	63	—	7	125		132
(Sunflower)	1929	—	—	8,622	8,622	—	—	23,211		23,211
	1930	—	—	1,825	1,825	—	—	3,211		3,211
	1931	—	—	2,169	2,169	—	—	3,447		3,447
	1932	—	—	16,036	16,036	—	—	29,353		29,353
(Cotton Seed—edible)...	1929	—	—	8	8	—	—	20		20
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	1932	—	—	16	16	—	—	29		29
(Linseed)	1929	—	—	295	295	—	—	724		724
	1930	—	—	248	248	—	—	659		659
	1931	—	—	78	78	—	—	138		138
	1932	—	—	1	1	—	—	4		4

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TABLE XXVII.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in Cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
PALESTINE—*continued*									
(Other—unrefined) ...	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	76	76	—	—	193	193
	1931	—	—	315	315	—	—	410	410
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEEWARD ISLANDS ...	1929	—	12,215	—	12,215§	—	1,788	—	1,788
(Cotton Seed)	1930	—	18,640	—	18,640§	—	2,112	—	2,112
	1931	—	15,105	—	15,105§	—	1,514	—	1,514
	1932	—	4,556	—	4,556§	—	576	—	576
GRAND TOTALS ...	1929 gal.	155	57,334	445	57,934	1,154	16,478	36,653	54,519*
	1929 cwt.	62	1,077	13,713	14,947*				
	1930 gal.	—	56,633	941	57,574	170	11,016	25,431	37,208*
	1930 cwt.	49	885	13,312	14,575*				
	1931 gal.	101	36,751	220	37,072	570	7,483	36,776	45,304
	1931 cwt.	77	1,186	20,907	22,549				
	1932 gal.	—	37,987	986	38,973	2,374	12,005	56,829	71,539
	1932 cwt.	333	2,630	28,909	32,018				

§ Quantity in gallons.

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

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EXPORTS OF RAW RUBBER FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	352	—	16	368	27,557	—	1,261	28,818
	1930	285	—	1	286	16,911	—	66	16,977
	1931	60		—	60	2,291	9	—	2,300
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	1929	—	5	9	14	—	255	732	987
	1930	—		1	1	—	2	43	45
	1931	—		—	—	—	4	—	4
	1932	—		—	—	—	2	—	2
NYASALAND	1929	77	—	—	77	3,345	—	—	3,345
	1930	42	—	—	42	1,628	—	—	1,628
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS	**1929**	**429**	**5**	**25**	**459**	**30,902**	**255**	**1,993**	**33,150**
	1930	**327**	**—**	**2**	**329**	**18,539**	**2**	**109**	**18,650**
	1931	**60**	**—**	**—**	**60**	**2,291**	**13**	**—**	**2,304**
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
GOLD COAST	1929	188		102	290	20,344	5	8,074	28,423
	1930	178	—	63	241	16,530	—	5,457	21,987
	1931	61	—	38	99	3,549	—	1,386	4,935
	1932	—	—	11	11	—	—	315	315
NIGERIA	1929	897	—	1,077	1,974	100,163	—	63,521	163,684
	1930	1,085	—	1,092	2,177	95,592	—	54,734	150,326
	1931	1,029	—	792	1,821	41,159	—	30,160	71,319
	1932	653	—	192	845	27,537	—	3,825	31,362
SIERRA LEONE	1929	6	—	—	6	950	—	—	950
	1930	6	—	—	6	1,043	—	—	1,043
	1931	4	—	—	4	315	—	—	315
	1932	3	—	—	3	74	—	—	74
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS	1929	1,091	—	1,179	2,270	121,457	5	71,595	193,057
	1930	1,269	—	1,155	2,424	113,165	—	60,191	173,356
	1931	1,094	—	830	1,924	45,023	—	31,546	76,569
	1932	656	—	203	859	27,611	—	4,140	31,751

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TABLE XXVIII.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
CEYLON	1929	17,936	2,948	59,755	80,639	1,460,861	244,537	4,791,918	6,497,316
(Rubber)	1930	17,449	1,484	57,382	76,315	790,814	75,535	2,670,518	3,536,867
	1931	10,105	1,775	49,729	61,609	249,545	42,065	1,196,515	1,488,125
	1932	6,619	2,690	40,352	49,661	131,612	51,519	809,321	992,452
(Rubber Latex) ...	1929	1,020	180	51	1,251*	138	37	14	189
	1930	364	750	6,000	7,114*	24	133	720	877
	1931	255	720	556	1,531*	12	39	29	80
	1932		—		—	27	—	70	97
MALAYA‡	1929				415,100				36,299,202
(Para Rubber)†	1930				418,057				21,123,529
	1931				391,678				10,404,409
	1932				380,186				7,190,892
(Para Rubber Latex) ...	1929	134,265	2,855	1,572,409	1,709,529*	23,820	448	198,513	222,781
	1930	159,805	4,615	651,066	815,486*	18,162	571	81,689	100,422
	1931	217,984	6,168	517,211	741,363*	15,012	427	31,563	47,002
	1932	436,454	31,104	1,289,444	1,757,002*	23,592	2,579	75,730	101,901
(Concentrated Latex)	1929	88	—	816	904	8,174	—	81,777	89,951
	1930	1	—	—	1	52	—	—	52
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	1	—		1	12	—	1	13
(Revertex)	1929	Figures for the year 1929 included under " Concentrated Latex."							
	1930	100	1	1,260	1,361	6,989	70	75,846	82,905
	1931	64	2	265	331	1,560	45	6,473	8,078
	1932	255	5	1,252	1,512	4,378	94	23,126	27,598
(Sole Crepe)	1929	Figures for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 included under " Para Rubber"							
	1930								
	1931								
	1932	319	44	220	583	5,870	1,309	4,999	12,178
(Other sorts)	1929	8	4		12	962	517	31	1,510
	1930	—	—	1	1	—	—	46	46
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Brunei†	**1929**				**1,028**					**86,683**
	1930				**884**					**44,091**
	1931				**724**					**18,807**
	1932				**658**					**12,236**
North Borneo† ...	**1929**				**7,381**					**590,115**
	1930				**7,115**					**376,450**
	1931				6,247					159,932
	1932				5,379					81,991
Sarawak†	1929				11,173					1,000,999
	1930				10,620					473,832
	1931				10,402					222,585
	1932				7,054					111,283
British Guiana ...	1929	1	—	—	1	72	—	—		72
	1930	2	—	—	2	86	—	—		86
	1931	3	—	—	3	69	—	—		69
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Trinidad	1929	27	—	2	29	3,576	—	336		3,912
	1930	5	—	—	5	553	—	—		553
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Fiji	1929	—	—	3	3	—	—	224		224
	1930	—	—	3	3	—	—	209		209
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	1932		—	—	—	2	—	—		2
GRAND TOTALS ...	1929 gal.				1,710,780					45,019,161
	1929 tons				518,999					
	1930 gal.				822,600					25,878,505
	1930 tons				517,117					
	1931 gal.				742,894					12,427,960
	1931 tons				472,978					
	1932 gal.				1,757,002					8,562,396
	1932 tons				445,893					

* Quantity in gallons.

† Particulars of destination not available.

‡ The quantities given in the case of Malaya are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. The values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

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TABLE XXIX.

EXPORTS OF SPICES AND CONDIMENTS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in cwt. exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	1,208	137	4,832	6,177	5,355	534	20,254	26,143
(Chillies)	1930	80	380	2,636	3,096	215	706	6,692	7,613
	1931	415	312	2,104	2,831	834	498	4,211	5,543
	1932	167	711	1,359	2,238*	288	1,381	2,200	3,871*
(Other, including Ginger)	1929	—	21	40	61	—	45	41	86
	1930	—	19	44	63	—	52	50	102
	1931	—	24	57	81	—	14	55	69
	1932	—	15	110	125	—	25	89	114
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	1929	—	64	1	65	—	183	1	184
(Chillies)	1930	—	124	1	125	—	190	3	193
	1931	—	43	5	48	—	53	12	65
	1932	—	113	—	113	—	151	—	151
NYASALAND	1929	30	—	—	30	111	—	—	111
(Chillies and Capsicums).	1930	91	—	—	91	301	—	—	301
	1931	9	—		9	13	—	1	14
	1932	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	3
ZANZIBAR	1929	17,101	79,137	78,540	174,778	80,889	401,305	374,833	857,027
Cloves)	1930	13,291	72,180	60,260	145,731	64,177	366,485	291,116	721,778
	1931	11,380	67,978	137,380	216,738	34,933	240,157	458,707	733,797
	1932	14,054	68,210	79,790	162,054	40,558	207,015	239,822	487,395
Clove Stems)	1929	5,689	942	12,799	19,430	5,027	960	15,416	21,403
	1930	6,751	4,551	18,300	29,602	6,143	1,280	16,265	23,688
	1931	24,501	2,076	24,783	51,360	15,852	1,247	17,168	34,267
	1932	15,419	1,699	22,125	39,243	7,642	802	11,103	19,547

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(Mother of Cloves) ...	1929	—	26	—	26	—	16	—	16
	1930	—	78	265	343	—	39	114	153
	1931	—	22	31	53	—	12	14	26
	1932	—	—	290	290	—	—	116	116
(Clove Leaves) ...	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	1,049	—	—	1,049	1,252	—	—	1,252
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Chillies)	1929	506	41	227	774	1,426	194	570	2,190
	1930	161	79	164	404	225	97	216	538
	1931	207	—	53	260	361	—	63	424
	1932	107	—	52	159	135	—	71	206
East Africa—Totals	1929	24,534	80,368	96,439	201,341	92,808	403,237	411,115	907,160
	1930	21,423	77,411	81,670	180,504	72,313	368,849	314,456	755,618
	1931	36,512	70,455	164,413	271,380	51,993	241,981	480,231	774,205
	1932	29,747	70,750	103,726	204,224*	48,623	209,377	253,401	511,403*
Gold Coast	1929	—	1	255	256	—	1	127	128
(Pepper)	1930	—	—	10	10	—	—	45	45
	1931	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Other, including Ginger)	1929	—	4	50	54	—	13	41	54
	1930	—	—	—	—	61	—	83	144
	1931	—	—	1	1	40	—	5	45
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	1929	1,436	113	22	1,571	1,384	158	86	1,628
(Pepper)	1930	1,971	172	59	2,202	1,974	217	42	2,233
	1931	—	50	69	119	—	29	64	93
	1932	—	39	1	40	—	57	1	58
(Other, including Ginger)	1929	85	232	113	430	561	188	552	1,301
	1930	248	134	59	441	649	174	69	892
	1931	—	142	19	161	215	186	11	412
	1932	—	216	—	216	266	238	2	506

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TABLE XXIX—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year*	*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
SIERRA LEONE	1929	814	161	266	1,241	3,219	590	1,322	5,131
(Pepper)	1930	391	1,013	810	2,214	768	2,067	1,586	4,421
	1931	60	157	38	255	135	326	91	552
	1932	300	367	675	1,342	413	561	1,188	2,162
(Ginger)	1929	7,355	360	23,251	30,966	15,073	371	43,864	59,308
	1930	22,922	1,734	14,781	39,437	31,103	2,485	23,640	57,228
	1931	12,996	506	25,030	38,532	10,991	423	21,104	32,518
	1932	14,281	922	12,436	27,639	11,921	770	10,186	22,877
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS	1929	9,690	871	23,957	34,518	20,237	1,321	45,992	67,550
	1930	25,532	3,053	15,719	44,304	34,555	4,943	25,465	64,963
	1931	13,056	856	25,157	39,069	11,381	965	21,275	33,621
	1932	14,581	1,544	13,112	29,237	12,600	1,626	11,377	25,603
CEYLON	1929	8	1,087	—	1,095	9	682	—	691
(Curry Stuffs)	1930	—	1,720	—	1,720	—	858	—	858
	1931		1,469	—	1,469	1	527	—	528
	1932	1	1,438	—	1,439	3	778	—	781
(Cardamoms) ...	1929	689	152	2,008	2,849	11,807	2,718	34,003	48,532*
	1930	578	97	2,126	2,801	6,845	1,262	25,931	34,044*
	1931	486	220	2,006	2,712	5,023	2,235	20,829	28,089*
	1932	298	610	1,779	2,687	3,098	6,469	18,387	27,954
(Cinnamon)	1929	4,296	2,517	41,404	48,217	10,643	5,825	267,364	283,833*
	1930	4,009	3,015	37,125	44,149	6,950	3,333	123,214	133,498*
	1931	5,828	2,726	33,387	41,941	10,686	2,729	74,889	88,304
	1932	3,520	3,766	40,981	48,267	3,880	2,114	68,473	74,467
(Cloves)	1929	—	515	2	517	—	2,316	8	2,324
	1930	—	85	—	85	—	354	—	356*
	1931	—	106	4	110	—	241	11	252
	1932	—	449	5	454	—	1,496	24	1,520

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(Mace)	1929		33	—	33	—	126	—	126
	1930	—	17		17	—	106	6	112
	1931	—	17	—	17	—	126	—	126
	1932	—	14		14	—	69	3	72
(Nutmegs)	1929	—	693	235	928	—	4,166	1,414	5,581*
	1930	—	380	165	545	—	1,726	834	2,561*
	1931	—	376	238	614	—	710	458	1,168
	1932	—	377	360	737	—	497	440	937
(Pepper)	1929	683	1,963	2,417	5,078*	4,063	11,795	14,520	30,472*
	1930	576	1,058	1,127	2,766*	2,451	4,717	5,863	13,060*
	1931	338	1,586	1,226	3,151*	1,090	4,441	3,443	8,977*
	1932	258	814	498	1,570	682	2,234	1,407	4,323
(Vanilla)	1929	6	—	—	6	55	—	2	57
	1930	9		3	12	79	1	26	111*
	1931		—	—	—	12	—	—	13*
	1932	2	—		2	70	—	3	73
(Other, including Ginger)	1929	—	63	—	63	—	298	—	298
	1930	—	15	—	15	—	43	—	43
	1931	—	33	—	33	—	83	—	83
	1932		99	—	99	2	130	—	132
MALAYA§	1929				180				1,969
(Cardamoms)	1930				300				2,533
	1931				80				521
	1932				40				255
(Cloves)	1929				520				3,058
	1930				—				—
	1931				1,200				4,955
	1932				—				—
(Cubebs)	1929				—				—
	1930				160				620
	1931				340				1,158
	1932				240				742
NORTH BORNEO† ...	1929				36				309
(Pepper and Chillies)	1930				15				70
	1931				22				69
	1932				31				99

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TABLE XXIX.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year*	*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
SARAWAK†	1929				20,805				196,988
(Pepper, white)	1930				26,308				101,667
	1931				42,617				126,585
	1932				34,598				84,511
(Pepper, black)† ...	1929				2,412				13,549
	1930				5,529				12,479
	1931				6,269				9,093
	1932				49,951				81,409
MAURITIUS	1929	—		—		—	1	—	1
(Ginger)	1930	—	158	16	174	—	171	4	175
	1931	—	—	58	58	—	—	72	72
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEYCHELLES	1929	380	—	1,500	1,880	151	—	607	758
(Cinnamon)	1930	810	—	620	1,430	198	—	231	429
	1931	245	—	440	685	77	—	151	228
	1932	1,495	—	455	1,950	443	—	143	586
(Vanilla)	1929	89	—	1	90	1,944	—	41	1,985
	1930	61	—	10	71	1,030	—	381	1,411
	1931	18	—	1	19	199	—	18	217
	1932	23	—	2	25	197	—	21	218
(Nutmegs and Mace)	1929	1	—	2	3	12	—	19	31
	1930	2	—	1	3	9	—	7	16
	1931	1	—	3	4	6	—	8	14
	1932	7	—	—	7	36	—	—	36
(Other)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
	1932	2	—		2	8	—	1	9

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CYPRUS	1929	—	17	10,001	10,018	—	33	21,359	21,392
(Cumin)	1930	20	16	14,645	14,681	40	25	24,956	25,021
	1931	—	6	8,680	8,686	—	6	11,900	11,906
	1932	66	—	4,822	4,888	74	—	5,027	5,101
MALTA	1929	225	61	8,193	8,479	565	137	20,040	20,742
(Cumin)	1930	50	20	6,350	6,420	150	46	15,254	15,450
	1931	—	40	6,571	6,611	—	91	12,201	12,292
	1932	140	382	6,117	6,639	182	554	7,061	7,797
BAHAMAS	1929	—	—	80	80‡	—	—	45	45
(Pepper)	1930	—	—	124	124‡	—	—	69	69
	1931	—	4	45	49‡	—	2	22	24
	1932	—	116	29	145‡	—	62	16	78
JAMAICA	1929	1,767	3,131	75,808	80,706	7,630	13,490	327,046	348,166
(Pimento)	1930	1,591	3,220	80,214	85,025	3,600	7,294	181,608	192,502
	1931	2,115	3,899	103,045	109,059	2,108	3,886	102,674	108,668
	1932	3,151	3,840	66,918	73,909	2,771	2,981	55,935	61,687
(Ginger, and small quantities of other spices)	1929	10,793	2,654	5,558	19,005	33,951	8,354	17,481	59,786
	1930	11,286	2,980	7,958	22,224	24,863	6,676	17,818	49,357
	1931	8,471	2,072	7,291	17,834	13,151	3,108	11,275	27,534
	1932	6,748	2,849	5,264	14,861	15,954	6,974	12,798	35,726
LEEWARD ISLANDS ...	1929	1		31	32	21	6	703	730
(Vanilla Beans)	1930	—		69	69	—	1	2,111	2,112
	1931	—	1		1	—	19	10	29
	1932	—		18	18	—	1	394	395
(Other, including Ginger)	1929	28	49	7	84	52	90	14	156
	1930	40	23	—	63	75	48	—	123
	1931	24	18	—	42	11	9	—	20
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ...	1929	4	—	9	13	70	3	137	210
(Mace)	1930	9	1	2	12	92	9	19	120
	1931	6	3	2	11	33	8	5	46
	1932	6	9	—	15	19	40	—	59

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TABLE XXIX—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
(Nutmegs)	1929	21	4	104	129	54	14	386	454
	1930	100	41	22	163	321	86	78	485
	1931	84	14	27	125	171	17	50	238
	1932	57	142	—	199	87	191	—	278
(Ginger)	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	2	1	—	3	8	2	—	10
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	11	3	—	14	14	3	—	17
WINDWARD ISLANDS—									
GRENADA.	1929	3,245	2,274	17,138	22,657	14,141	10,010	76,172	100,323
(Nutmegs)	1930	4,332	2,160	13,480	19,972	14,999	7,132	45,663	67,794
	1931	5,941	2,306	17,948	26,195	12,475	4,893	37,440	54,808
	1932	5,876	1,932	19,497	27,305	8,243	2,618	25,998	36,859
(Mace)	1929	2,320	169	1,276	3,765	34,195	2,382	19,189	55,766
	1930	2,662	134	771	3,567	30,918	1,282	9,195	41,395
	1931	2,799	145	714	3,658	22,498	1,191	5,175	28,864
	1932	3,280	134	767	4,181	17,956	601	4,533	23,090
(Other, including Ginger)	1929	—	211	4	215	—	782	20	802
	1930	—	55	—	55	—	99	—	99
	1931	—	222	—	222	—	344	—	344
	1932	3	276	10	289	8	761	40	809
ST. LUCIA	1929	54	2	24	80	265	5	139	409
(Nutmegs)	1930	67	1	37	105	244	4	130	378
	1931	43	1	14	58	76	2	21	99
	1932	45	4	4	53	69	5	5	79
(Mace)	1929	14	—	4	18	217	—	60	277
	1930	15	—	5	20	121	2	43	166
	1931	8		2	10	43	1	10	54
	1932	7	—	2	9	39	—	9	48

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(Other, including Ginger)	1929	2	6	2	10	10	7	11	28
	1930	10	14	7	31	19	23	10	52
	1931	1	11	—	12	1	16	—	17
	1932	1	22	—	23	2	27	—	29
St. Vincent ... ... (Nutmegs)	1929	22	142	—	164	102	662	—	764
	1930	106	171	20	297	342	695	83	1,120
	1931	41	62	4	107	131	140	10	281
	1932	58	42	—	100	82	69	—	151
(Mace)	1929	6	26	—	32	123	500	—	623
	1930	23	30	—	53	298	498	4	800
	1931	11	12		23	122	106	1	229
	1932	17	7	—	24	97	42	—	139
(Other)	1929	—	18	—	18	—	22	—	22
	1930	—	18	8	26	—	20	10	30
	1931	—	14	—	14	—	18	—	18
	1932	—	18	—	18	—	15	—	15
West Indies—Totals ...	1929 bush.			80	80				
	1929 cwt.	18,277	8,686	99,965	126,928	90,831	36,327	441,403	568,561
	1930 bush.			124	124				
	1930 cwt.	20,243	8,849	102,593	131,685	75,900	23,871	256,841	356,612
	1931 bush.		4	45	49				
	1931 cwt.	19,544	8,780	129,047	157,371	50,820	13,760	156,693	221,273
	1932 bush.		116	29	145				
	1932 cwt.	19,260	9,278	92,480	121,018	45,341	14,328	99,712	159,381
GRAND TOTALS ...	1929 bush.			80	80				
	1929 cwt.	58,878	97,026	286,124	465,996*	233,125	468,982	1,257,887	2,175,967*
	1930 bush.			124	124				
	1930 cwt.	73,313	94,174	263,890	463,694*	200,520	410,305	793,469	1,521,707*
	1931 bush.		4	45	49				
	1931 cwt.	76,029	86,670	371,231	584,459*	131,290	267,895	782,179	1,323,751*
	1932 bush.		116	29	145				
	1932 cwt.	69,400	89,521	264,337	508,079*	115,239	239,672	465,480	987,154*

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores. † Particulars of destination not available. ‡ Quantities in bushels.

§ The quantities given, in case of Malaya, are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. The values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

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TABLE XXX.

EXPORTS OF RAW SUGAR FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
MAURITIUS	1929	250,891	22,357	143	273,391	3,404,296	299,315	1,969	3,705,580
	1930	141,439	41,042	89	182,570	1,402,417	460,046	1,007	1,863,470
	1931	153,462	22,450	35	175,947	1,462,632	204,376	241	1,667,249
	1932	194,716	—	3	194,719	1,978,876	—	38	1,978,914
BARBADOS	1929	6,032	59,304	180	65,516	67,809	652,516	2,064	722,389
	1930	2,353	47,950	90	50,393	23,553	447,775	924	472,252
	1931	1,326	32,948	148	34,422	13,297	345,857	1,485	360,639
	1932	31,793	42,554	363	74,710	313,237	415,947	3,764	732,948
BRITISH GUIANA	1929	27,319	73,095	35	100,449	335,812	902,002	475	1,238,289
	1930	28,365	86,401	10	114,776	286,375	845,663	143	1,132,181
	1931	38,862	80,276	208	119,346	366,510	735,235	2,038	1,103,783
	1932	77,266	59,786	22	137,078*	777,123	557,817	224	1,335,236*
JAMAICA	1929	2,826	34,554	—	37,380	36,438	446,514	—	482,952
	1930	6,719	43,655	—	50,374	78,959	512,847	—	591,806
	1931	5,880	38,414	—	44,294	49,074	329,429	—	378,503
	1932	8,966	29,520	—	38,488*	79,339	263,556	—	342,909*
LEEWARD ISLANDS—									
ANTIGUA	1929	7,400	2,300	—	9,700	96,200	29,900	—	126,100
	1930	4,800	11,950	—	16,750	48,240	125,475	—	173,715
	1931	—	3,704	—	3,704	—	35,876	—	35,876
	1932	13,460	4,988	—	18,448	128,127	47,802	—	175,929
ST. KITTS NEVIS	1929	11,248	1,468	20	12,736	132,748	17,114	291	150,153
	1930	3,800	13,829	8	17,637	37,150	141,392	112	178,654
	1931	2,000	8,570	6	10,576	20,025	90,112	97	110,234
	1932	13,824	5,494	9	19,327	129,951	57,293	103	187,347

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ...	1929	44,824	36,618	59	81,503*	594,016	454,905	917	1,049,863*
	1930	28,881	40,244	14	69,139	361,171	414,786	210	776,167
	1931	24,982	60,122	16	85,120	308,387	584,198	252	892,837
	1932	50,143	34,614	7	84,764	521,914	308,757	105	830,776
WINDWARD ISLANDS—									
ST. LUCIA	1929	1,649	2,887	—	4,536	18,263	32,974	—	51,237
	1930	3,929	639	—	4,568	38,899	6,390	—	45,289
	1931	346	3,627	—	3,973	2,738	32,816	—	35,554
	1932	3,091	1,899	—	4,990	28,625	17,841	—	46,466
ST. VINCENT	1929	600	475	—	1,075	7,945	6,150	—	14,095
	1930	19	800	—	819	154	9,055	—	9,209
	1931	—	500		500	—	5,100	2	5,102
	1932	200	—	—	200	1,900	—	—	1,900
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—									
TOTALS	1929	74,579	137,606	259	212,446*	953,419	1,640,073	3,272	2,596,789*
	1930	50,501	159,067	112	209,680	588,126	1,657,720	1,246	2,247,092
	1931	73,396	228,161	378	301,935	760,031	2,158,623	3,874	2,922,528
	1932	198,743	178,855	401	378,005*	1,980,216	1,669,013	4,196	3,653,511*
FIJI	1929	21,989	50,283	3	72,275	272,325	608,893	45	881,263
	1930	39,430	51,554	5	90,989	344,449	509,340	44	853,833
	1931	7,122	60,812	2	67,937*	53,413	570,868	18	624,310*
	1932	70,984	60,316	2	131,302	707,276	581,949	14	1,289,239
GRAND TOTALS	1929	374,778	283,341	440	658,561*	4,965,852	3,450,283	5,761	8,421,921*
	1930	259,735	338,064	216	598,015	2,621,367	3,472,769	2,440	6,096,576
	1931	233,980	311,423	415	545,819*	2,276,076	2,933,867	4,133	5,214,087*
	1932	464,443	239,171	406	704,026*	4,666,368	2,250,962	4,248	6,921,664*

* Includes Ships' Stores.

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TABLE XXXI.

EXPORTS OF MOLASSES AND SYRUP FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in gallons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
MAURITIUS	1929	—	1,644	—	1,644	—	91	—	91
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARBADOS	1929	571,529	5,437,564	2,026,686	8,035,779	3,589	176,164	54,060	233,813
	1930	472,118	6,848,997	1,764,192	9,085,307	3,934	239,411	62,275	305,620
	1931	256,679	5,569,865	1,963,907	7,790,451	4,821	311,141	110,111	426,073
	1932	398,279	6,584,632	1,468,167	8,451,078	5,025	338,713	794,437	423,175
BRITISH GUIANA ...	1929	1,786,197	204,670	545,756	2,536,623	18,510	3,427	7,328	29,265
	1930	3,725,225	47,494	78,618	3,851,337	38,603	906	1,621	41,130
	1931	4,301,494	550,949	2,254,554	7,106,997	44,575	7,836	24,136	76,547
	1932	5,849,558	1,039,951	665,011	7,554,520	60,617	11,984	7,771	80,372
JAMAICA	1929	—	23	—	23*	—	64	—	64
	1930	4	977	—	981*	1	88	—	89
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—		—	—	—	2	—	3‡
LEEWARD ISLANDS ...	1929	270,800	9,010	—	279,810	1,956	301	—	2,257
	1930	40,000	9,395	100	49,495	1,482	280	1	1,763
	1931	618,480	4,818	6,030	629,328	6,238	235	221	6,694
	1932	692,701	542,710	29,518	1,264,929	11,530	3,353	1,034	15,917
TRINIDAD	1929	444,895	129,115	799,410	1,373,420	3,708	1,236	13,283	18,227
	1930	826,258	24,396	48,397	899,051	10,328	305	605	11,238
	1931	809,128	574,806	215,480	1,599,414	7,831	5,980	2,113	15,924
	1932	2,201,025	500,896	—	2,701,921	12,839	1,858	—	14,697

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WINDWARD ISLANDS—	1929	—	132,440	155,501	287,941	—	5,628	6,958	12,586
ST. VINCENT	1930	—	61,576	122,210	183,786	—	2,219	5,141	7,360
	1931	—	106,617	115,440	222,057	—	4,004	4,376	8,380
	1932	—	129,707	34,333	164,040	—	4,663	1,331	5,994
ST. LUCIA	1929	—	123,671	3,602	127,273	—	2,822	225	3,047
	1930	—	154,634	2,620	157,254	—	2,752	120	2,872
	1931	—	9,146	15,691	24,837	—	630	564	1,194
	1932	—	30,708	2,280	32,988	—	1,378	75	1,453
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—TOTALS.	1929 gal.	3,073,421	6,036,470	3,530,955	12,640,846	27,763	189,578	81,854	299,195
	1939 ,,	5,063,601	7,146,492	2,016,137	14,226,230	54,347	245,873	69,763	369,983
	1931 ,,	5,985,781	6,816,201	4,571,102	17,373,084	63,465	329,826	141,521	534,812
	1932 ,,	9,141,563	8,828,604	2,199,309	20,169,476	90,011	361,949	89,648	541,608
FIJI	1929	—	9,845	—	9,845†	—	9,845	—	9,845
	1930	—	12,337	—	12,337†	—	12,337	—	12,337
	1931	—	9,019	—	9,019†	—	9,019	—	9,019
	1932	—	9,448	—	9,448†	—	9,448	—	9,448
GRAND TOTALS ...	1929 tons	—	9,845	—	9,845	27,763	199,578	81,854	309,195
	1929 gal.	3,073,421	6,038,114	3,530,955	12,642,490				
	1930 tons	—	12,337	—	12,337	54,348	258,298	69,763	382,409
	1930 gal.	5,063,605	7,147,469	2,016,137	14,227,211				
	1931 tons	—	9,019	—	9,019	63,465	338,845	141,521	543,831
	1931 gal.	5,985,781	6,816,201	4,571,102	17,373,084				
	1932 tons	—	9,448	—	9,448	90,011	371,399	89,648	551,059‡
	1932 gal.	9,141,563	8,828,604	2,199,309	20,169,476				

* Quantity in Casks. † Quantity in tons. ‡ Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

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TABLE XXXII.

EXPORT OF RUM FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in gallons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
MAURITIUS	1929	8,140	7,461	—	15,601	627	1,941	—	2,568
	1930	2,281	4,508	—	6,789	312	775	—	1,087
	1931	2,757	1,845	37	4,639	113	377	7	497
	1932	—	1,168	—	1,168	—	112	—	112
BARBADOS	1929	6,863	37,304	20	46,130*	672	3,653	2	4,517*
	1930	20,474	42,964	186	65,391*	2,005	4,206	18	6,402*
	1931	7,883	46,790	135	56,683*	739	4,386	13	5,314*
	1932	7,144	37,576	121	47,137*	685	3,601	11	4,517*
BRITISH GUIANA	1929	689,323	213,112	207,047	1,109,482	73,328	14,799	13,839	101,966
	1930	539,150	159,513	147,656	846,319	55,095	10,856	9,354	75,305
	1931	470,116	99,230	152,730	722,076	53,482	6,916	9,995	70,393
	1932	410,670	78,956	155,724	645,511*	43,035	5,469	10,839	59,432*
BRITISH HONDURAS	1929	—	5,440	9,401	14,841	—	1,130	1,934	3,064
	1930	—	13,872	293	14,165	—	2,854	60	2,914
	1931	—	13,375	1,037	14,412	—	2,752	213	2,965
	1932	—	12,693	1,055	13,748	—	2,612	217	2,829
JAMAICA	1929	611,703	77,504	120,936	810,934*	60,840	7,744	11,993	80,656*
	1930	561,966	62,188	54,214	679,210*	74,669	8,051	7,158	89,987*
	1931	323,813	54,567	30,117	409,132*	32,381	5,458	3,011	40,913*
	1932	102,097	34,980	43,613	181,469*	12,212	4,185	5,031	21,519*
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	—	54	—	54	—	12	—	12
	1930	—	68	—	68	—	16	—	16
	1931	2	1,378	—	1,380	1	251	—	252
	1932	—	11,520	—	11,520	—	1,587	—	1,587

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ...	1929	73,375	411	27	73,841*	13,372	235	9	13,639*
	1930	71,661	310	38	72,063*	14,049	193	28	14,313*
	1931	86,054	44	42	86,260*	15,557	29	30	15,719*
	1932	139,330	96	20	139,540*	27,351	72	17	27,521*
WINDWARD ISLANDS—	1929	2,013	—	—	2,013	339	—	—	339
ST. LUCIA	1930	1,584	—	—	1,597*	278	—	—	288*
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ST. VINCENT	1929	—	1,791	—	1,791	—	179	—	179
	1930	4,928	4,267	—	9,195	564	413	—	977
	1931	2,285	5,495	—	7,780	343	676	—	1,019
	1932	1,708	8,461	—	10,169	256	1,269	—	1,525
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—	1929	1,383,277	335,616	337,431	2,059,086*	148,551	27,752	27,777	204,372*
TOTALS.	1930	1,199,763	283,182	202,387	1,688,008*	146,660	26,589	16,618	190,202*
	1931	890,153	220,879	184,061	1,297,723*	102,503	20,468	13,262	136,575*
	1932	660,949	184,282	200,533	1,049,094*	83,539	18,795	16,115	118,930*
GRAND TOTALS	1929	1,391,417	343,077	337,431	2,074,687*	149,178	29,693	27,777	206,940*
	1930	1,202,044	287,690	202,387	1,694,797*	146,972	27,364	16,618	191,289*
	1931	892,910	222,724	184,098	1,302,362*	102,616	20,845	13,269	137,072*
	1932	660,949	185,450	200,533	1,050,262*	83,539	18,907	16,115	119,042*

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

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TABLE XXXIII.

EXPORTS OF TEA FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in lb. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	6,496	2,688	112	9,296	628	229	14	871
	1930	37,408	124,096	112	161,616	1,692	6,579	6	8,277
	1931	54,544	298,928	3,136	356,608	2,628	14,144	153	16,925
	1932	436,800	270,928	4,704	713,328*	18,050	11,520	221	29,829*
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE ...	1929	1,741,586	10,778	3,055	1,755,419	73,832	413	138	74,383
	1930	1,909,463	22,088	8,205	1,939,756	55,652	644	247	56,543
	1931	1,901,765	53,864	7,823	1,963,452	47,753	1,199	177	49,129
	1932	2,413,309	148,241	12,321	2,573,871	40,222	2,471	205	42,898
NORTHERN RHODESIA	1929	—	47	94	141	—	7	11	18
	1930	—	189	—	189	—	14	—	14
	1931	—	155	—	155	—	16	—	16
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	1,748,082	13,513	3,261	1,764,856	74,460	649	163	75,272
	1930	1,946,871	146,373	8,317	2,101,561	57,344	7,237	253	64,834
	1931	1,956,309	352,947	10,959	2,320,215	50,381	15,359	330	66,070
	1932	2,850,109	419,169	17,025	3,287,199*	58,272	13,991	426	72,727*
CEYLON	1929	155,304,303	58,383,551	37,801,918	251,588,012*	9,519,277	3,547,412	2,316,876	15,389,556*
	1930	153,875,770	54,037,593	35,152,685	243,152,274*	8,636,630	3,041,629	1,970,677	13,653,781*
	1931	160,509,450	47,851,660	35,538,549	243,969,970*	6,824,903	2,051,165	1,523,157	10,402,404*
	1932	172,222,457	46,583,343	33,950,942	252,823,755*	5,519,742	1,467,733	1,087,228	8,076,911*
GRAND TOTALS	1929	157,052,385	58,397,064	37,805,179	253,352,868*	9,593,737	3,548,061	2,317,039	15,464,828*
	1930	155,822,641	54,183,966	35,161,002	245,253,835*	8,693,974	3,048,866	1,970,930	13,718,615*
	1931	162,465,759	48,204,607	35,549,508	246,290,185*	6,875,284	2,066,524	1,523,487	10,468,474*
	1932	175,072,566	47,002,512	33,967,967	256,110,954*	5,578,014	1,481,724	1,087,654	8,149,638*

*** Includes exports for Ships' Stores.**

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TABLE XXXIV.

EXPORTS OF TIMBER AND WOOD FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	cub. ft.	1,608	2,817	14,609	19,034	572	1,082	5,595	7,249
(Cedar)	1930	,,	21,106	4,327	10,237	35,670	5,757	1,438	3,813	11,008
	1931	,,	5,794	4,984	3,983	14,761	1,551	1,453	1,261	4,265
	1932	,,	36,241	3,617	5,068	44,926	9,153	928	1,341	11,422
(Mahogany)	1929	cub. ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	805	—	805	—	90	—	90
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	500	—	500	—	33	—	33
(Mangrove poles)	1929	No.	—	133,502	163,090	296,592	—	845	2,677	3,522
	1930	,,	—	95,415	183,257	278,672	—	781	3,738	4,519
	1931	,,	—	22,297	172,939	195,236	—	158	2,595	2,753
	1932	,,	—	12,109	41,033	54,342*	—	85	405	496*
(Other Fine Woods)... ...	1929	cub. ft.	—	4,809	—	4,809	—	1,180	—	1,180
	1930	,,	—	807	—	807	—	202	—	202
	1931	,,	—	970	115	1,085	—	155	25	180
	1932	,,	—	2,118	60	2,178	—	437	12	449
(Unspecified hewn or sawn)...	1929	cub. ft.	1,040	58,997	195	60,232	350	18,982	75	19,407
	1930	,,	890	43,756	1,508	46,154	339	10,660	304	11,303
	1931	,,	2,614	22,196	1,254	26,064	524	3,434	255	4,213
	1932	,,	13,028	18,771	1,493	33,292	2,972	2,979	257	6,026
(Unspecified other sorts) ...	1929	cub. ft.	40	—	39	79	5	—	7	12
	1930	,,	20	951	425	1,396	7	124	78	209
	1931	,,	1,435	3,022	1,214	5,671	314	604	182	1,100
	1932	,,	750	50	—	950*	187	6	—	203*

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TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	cub. ft.	178	2,135	4,167	6,480	45	651	832	1,528
(Cedar)	1930	,,	1,874	1,550	9,224	12,648	399	220	2,238	2,857
	1931	,,	7,166	—	1,908	9,074	1,199	—	313	1,512
	1932	,,	848	—	—	848	150	—	—	150
(Ebony)	1929	cub. ft.	—	931	3,454	4,385	—	55	469	524
	1930	,,	—	1,051	3,329	4,380	—	73	411	484
	1931	,,	525	670	8,789	9,984	63	34	471	568
	1932	,,	798	1,825	2,854	5,477	93	82	260	435
(Mahogany)	1929	cub. ft.	—	108	—	108	—	44	—	44
	1930	,,	—	372	—	372	—	123	—	123
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Mangrove poles)	1929	No.	—	125,683	—	125,683	—	6,432	—	6,432
	1930	,,	—	93,791	—	93,791	—	4,694	—	4,694
	1931	,,	—	81,504	5,440	86,944	—	4,091	174	4,265
	1932†	,,					—	2,005	81	2,086
(Other Fine Woods)... ...	1929	cub. ft.	—	1,458	31,556	33,014	—	309	4,813	5,122
	1930	,,	100	10,920	10,359	21,379	10	2,538	1,819	4,367
	1931	,,	—	5,267	6,916	12,183	—	4,099	1,764	5,863
	1932	,,	—	1,709	3,507	5,216	—	1,919	528	2,447
(Other sorts)	1929	cub. ft.	—	21,701	1,527	23,228	—	4,925	610	5,535
	1930	,,	84	30,305	1,320	31,709	34	2,312	244	2,590
	1931	,,	—	4,457	190	4,647	—	822	11	833
	1932	,,	487	2,297	510	3,294	21	414	64	499
NORTHERN RHODESIA ...	1929	cub. ft.	—	32,372	5,729	38,101	—	6,140	39	6,179
	1930	,,	—	19,198	33	19,231	—	3,877	7	3,884
	1931	,,	28	17,583	—	17,611	7	4,020	—	4,027
	1932	,,	**—**	**50,728**	**—**	**50,728**	**—**	**9,622**	**—**	**9,622**

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ZANZIBAR	1929	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Mangrove poles)	1930	,,	—	—	5,200	5,200	—	—	29	29
	1931	,,	—	510	1,440	1,950	—	8	18	26
	1932	,,	—	—	1,875	1,875	—	—	30	30
(Other sorts)	1929	tons	—	—	4	4	—	—	9	9
	1930	,,	—		1	1	—	1	1	2
	1931	,,	—		—	—	—	1	—	1
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRITISH EAST AFRICA—TOTALS	1929						972	40,645	15,126	56,743
	1930						6,546	27,133	12,682	46,361
	1931						3,658	18,879	7,069	29,606
	1932						12,576	18,328	2,978	33,898
GAMBIA	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Unspecified sawn or hewn)	1930	sup. ft.	5,040	—	—	5,040	70	—	—	70
	1931	,,	2,500	—	—	2,500	60	—	—	60
	1932		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Unspecified other sorts) ...	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930†						—	—	103	103
	1931†						—	—	53	53
	1932		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GOLD COAST	1929	cub. ft.	598,080	—	832,150	1,430,230	68,730	—	91,634	160,364
(Mahogany)	1930	,,	429,250	30	426,252	855,532	53,682	5	37,267	90,954
	1931	,,	162,659	—	463,170	625,829	20,032	—	41,226	61,258
	1932	,,	228,743	—	31,174	259,917	30,136	—	2,549	32,685
(Other sorts)	1929	tons	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	6
	1930	,,	568	—	1,413	1,981	2,675	—	6,469	9,144
	1931	,,	253	—	5	258	1,204	—	17	1,221
	1932	,,	998	—	2	1,000	4,695	—	9	4,704
NIGERIA	1929	cub. ft.	1,407,595	517	469,704	1,877,816	155,812	100	87,040	242,952
(Mahogany)	1930	,,	556,883	21	115,029	671,933	89,323	8	20,726	110,057
	1931	,,	360,726	—	121,027	481,753	57,375	—	18,978	76,353
	1932	,,	499,252	—	125,824	625,076	51,042	—	11,094	62,136
(Ebony)	1929	tons	455	—	30	485	344	—	245	589
	1930	,,	32	—	41	73	235	—	241	476
	1931	,,	6	—	13	19	44	—	137	181
	1932	,,	29	—	4	33	113	—	17	130

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TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
NIGERIA—*continued.*										
(Other sorts)	1929	tons	1,735	319	5,289	7,343	12,045	3,299	36,384	51,728
	1930	,,	3,241	223	9,374	12,838	22,619	1,651	60,527	84,797
	1931	,,	5,016	207	4,553	9,776	25,045	588	26,008	51,641
	1932	,,	8,448	16	6,144	14,608	25,168	52	19,074	44,294
SIERRA LEONE	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	cub. ft.	—	924	—	924	—	140	—	140
	1931†		—				—	20	2	22
	1932		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRITISH WEST AFRICA—TOTALS.	1929						236,937	3,399	215,303	455,639
	1930						168,604	1,804	125,333	295,741
	1931						103,760	608	86,421	190,789
	1932						111,154	52	32,743	143,949
CEYLON.	1929	tons	3	1	—	4	18	9	—	27
(Palu)	1930	,,	1	76	4	81	6	479	23	508
	1931	,,	—	5	10	15	—	60	116	176
	1932	,,	—	—	10	10	—	—	82	82
(Satin)	1929	tons	877	283	907	2,067	23,034	7,440	23,848	54,322
	1930	,,	162	81	449	692	4,127	1,978	10,780	16,885
	1931	,,	86	178	299	563	1,622	3,341	5,670	10,633
	1932	,,	63	44	90	197	985	871	1,712	3,568
(Teak)	1929	tons	—	15	—	15	—	129	—	129
	1930	,,	—	2		2	—	40	4	44
	1931	,,	—	29	—	29	—	390	—	390
	1932		—		—	—	—	8	—	8
(Other sorts)	1929	tons	74	1,634	397	2,105	308	4,232	1,669	6,209
	1930	,,	22	2,002	426	2,450	105	4,639	1,391	6,135
	1931	,,	7	1,892	266	2,165	47	5,648	1,234	6,929
	1932	,,	598	873	825	2,296	854	3,463	1,689	6,006

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MALAYA‡ ... ... (Planks, excluding Teak)	1929	Cub. tons				28,717					119,351
	1930	of 50				21,399					78,924
	1931	cub. ft.				16,932					50,944
	1932	,,				17,499					48,325
BRUNEI§† ... ... (Unspecified)	1929										328
	1930										14
	1931										—
	1932										—
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO§ ... (Gharu)	1929	tons				5,561					4,188
	1930	,,				5,868					4,441
	1931	,,				7,050					3,238
	1932	,,				6,395					2,801
(Other Unspecified) ...	1929	cub. ft.				3,497,539					291,045
	1930	,,				3,525,452					287,784
	1931	,,				4,524,651					355,041
	1932	,,				4,241,041					283,897
SARAWAK§ ... ... (Gharu and Laka)	1929	tons				61					312
	1930	,,				42					140
	1931	,,				9					261
	1932	,,				46					169
(Other unspecified)† ...	1929										82,431
	1930										94,584
	1931										67,470
	1932										84,433
BAHAMAS ... ... (Lignum vitae)	1929	tons	82	—	46	128	336	—	173	509	
	1930	,,	59	—	10	69	242	—	32	274	
	1931	,,	29	—	—	29	110	—	—	110	
	1932	,,	51	—	—	51	261	—	—	261	
(Lumber, unspecified) ...	1929	m. ft.	—	7	2,473	2,480	—	31	19,288	19,319	
	1930	,,	—	4	268	272	—	32	5,174	5,206	
	1931	,,	—	15	1,995	2,010	—	89	9,928	10,017	
	1932	,,	—	3,266	2,200	5,466	—	19,473	7,326	26,799	
BRITISH GUIANA ... ... (Cedar, Lumber)	1929	sup. ft.	—	1,780	—	1,780	—	24	—	24	
	1930	,,	—	—	172	172	—	—	6	6	
	1931	,,	—	910	—	910	—	15	—	15	
	1932	,,	—	600	—	600	—	17	—	17	

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TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
BRITISH GUIANA—*cont.*										
(Cedar, Timber)	1929	cub. ft.	1,279	—	—	1,279	106	—	—	106
	1930	,,	3,132	—	—	3,132	345	—	—	345
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Green-heart, Lumber) ...	1929	sup. ft.	10,791	82,870	14,406	108,067	211	1,879	393	2,483
	1930	,,	11,448	153,333	8,014	172,795	266	3,195	179	3,640
	1931	,,	3,924	169,162	62,917	236,003	73	2,892	1,125	4,090
	1932	,,	—	108,855	2,263	111,118	—	1,840	32	1,872
(Green-heart, Timber) ...	1929	cub. ft.	131,382	8,241	209,295	348,918	25,240	1,158	29,477	55,875
	1930	,,	50,540	28,097	97,330	175,967	8,300	4,305	15,793	28,398
	1931	,,	31,387	16,259	145,949	193,595	5,213	2,684	21,251	29,148
	1932	,,	29,093	78,764	69,632	177,489	4,879	9,681	10,409	24,969
(Crabwood, Lumber) ...	1929	sup. ft.	5,000	—	1,808	6,808	67	—	15	82
	1930	,,	—	1,500	55	1,555	—	23	1	24
	1931	,,	—	1,237	76	1,313	—	17	1	18
	1932	,,	—	2,722	7,401	10,123	—	43	22	65
(Crabwood, Timber) ...	1929	cub. ft.	65,147	—	542	65,689	2,702	—	36	2,738
	1930	,,	397	—	—	397	20	—	—	20
	1931	,,	—	60	—	60	—	4	—	4
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Mora, Lumber)	1929	sup. ft.	—	—	18	18	—	—	1	1
	1930	,,	24	540	—	564	1	13	—	14
	1931	,,	—	2,344	183	2,527	—	29	2	31
	1932	,,	—	18,653	—	18,653	—	214	—	214
(Mora, Timber)	1929	cub. ft.	—	450	—	450	—	68	—	68
	1930	,,	—	45	51	96	—	16	19	35
	1931	,,	—	64	—	64	—	5	—	5
	1932	,,	44	128	—	172	4	23	—	27

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(Lumber, other sorts) ...	1929	sup. ft.	—	692	437	1,129	—	11	25	36
	1930	,,	—	142	—	142	—	2	—	2
	1931	,,	—	437	5,236	5,673	—	4	97	101
	1932	,,	—	977	958	1,935	—	17	11	28
(Timber, other sorts) ...	1929	cub. ft.	18,453	1,099	—	19,552	564	171	—	735
	1930	,,	1,455	92	67	1,614	124	16	3	143
	1931	,,	86	316	113	515	7	33	12	52
	1932	,,	154	422	—	576	17	38	—	55
BRITISH HONDURAS	1929	sup. ft.	1,286,242	—	12,861,862	14,148,104	33,082	—	226,147	259,229
(Mahogany logs)	1930	,,	589,283	—	10,240,048	10,829,331	15,763	—	182,295	198,058
	1931	,,	694,672	—	2,545,568	3,240,240	14,301	—	40,602	54,903
	1932	,,	2,718	—	640,875	643,593	33	—	10,550	10,583
(Mahogany, Lumber) ...	1929	sup. ft.	202,209	58,320	24,599	285,128	4,888	1,810	258	6,956
	1930	,,	91,271	48,562	5,563	145,396	1,674	1,641	77	3,392
	1931	,,	123,947	14,607	5,705	144,259	2,687	448	47	3,182
	1932	,,	174,977	37,007	14,319	226,303	4,641	974	486	6,101
(Cedar logs)	1929	sup. ft.	675,853	—	12,911	798,764	10,003	—	293	10,296
	1930	,,	6,921	—	375,277	382,198	143	—	5,671	5,814
	1931	,,	12,324	—	214,541	226,865	228	—	2,997	3,225
	1932	,,	—	—	102,424	102,424	—	—	649	649
(Cedar, Lumber)	1929	sup. ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	3,096	—	—	3,096	64	—	—	64
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	7,183	3,017	—	10,200	151	81	—	232
(Logwood)	1929	tons	220	—	—	220	1,232	—	—	1,232
	1930	,,	180	—	45	225	926	—	130	1,056
	1931	,,	216	—	52	268	1,055	—	345	1,400
	1932	,,	103	—	—	103	318	—	—	318
(Rosewood)	1929	tons	44	6	199	249	199	26	1,231	1,456
	1930	,,	12	—	50	62	56	—	329	385
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Other sorts)	1929	sup. ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	—	178	—	178	—	4	—	4
	1931	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	,,	—	—	11,232	11,232	—	—	69	69

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TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
JAMAICA...	1929	tons	317	—	1,911	2,228	567	—	3,415	3,982
(Bitter)	1930	,,	138	—	1,732	1,870	263	—	3,281	3,544
	1931	,,	150	112	1,593	1,855	255	190	2,817	3,262
	1932	,,	345	—	373	718	603	—	654	1,257
(Ebony)	1929	tons	15	—	—	15	58	—	—	58
	1930	,,	62	—	—	62	215	—	—	215
	1931	,,	55	—	6	61	210	—	18	228
	1932	,,	6	—	42	48	32	—	121	153
(Fustic)	1929	tons	80	—	2,002	2,082	280	—	7,007	7,287
	1930	,,	97	—	593	690	340	—	2,127	2,467
	1931	,,	177	—	1,428	1,605	548	—	4,543	5,091
	1932	,,	806	—	657	1,463	2,817	—	2,303	5,120
(Lignum vitae)	1929	tons	100	3	227	330	326	10	738	1,074
	1930	,,	126	—	124	250	327	—	320	647
	1931	,,	159	—	70	229	418	—	182	600
	1932	,,	444	—	12	456	1,384	—	40	1,424
(Logwood)	1929	tons	118	—	20,892	21,010	410	—	72,497	72,907
	1930	,,	268	—	15,972	16,240	778	—	46,565	47,343
	1931	,,	50	—	18,724	18,774	125	—	47,930	48,055
	1932	,,	743	—	18,515	19,258	2,074	—	53,156	55,230
(Sandal)	1929	tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	,,	31	—	13	44	95	—	65	160
	1931	,,	32	—	5	37	98	—	15	113
	1932	,,	47	—	—	47	146	—	—	146
(Satin)	1929	tons	50	—	18	68	200	—	72	272
	1930	,,	43	—	15	58	172	—	60	232
	1931	,,	40	—	—	40	179	—	—	179
	1932	,,	**4**	—	—	**4**	**16**		—	**16**

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(Other sorts)†	1929						30	23	10	63
	1930						—	—	65	65
	1931						43	4	3	50
	1932						294	34	2	330
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS ...	1929	cwts.	—	120	100	220	—	16	4	20
(Unspecified)	1930	,,	—	175	80	255	—	15	6	21
	1931	,,	—	—	145	145	—	—	10	10
	1932	,,	—	80	780	860	—	4	60	64
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1929		—		—		—	2	—	2
	1930	ft.	—	1,450	—	1,450	—	15	—	15
	1931	,,	—	4,000	—	4,000	—	24	—	24
	1932	Figures not available. Records destroyed by hurricane.								
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	ft.	—	47,494	4,155	51,649	—	795	39	834
(Hardwood)	1930	,,	—	39,020	2,284	41,304	—	975	17	992
	1931	,,	—	22,948	2,841	25,789	—	300	19	319
	1932	,,	—	62,229	5,891	68,120	—	783	70	853
(Other)	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	cords	—	8	—	8	—	20	—	20
	1932	bundles	—	—	85	85	—	—	4	4
TRINIDAD	1929	cub. ft.	—	42	41,707	41,749	—	12	5,618	5,630
(Cedar, Timber)	1930	,,	—	—	21,274	21,274	—	—	3,291	3,291
	1931	,,	94	—	1,447	1,541	10	—	271	281
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Cedar, Lumber)	1929	sup. ft.	—	7,221	58,346	65,567	—	124	1,047	1,171
	1930	,,	—	8,027	46,109	54,136	—	171	850	1,021
	1931	,,	—	7,938	37,427	45,365	—	128	684	812
	1932	,,	—	28,147	4,823	32,970	—	404	97	501
(Timber, other kinds) ...	1929	cub. ft.	12	8,334	151	8,497	2	207	23	232
	1930	,,	—	4,452	5,732	10,184	—	264	110	374
	1931	,,	—	3,180	26	3,206	—	95	3	98
	1932	,,	80	2,809	—	2,889	2	150	—	152
(Lumber, other kinds) ...	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	sup. ft.	—	69	—	69	—	13	—	13
	1932	,,	2,172	2,950	—	5,122	16	58	—	74

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TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
GRENADA	1929	ft.	—	17,760	—	17,760	—	449	—	449
(Mahogany)	1930	,,	—	5,435	—	5,435	—	125	—	125
	1931	,,	—	4,901	—	4,901	—	137	—	137
	1932	,,	—	3,473	—	3,473	—	87	—	87
(Logwood)	1929	cords	—	123	—	123	—	112	—	112
	1930	,,	—	156	—	156	—	170	—	170
	1931	,,	—	209	—	209	—	157	—	157
	1932	,,	—	112	—	112	—	71	—	71
(Cedar)	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	ft.	—	940	—	940	—	21	—	21
	1932	,,	—	100	—	100	—	2	—	2
ST. LUCIA	1929	cub. ft.	—	158	—	158	—	30	—	30
(Cedar)	1930	,,	—	57	171	228	—	9	28	37
	1931	,,	—	87	265	352	—	9	14	23
	1932	,,	—	—	28	28	—	—	1	1
(Logwood)	1929	tons	20	—	993	1,013	60	—	2,653	2,713
	1930	,,	35	—	—	35	93	—	—	93
	1931	,,	40	—	—	40	100	—	—	100
	1932	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Other Sorts)...	1929	cub. ft.	288	695	1,150	2,133	32	65	129	226
	1930	,,	—	1,136	572	1,708	—	102	70	172
	1931	,,	—	474	60	534	—	27	8	35
	1932	,,	—	1,082	279	1,361	—	79	14	93
ST. VINCENT	1929		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	ft.	—	642	—	642	—	7	—	7
	1932	cords	—	6	—	6	—	5	—	5

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WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—TOTALS.	1929						80,595	7,023	370,589	458,207
	1930						30,207	11,093	266,564	307,864
	1931						25,660	7,352	132,924	165,936
	1932						17,688	34,078	86,076	137,842
FIJI	1929	sup. ft.	—	6,988	117	7,105	—	129	2	131
(Unspecified)	1930	,,	—	85,558	5,327	90,885	—	628	45	673
	1931	,,	—	1,587	510	2,097	—	26	8	34
	1932	,,	150	107	77	334	3	5	5	13
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE	1928–29	sup. ft.	—	1,069,499	—	1,069,499	—	9,700	—	9,700
	1929–30	,,	—	1,932,107	—	1,932,107	—	9,276	—	9,276
(Unspecified)	1930–31	,,	—	786,639	—	786,639	—	4,683	—	4,683
	1931–32	,,	—	1,098,340	—	1,098,340	—	4,943	—	4,943
NEW HEBRIDES§	1929	tons				49				957
(Sandalwood)	1930	,,				98				1,978
	1931	,,				24				492
	1932	,,				69				1,146
GRAND TOTALS	1929									1,539,719
	1930									1,151,352
	1931									886,622
	1932									751,080

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores. § Particulars of Destination not available. † Quantity figures not available.

‡ The quantities given in the case of Malaya are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. The values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

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TABLE XXXV.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in lb. exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1929	73,979	87	2,248	76,314	3,629	4	101	3,734
	1930	125,478	3,351	7,121	135,950	5,631	165	306	6,102
	1931	127,652	5,980	—	133,632	4,857	294	—	5,151
	1932	124,735	29,714	75	154,524	5,892	1,047	4	6,943
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1929	—	165,186	30,872	196,058	—	3,214	620	3,834
	1930	5,889	154,225	44,318	204,432	294	2,422	857	3,573
	1931	—	292,583	21,886	314,469	—	3,128	234	3,362
	1932	5,303	103,917	13,562	122,782	366	1,131	156	1,653
NORTHERN RHODESIA	1929	1,146,302	489,131	14,107	1,649,540	44,910	24,962	438	70,310
	1930	518,298	777,686	—	1,295,984	20,068	37,095	—	57,163
	1931	329,225	550,187	—	879,412	13,012	20,334	—	33,346
	1932	744,471	326,374	—	1,070,845	27,290	11,919	—	39,209
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE	1929	10,339,401	—	816	10,340,217	403,647	—	31	403,678
	1930	12,934,786	—	128	12,934,914	484,733	—	5	484,738
	1931	10,687,404	—	3,177	10,690,581	400,778	—	119	400,897
	1932	15,081,842	—	193	15,082,035	565,569	—	7	565,576
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE ...	1929	—	—	57,868	57,868	—	—	1,300	1,300
	1930	—	90,617	23,156	113,773	—	1,720	305	2,025
	1931	—	204,111	27,546	231,657	—	2,243	257	2,500
	1932	—	111,474	1,872	113,346	—	1,035	27	1,062
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS ...	1929	11,559,682	654,404	105,911	12,319,997	452,186	28,180	2,490	482,856
	1930	13,584,451	1,025,879	74,723	14,685,053	510,726	41,402	1,473	553,601
	1931	11,144,281	1,052,861	52,609	12,249,751	418,647	25,999	610	445,256
	1932	15,956,351	571,479	15,702	16,543,532	599,117	15,132	194	614,443

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CEYLON	1929	26,361	3,167,206	—	3,193,567	435	42,480	—	42,915
	1930	19,508	1,274,182	448	1,294,138	1,131	31,538	25	32,694
	1931	9,212	2,575,268	—	2,584,480	466	102,867	—	103,333
	1932	10,901	1,611,028	—	1,621,929	368	74,212	—	74,580
NORTH BORNEO§	1929				937,716				97,837
	1930				720,978				73,842
	1931				691,770				64,065
	1932				736,810				75,889
MAURITIUS	1929	75	33	220	328	8	1	16	25
	1930	33	—	—	33	4	—	—	4
	1931	110	—	—	110	10	—	—	10
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CYPRUS	1929	337,344	2,128	2,240	341,712	18,445	77	155	18,677
	1930	328,944	—	60,704	389,648	19,383	—	4,296	23,679
	1931	252,672	—	4,256	256,928	14,493	—	96	14,589
	1932	248,416	—	17,920	266,336	7,684	—	330	8,014
PALESTINE	1929	—	—	62,783	62,783	—	—	5,511	5,511
	1930	—	—	89,800	89,800	—	—	6,375	6,375
	1931	—	—	149,461	149,461	—	—	9,764	9,764
	1932	—	639	99,490	100,129	—	73	5,843	5,916
JAMAICA	1929	—	2,229	—	2,229	—	156	—	156
	1930	—	3,694	—	3,694	—	204	—	204
	1931	8,838	1,252	489	10,579	474	134	48	656
	1932	33,653	381	—	34,034	1,972	24	—	1,996
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	—	29,988	300	30,288	—	4,067	2	4,069
	1930	—	5,950	725	6,675	—	92	11	103
	1931	50	4,886	—	4,936	5	463	—	468
	1932	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
GRAND TOTALS	1929	11,923,462	3,855,988	171,454	16,888,620	471,074	74,961	8,174	652,046
	1930	13,932,936	2,309,705	226,400	17,190,019	531,244	73,236	12,180	690,502
	1931	11,415,086	3,634,267	206,815	15,947,938	434,089	129,463	10,518	638,135
	1932	16,249,321	2,183,527	133,113	19,302,771	609,141	89,441	6,368	780,839

§ Particulars of destination not available.

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TABLE XXXVI.

EXPORTS OF CIGARS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in lb. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
CEYLON	1929	—	8,469	—	8,469	—	4,446	—	4,446
	1930	—	8,161	—	8,161	—	1,485	—	1,485
	1931	—	5,066	—	5,066	—	338	—	338
	1932	—	5,016	—	5,016	—	351	—	351
MALTA	1929	—	—	500	500	—	—	101	101
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAMAICA	1929	4,583	16,208	44,477	65,268	4,425	11,895	30,278	46,598
	1930	6,964	17,318	44,908	69,190	5,988	11,641	27,150	44,779
	1931	5,671	15,100	43,848	64,619	5,106	9,732	20,509	35,347
	1932	5,903	9,813	31,809	47,525	5,783	6,416	17,222	29,421
LEEWARD ISLANDS	1929	1,423	55,025	350	56,798*	13	201	7	221
	1930	60,960	97,390	7,000	165,350*	267	431	23	721
	1931	193	1,201	—	1,394	59	288	—	347
	1932	—	3,760	—	3,760	—	405	—	405
GRAND TOTALS	1929	4,583	24,677	44,977	74,237	4,438	16,542	30,386	51,366
	1930	6,964	25,479	44,908	77,351	6,255	13,557	27,173	46,985
	1931	5,864	21,367	43,848	71,079	5,165	10,358	20,509	36,032
	1932	5,903	18,589	31,809	56,301	5,783	7,172	17,222	30,177

* Quantity in numbers.

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INDEX II.

COMMODITIES.

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In the case of other entries the reference is not to the page, but to the memorandum in which the name occurs, the following abbreviations being employed:—

Memorandum.	*Abbreviation.*
Animals and Animal Products.	**Animals**
Cereals, other than Rice	**Cereals**
Cocoa	—
Coffee	—
Cotton	—
Essential Oils	**Ess. Oils**
Fibres, other than Cotton:	
I. Soft fibres	**Fibres I**
II. Hard fibres	**Fibres II**
Fruits and Fruit Products.	**Fruit**
Nuts used as Fruit	**Fruit nuts**
Gums and Resins:	
I. True Gums	**Gums I**
II. Resins	**Gums II**
III. Miscellaneous	**Gums III**
Marine Products	**Marine**
Minerals:	
I. Metals	**Minerals I**
II. Precious stones	**Minerals II**
III. Petroleum, etc.	**Minerals III**
IV. Miscellaneous	**Minerals IV**
Oil seeds and nuts and vegetable oils.	**Oils**
Rice	—
Rubber	—
Spices and Condiments	**Spices**
Sugar and Sugar Products	**Sugar**
Tea	—
Timber	—
Tobacco	—
Vegetables and Tubers:	
I. Tubers	**Veg. I**
II. Others	**Veg. II**
Miscellaneous:	**Misc.**
Dyeing materials	**Misc. Dyes**
Tanning materials	**Misc. Tans.**

A.

Acacia spp.	Gums I, Misc. Tans.
Achras Sapota	Gums III
Agathis alba	Gums II
Agathis spp.	Timber
Agave spp.	Fibres II
Alcohol, power	Sugar
Alder	Timber
Allspice	Spices
Almandine-pyrope	Minerals II
Almonds	Fruit nuts
Alnus orientalis	Timber
Aloe fibre	Fibres II
Amethyst	Minerals II
Amyris balsamifera	Timber
Andalusite	Minerals II
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Apatite	Minerals II
Arabic, Gum	Gums I
Arabica	Coffee
Areca nut	Misc.
Arrowroot	Veg. I
Arsenic	Minerals IV
Artocarpus integrifolia	Timber
Asbestos	Minerals IV
Asphalt	Minerals III
Avocado pears	Fruit

B.

Babai	Veg. I
Bacon	Animals
Bagasse	Sugar
Baikiaea plurijuga	Timber
Balanocarpus heimii	Gums II, Timber
Balata	Gums III, Timber.
Balau	Timber
Bamboo	Timber
Bananas	Fruit
Barite	Minerals I
Barley	Cereals
Bauxite	Minerals I
Bay oil	Ess. Oils
Beans	Veg. II
Beans, Dolichos	Veg. II
Beans, French	Veg. II
Beans, Lima	Veg. II
Bêche de Mer	Marine
Beeswax	Misc.
Benniseed	Oils
Beryl	Minerals II
Beseya ammonilla	Timber
Bird's egg yoke	Misc.
Bird's nests, Edible	Misc.
Bitters	Misc.
Bitterwood	Timber
Bitumen	Minerals III
Blachan	Marine
Bloodwood	Timber
Blue Mountain	Coffee
Borassus flabellifer	Timber
Bowstring hemp	Fibres II
Breadfruit	Veg. II
Bromine	Minerals IV
Brya Ebenus	Timber
Buckwheat	Cereals
Burghaus-shell	Marine
Butter	Animals

C.

Calophyllum antillanum	Timber
Camphor, Borneo	Gums II
Camphorwood	Timber
Camwood	Misc. Dyes
Cane tops	Sugar
Cane trash	Sugar
Canna Edulis	Veg. I
Cannabis sativa	Fibres I
Cantala	Fibres II
Capsicums	Spices

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Carapa guianensis ... ... Timber
Carbon dioxide, solid ... Sugar
Carobs ... ... Misc.
Cardamoms ... ... Spices
Carnallite ... ... Minerals IV
Caryota urens ... ... Fibres II
Cascarilla Bark ... ... Misc.
Cashew nuts ... ... Fruit nuts
Cassava ... ... Veg. I
Castilloa elastica ... ... Rubber
Castor seed ... ... Oils
Catechu ... ... Misc. Dyes
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Cedar-wood oil ... ... Ess. Oils
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Chlorophylla tinctoria ... Timber
Chloroxylon Swietenia ... Timber
Chrome iron ore ... ... Minerals I
Chrysoberyl ... ... Minerals II
Cigars ... ... Tobacco
Cinchona bark ... ... Misc.
Cinnamon bark ... ... Spices
Cinnamon-bark oil ... ... Ess. Oils
Cinnamon-leaf oil ... ... Ess. Oils
Cinnamonum Zeylanicum ... Ess. Oils, Spices
Citrons ... ... Fruit
Citronella Oil ... ... Ess. Oils
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Citrus medica ... ... Ess. Oils
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Coconut, desiccated ... Oils
Coconut cake ... ... Oils
Coconut oil ... ... Oils
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Cocus ... ... Timber
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Cordia alliodora ... ... Timber
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Crappo ... ... Timber
Crayfish ... ... Marine
Crotolaria juncea ... ... Fibres I
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Cumin ... ... Spices
Cupressus sempervirens ... Timber
Cupriferous Pyrites ... Minerals I
Cutch ... ... Misc. Tans.
Cymbopogon spp. ... ... Ess. Oils
Cypre ... ... Timber
Cypress ... ... Timber

D.

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Dalbergia Parviflora ... Timber
Dalbergia Stevensonii ... Timber
Damars (various) ... ... Gums II
Damask ... ... Timber
Derris ... ... Misc.
Dhall ... ... Veg. II
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Dyera ... ... Gums III

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G.

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J.

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K.

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L.

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M.

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P.

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Q.

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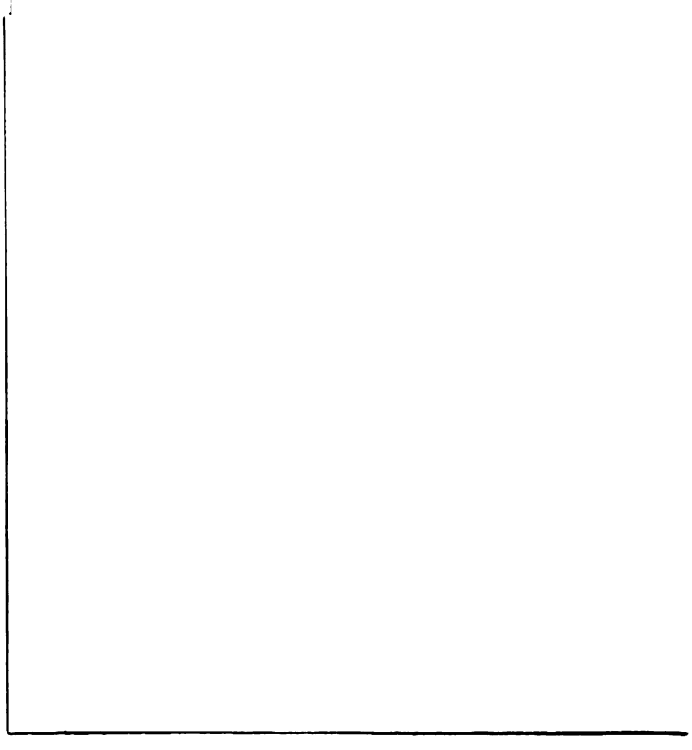

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